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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14 and 16.

Axis Warplane Toll Heavy; Sales Tax for Pensions? Argentina Stifles Nazis

The World's Day—July 1, 1941

Middle East: British Destroyed 1,453 Planes

Axis or Vichy warplanes destroyed by British Empire air forces in the Middle East—shot down or destroyed on the ground—totaled 1,453 craft in the first six months of 1941, London announced.

General of Panzer Troops, was the title conferred by Reichsführer Hitler on Lieut. Gen. Erwin Rommel, commander of German Africa Corps.

Three Italian generals were captured during British cleaning-up operations in Ethiopia, the British announced. [Page 6.]

New England: Bay State Considers New Tax

Three per cent sales tax on a restricted list of commodities was proposed by a Massachusetts legislative committee to finance increased old-age assistance benefits. [Page 2.]

Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, said cotton cloth price ceiling will have serious effect on New England mills if not modified. [Page 2.]

Approximately 1,200 Vermont dairy farmers began a milk holiday in conjunction with northern New York farmers. [Page 2.]

Bodies of five young women found in Casco Bay, Maine, were believed from the missing cabin cruiser Don, unreported since June 29 with 35 persons aboard. [Page 5.]

Five governors attending the annual Conference of Governors at Boston indorsed Secretary of the Navy Knox's plea that the time for America "to strike is now." [Details and pictures of Conference: Pages 1, 4, and 5.]

John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, spoke at the second day of the National Education Association convention in Boston. [Convention news and pictures: Pages 1, 2 and 3.]

Americas: Argentina Acts Against Nazis

Buenos Aires, Argentina—Argentina, aroused by menace of the Nazis, is taking energetic measures to curb their activities. [Page 9.]

Buenos Aires, Argentina—Argentina decreed further simplification of exchange control regulations in a step apparently taken to facilitate trade with the United States. [Financial Page.]

Washington: Registrants Estimated at 750,000

About 750,000 young men recently come of age were registering for Selective Service in the Nation's second enrollment of draftees. Selective Service officials said the Army would probably ask for recruits at the rate of 75,000 a month, instead of 50,000.

The Federal Power Commission ordered the Southeast's electric facilities linked in a vast grid to bolster the depleted power supply for defense industries in that area. [Page 1.]

The House Ways and Means Committee agreed tentatively on a number of new or increased excise levies, including taxes on automobiles, telephone bills and candy, which the Committee estimated would yield $733,200,000. [Financial Page.]

Congress commenced the new fiscal year with all necessary appropriation bills passed and a total of about $40,000,000,000 in cash expenditures or contract authorizations approved since the session began in January. [Page 9.]

The Navy announced that a new base in the Aleutian Islands, off Alaska and across from Russia, would be ready Sept. 1, while the War Department awarded contracts totalling $709,000,000 for war planes and air corps equipment.

In the Orient: Axis Array Recognizes Puppet

Wang Ching-wei's Japanese-sponsored Government at Nanking has been recognized by Germany, Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Croatia as the National Government of China, it was announced in Tokyo.

Free China will consider no peace with Japan which will sacrifice its essential rights, Dr. Quo Tai-chi declared in his first interview as Foreign Minister at Chungking. [Page 6.]

National: FBI Spy Roundup Nets Three More

New York—Three additional persons were arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on charges of espionage, bringing to 32 the arrests in the Bureau's spy roundup which started over last week end.

Dallas, Texas (AP)—Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel forged into a lead of 379 in the race for United States Senator from Texas today, with an estimated 200-300 ballots to be counted.

Air and Sea: June Quietest Month in London

London's quietest month since the air blitz began was observed in June when only seven "alert" alarms—fewer than during a single day during the height of attacks last fall—were recorded.

RAF bombers, continuing more than three weeks of intensified nocturnal assaults on Nazi targets, attacked a power station near Lens, France. The raid followed what was described as the biggest daylight offensive yet made, in which the German base at Sylt, the cities of Bremen, Oldenburg, Terschelling, and shipping off the coast, were heavily bombed.

Diplomatic: Russia Names War Council

Russia named a five-man council, headed by Joseph Stalin, with supreme power during the war. [Pages 1 and 10.]

Hitler and Mussolini decided on "the war against Moscow and the destruction of the Red Army" at their Brenner Pass meeting June 2, an Italian Radio broadcast said.

Eastern Europe: Russians Admit German Advance

German advance in Russia as far as Bobruisk, 75 miles southeast of Minsk, was admitted by the Russians. [Pages 1 and 10.]

German and Slovak troops were stated by Berlin to be advancing on both sides of Lwow.

Russian soldiers, numbering allegedly about 400,000, trapped in the Bialystok region, were stated by the Germans to be vainly attempting to escape.

Hungarian and German advance from Hungary caused the Russians to withdraw around Lwow to avoid flanking movement.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COOLER WARM SHOWERS FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

'Clear Atlantic of German Menace'

Five Governors at conference give unqualified indorsement to plea of Secretary Knox.

By Edgar M. Mills and Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Immediate use of the Navy to "clear the Atlantic of the German menace," urged last night by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, at the annual Governors' Conference, was unqualifiedly endorsed here today by five of the participating Governors.

Some, however, refused to comment.

Meanwhile the conference turned today to problems of home defense—farmers' needs, law enforcement in the emergency and the draft, hearing addresses by Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire, Gov. Payne Ratner of Kansas, and Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland.

When discussion closed this noon in the informal forum of a lecture room at the Littauer School of Harvard University, the Governors adjourned to the Wayside Inn. There they reassembled as guests of Henry Ford to have Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York outline the plans for civilian defense, which he heads up as National Commissioner.

"Time to Strike"

Of the Knox pronouncement that "now is the time to strike" in protection of American shipments to Britain, Gov. Herbert Lehman of New York said, "It was a fine speech. I am in full agreement with all he said." Other statements included:

Gov. J. Melville Broughton, North Carolina: "I subscribe wholeheartedly to the views of Secretary Knox. I believe that he expressed the overwhelming sentiment of the people of North Carolina."

Gov. Charles A. Sprague of Oregon: "After his speech, I asked him, 'What are you waiting for?'"

Governor Blood of New Hampshire: "I fully agree with Secretary Knox. If we fail to aid the democracies, we will be fighting the war alone eventually."

Gov. Spessard L. Holland of Florida: "We in Florida have been in accord with the speech for a good long time. We should keep the ocean lanes open."

In additional comment, Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota said, "It was a forceful presentation of his view of the situation."

Secretary Knox's call for action proved in fact the most forceful speech a Governors' Conference has heard since the last war, veterans of these gatherings observed.

Britain's Needs

The outline of Britain's needs, made immediately following by the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner of the British Government in Canada, combined to raise last night's session to the crest of this conference, if not of the entire history of these annual meetings.

Colonel Knox spoke with the fervor of a leader of a nation urging help to another nation. Mr. MacDonald, recently come from the other nation, made no effort to appeal. Quietly, with an ease with which he might have addressed his home town people, he related the three great necessities of Britain.

Both the speakers and the Governors came to their get-together from surveying one of America's principal resources for meeting British needs—the big shipyards of this locality. They first saw ships in building at the Boston Navy Yard and then got nearer views——closeups—of cruiser and battleship construction at the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. It was after this last visit that the dinner and speaking followed with Bethlehem as host.

O'Conor Warns

In today's business session, Governor O'Conor of Maryland warned against a resurgence of the hasty vigilantism of the last war, which he said had injured many innocent people. He counseled the Governors to consider carefully any proposals which would clothe volunteers with law enforcement powers or which would arm them with police weapons.

"The humblest citizen," he said, "is entitled to have his rights weighed and adjusted by some branch of our great judiciary system."

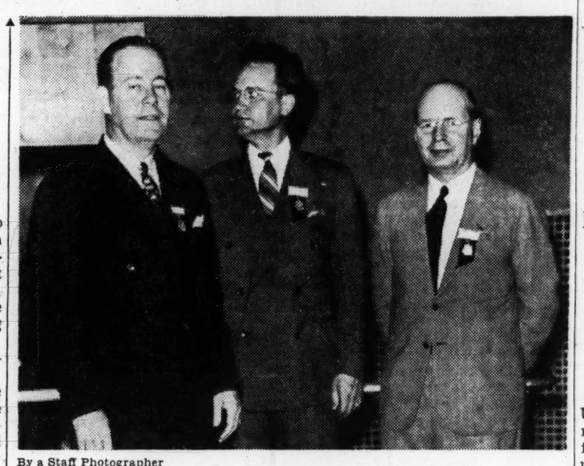
Of equal importance is the need for proper organization and mobilization of the State and local law enforcement agencies to deal with unusual disasters or planned disorders, continued Governor O'Conor.

He pointed out that a police mobilization plan had been worked out to weld the fragmentary police systems into a coherent body. Local police, however, should be mobilized only in serious threats to law and order, he noted, and not for strike breaking.

Governor O'Conor disagreed with a current theory that the increase in powers of the federal government was weakening State power. He saw the situation as one of increased governmental power generally, in which the States as governmental agencies have increased in importance as has the federal government.

Governor Ratner of Kansas told the Governors that farmers would

Continued on Page 5, Column 2



By a Staff Photographer

Governors Who Addressed Conference

Left to right—Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland; Gov. Payne Ratner of Kansas, and Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire.

Prepare Youth for Peace Studebaker Tells N. E. A.

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Educators attending the National Education Association convention in Boston today were told by John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, to look beyond the present mammoth defense program, although actively supporting it, and to seek to safeguard the training of youth who will come of age in the post-war period.

Mr. Studebaker's forward-looking remarks were made at a morning assembly of the N. E. A. convention, in five-day annual session here, after the 12,000 assembled teachers had heard a plea last night for America's immediate entry into the war on the side of Britain from Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard.

Speaking upon the theme, "How Important Is Education to Total Defense?" the Commissioner of Education left no doubt of his position that "first things must come first" and that first of all "we are under the necessity of arming for the preservation of our freedoms." The speed with which the training program got under way for the defense industries is a tribute to the school people of America, he declared.

But looking ahead to when the emergency has passed, he asked: "Should we not now begin to plan and effect those measures, financial and otherwise, which will enable education to make its proper contribution to the needs of youth in the post-war period?"

Holds Activities Vital

School people in order to provide a more adequate program for youth are realizing that useful skills must be part of education in the future as well as book knowledge. "We must recognize that participation in genuinely purposeful activities, whether in school or out, is at the heart of the educational process," he said, and urged that educators canvass every possible means to combine earning with learning, to develop practical arts courses in the schools, and in the fine arts and the science laboratory to provide opportunity for the exploration and development of special interests.

There are people today who are asking why Congress in voting millions for defense might not at the same time wisely devote sums to the education of young people for the responsibilities of peacetime life, "needs which run far beyond the manipulative skills required in the operation of a drill press . . . needs which have to do with putting youth into communication with our intellectual and spiritual heritage" and introducing them to "problems of government, economics, and social life which in a democracy can be solved only if there is an informed and vigorous public opinion," he said.

Expressing "sympathy" for this viewpoint, and re-stating his conviction that Federal aid to education is essential, Mr. Studebaker, nevertheless, ended with the warning that "the first job this Nation has to do is to put a period to the peril which arises 'from ruthless men of force who care nothing for civil liberties and who mock at all appeals to humanity.'"

Howard R. Anderson, of the School of Education, Cornell University, speaking on the same program, urged teachers to "use every opportunity to contrast our rights and obligations as American citizens with those of citizens in totalitarian States."

Citizenship Training

The American way of life insures happiness for Americans and threatens no nation, he declared. Americans are willing that other peoples should enjoy civil liberties but the dictators understand only too well Abraham Lincoln's statement that no nation could live half free and half slave. "No people will accept the lot of slaves as long as there is hope of living again as free men. Let us realize that the dictators are fighting to enslave the few remaining free peoples of the world. And let us meet their challenge by offering the great freedoms to the world," he concluded.

Sounding a similar note, Abraham Lefkowitz, Principal of the Samuel Tilden High School in Brooklyn, N. Y., told a morning assembly devoted to the subject of meeting the problems of youth, that citizenship training to be effective in the sense of a carry-over, must function in daily life both within and outside of school.

"It is the task of the schools to impress upon youth the idea that politics is every citizen's major business and that every political obligation must be intelligently fulfilled if democracy is to survive and thrive," he declared.

Describing the educational work in the CCC camps, Fred E. Lukens, Corps Area Educational Adviser, Boston, expressed his conviction that "the next generation will be

Continued on Page 3, Column 5

50,000 N. E. Youths Registering Today

More than 50,000 additional New England youths—if original estimates were correct—will have registered by nine o'clock tonight for military training under the Selective Service Act.

At local draft boards throughout the six northeastern States young men who have reached the age of 21 since last Oct. 16 and aliens who have entered the country since the first registration day were signing up as potential candidates for a year of Army training.

The task of registering eligible men was greatly reduced as compared to the first registration day, when school officials, teachers, municipal clerks, and Legionnaires were pressed into service to handle the rush. In Massachusetts alone there were 500,000 registrants in October, 1940.

In New England, as elsewhere throughout the Nation, draft boards were open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Possibility that the youths registering today will see early service was held likely by Selective Service officials, with word from Washington that the rate of drafting selectees may be stepped up from 50,000 to 75,000 a month.

Before the end of July another lottery will be held in Washington to determine the order number of new registrants, and these—estimated at 750,000—will be integrated with those already enrolled. Because of the youth of today's registrants it is anticipated that there will be fewer deferments for physical reasons or because of marital status or employment in vital defense industries. President Roosevelt has authorized drafting of 900,000 selectees in the fiscal year beginning today. About 650,000 were called in the fiscal year just closed.

By a Staff Photographer

Registering for Selective Service

James A. Fisher, turned 21 since last October, shown at the Irvington Street Armory in Boston. Registering him is Perley Dyar Chase, councilor and draft official.

400,000 Reds Trapped, Nazis Say, in New Drive; New U.S. Aid for Britain

Roosevelt is prepared to bolster resistance of London against any 'peace offensive.'

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1 — The United States Government, it was reliably learned today, is acting forehandedly to buttress British resistance to Hitler's expected major "peace" offensive.

To ward off the Nazis' final attempt to win the war by persuading Britain to accept a "negotiated" peace with Germany dominant in Europe, President Roosevelt, it can be said, is giving London new assurances of decisive American aid.

From high Cabinet sources word comes that the President is in effect telling Prime Minister Winston Churchill the United States will not permit Hitler to beat Britain.

Peace Offer Seen

The significance of this action arises from the fact that every evidence reaching Government officials here points to the conclusion that unless Russia unexpectedly mires the German invasion, Hitler is preparing to put the most alluring "peace" offer he can conceive to the British, inviting them to accept an "honorable peace" and call it all off.

The American Government is convinced that this will be the most dangerous and deceptive stage of democracy's struggle against Hitlerism and that to accept it would be a major disaster both to Britain and to the United States.

Consequently, President Roosevelt, it now develops, is acting in advance to defeat it. He and his advisers are certain that Britain intends to reject such an offer out of hand and will be able to reject it if it is clear that American assistance will get to British shores in sufficient speed and in sufficient quantity to make victory probable.

It is this purpose which lies behind the vigorous speech delivered by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, in Boston last night. In calling for the use of the Navy now to clear the Atlantic shipping lanes of Nazi raiders in order that lend-lease aid may reach its destination in time, Mr. Knox, with the knowledge of the White House, was holding out new assurances to Britain that the United States is as determined as it is that Hitlerism must and will be defeated.

Hitler's Program

The view of high Government officials in Washington is that Hitler is getting nervous about the hardening temper of the American people and that he is frightened by the possibility that the United States may one day go from passive to active belligerency, which is exactly what the Secretary of the Navy is now frankly advocating.

They point out that once before Americans snatched away victory just as the Germans were about to clutch it in the first World War, and they perceive that Hitler, if he is successful in crushing the Soviet Union, hopes to drive a wedge between Britain and the United States by dangling a "negotiated peace" before Britain's sleepless eyes.

They figure that such a "peace" would make Americans suspicious

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Soviet Files Plea For U. S. Supplies

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 1

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, disclosed today that Russia had made its first overtures toward getting supplies from the United States.

Mr. Welles said Constantine Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador, had conferred with him on the placing of orders for materials for Soviet Russia to defend itself against German invasion.

The Russian request, Mr. Welles added, had been forwarded to the governmental departments interested.

Mr. Welles declined to give any details concerning the materials wanted.

Vichy Agrees To Volunteers Against Reds

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 1 (AP)—The French Government declared today it had "no objection" to the formation of a corps of French volunteers to fight alongside former German enemies against the Russians.

Reports from Paris, in the German-occupied zone of France, indicated that several thousand volunteers were already being grouped into units.

A communiqué issued by the office of Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain put it that the Government had no objection to the formation of volunteers for "the European fight against Communism."

The communiqué indicated that the Government had more or less washed its hands of the affair, saying "these projects can be realized only after agreement between interested persons and occupation authorities."

It said there was nothing against the forming of such units in international law, and declared that the action in no way affected French unity.

Food for French

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles announced today that two French vessels would soon sail carrying needed goods and supplies to the French North African colonies of Morocco, Tunisia, and Algiers, under an agreement between the United States and Gen. Maxime Weygand.

Regular shipments are to be made, Mr. Welles disclosed, as long as guarantees made by the French authorities are maintained.

Those guarantees, he said, were that the goods imported from the United States were for consumption only in the French Colonies, and would be distributed there under the supervision of American officials attached to United States Consulates in the Colonies.

Russians admit further Reich gains beyond Minsk—Vast air battles continue.

BERLIN, July 1 (AP)—The high command in a communiqué issued today from the Führer's headquarters said that German and Slovak troops were "carrying forward pursuit of the enemy on both sides of Lwow."

Soviet armies, reported to number 400,000 troops, surrounded between Bialystok and Minsk, were stated to have made vain attempts the entire day to break out of the vise."

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, July 1

German penetration to the area of Bobruisk, 90 miles southeast of Minsk, was acknowledged in a Soviet communiqué today as Red Army forces struggled to halt Nazi panzer columns which stretched eastward, like the fingers of a gigantic hand, from the Dvina River to the Carpathians.

A Stockholm report stated that the Latvian port of Riga had been captured by the Germans.

The Russians admitted they had given ground before the German onslaught along the Arctic Coast toward Murmansk, western terminus of the Soviet's famous great northern sea route. But they said they exacted heavy losses from the Germans in fighting through the long day and white night of this far northern battlefront.

On the 2,000-mile front both right and left flanks of the Red Army line remained firmly anchored, military sources said.

Red Air Force Active

Fresh motorized German forces thrown into the drive from Dvinsk, Latvia, toward Leningrad were declared subjected to powerful attacks from the Soviet Air Force.

All men from 16 to 50 and women from 16 to 45 in the city of Leningrad—3,000,000 persons—were called upon by special decree to perform seven days of labor.

Southward, in the region of Minsk and Bobruisk, "all-night battles of Soviet infantry, artillery, tanks, and aviation resisted German efforts to break through eastward," a Russian communiqué said.

Below Bobruisk, fighting was acknowledged in the region of Rowne, Poland, 60 miles southeast of Luck. There the Red Army was said to have "checked the advance of enemy tank units eastward and counter-attacked, inflicting heavy casualties."

Another column was active still further south, from captured Lwow.

The easternmost of the acknowledged central front battle zones was that at Bobruisk. The German drive there paralleled the Minsk-to-Moscow thrust, and, if successful, its units would have the choice of pushing northeast to menace the Soviet capital or

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Army Orders 3,000 Planes; Power Hookup Aids Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1 — Disclosing the awareness of the Army command of the importance of air strength in modern warfare, the War Department today announced that contracts for $800,000,000 worth of airplanes, engines, and equipment have just been let. Approximately 3,000 bombers and pursuit planes are believed to be covered by the contracts.

The largest single order went to the Glenn L. Martin Nebraska Company for the manufacture of medium bombers at the Government-constructed bomber assembly plant at Omaha, Neb. The Martin contract was for $166,261,526 and provides for important subcontracting with such firms as Chrysler Corporation, Hudson Motors, and Goodyear Aircraft Corp.

The North American Aviation Company, which also builds medium bombers, was given a $127,440,000 order for bombers to be assemblied at another Government-built assembly plant at Kansas City. General Motors will be a heavy contributor of parts for these planes.

The Chevrolet Division of General Motors received an $89,075,000 contract for airplane engines.

Power Program

Still further efforts to insure an adequate supply of electrical power in the southeastern part of the United States were made by the Federal Power Commission when it ordered a series of power-line interconnections among power companies, municipal plants, and REA co-operatives in that area.

The purpose of the interconnections, the Commission announced, "is to bolster power supply for essential southeastern defense industries, including new aluminum plants in North Carolina, Alabama, and Arkansas . . . through strengthening the 17-state pool initiated by the Commission a month ago.

"Completion of the interconnections, some of which can be effected immediately, while others will require as much as six months to construct, will make available to the southeastern power supply additional capacity estimated at 200,000 kilowatts. This amount exceeds the total installed capacity of TVA's huge Wilson Dam and, through the interconnections ordered, will be brought into the area in a fraction of the time and at considerably less cost than would be required for the construction of equivalent generating capacity.

Plans for West

"The interconnections will bridge the gap in southeastern power supply until the necessary large additions to generating capacity can be constructed for the increasing power needs in the area resulting from the expanded defense program."

Meanwhile, the Department of the Interior has formulated plans to add 411,000 kilowatts of capacity to hydroelectric plants now in operation on Bureau of Reclamation

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Airports: Los Angeles builds —Chicago expands: Page 8.

Bay State House Gets Bill for 3 Per Cent Sales Tax on Specified Items

Canada's Part in 'New Order' Getting Wellesley Scrutiny

By Don Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 1—Canada is in the spotlight today at the New England Institute of International Relations, in session on the Wellesley College campus. Its relations as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and as a neighbor of the United States are being discussed—and the part it can play in building the postwar new order is being carefully considered.

The public lecture in Alumnae Hall at 8 o'clock tonight will be delivered by a Canadian—Dr Francis R. Scott, professor of civil law at McGill University in Montreal. Dr. Scott, who is a Guggenheim Fellow, will speak on "Canada's Contribution to a New World Order."

Joint Planning Praised

Meanwhile Canada has been the subject of discussion at other meetings yesterday and today. There was not much else to be said, of course, about the famous unfortified border—but when it came to the setting up of the permanent Joint Committee on Defense last August, and to the strong movement toward joint economic planning, plenty of opinions were expressed.

The joint economic planning, in particular, is seen of the greatest possible significance when viewed in the light of postwar reconstruction. For it is pointed out that if it is possible, for defense purposes, to co-ordinate the production of 48 States and nine Provinces with a view to efficiently meeting the demand—then it should be possible to plan for world production along the same lines.

And world economic planning, it seems to be agreed at the Institute, is practically essential to the security of any new order. For only through such planning can the conflicts over raw materials, trade barriers, markets, dumping of surpluses, and so on, be avoided permanently.

Internationalism Widens

Emphasis is being placed at the Institute on the strong undercurrent flowing toward world-wide groupings in place of artificial national divisions. Finance has been distinctly international for many years, it is remarked, and Labor is constantly developing its international ties. "Society," too, has an international tone in ordinary times—and natural scientists have always exchanged their discoveries without regard to national boundaries.

Various speakers have expressed the opinion that nationalism, as such, is now making its last stand, and that the solution to world organization lies in making these international groupings the basis of representative government. Something after the plan of the corporate state—with representatives elected by professional and similar groups instead of by divisions of territory—was suggested at a round table on World Organization yesterday.

Bakery Strike Settlement Sought

Small, neighborhood bakers and chain stores did a "land office" business in bread today as the strike of more than 1,300 bakery truck drivers delivering to independent stores and door-to-door entered its fourth day.

Meanwhile, at the State House representatives of the strikers and the New England Bakers' Association were in conference with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in an effort to settle differences.

The union, Local 424 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of North America, is demanding a base wage of $20 a week plus 9 per cent commission on all sales. It has refused an offer of $21 a week and 7 per cent. Base wage for drivers is now $16 a week plus 8 per cent.

Lack of transportation facilities threatens to tie up approximately 30 greater Boston bakeries forcing about 5,000 bakery workers into idleness.

Long Holiday for Stores

Employees of the Boston department and specialty stores generally in the membership of the Retail Trade Board will enjoy a long week end, with such stores closed all day Saturday, giving employees from Thursday night to Monday morning.

It is the first Saturday closing of the summer, and the stores will be closed all day every Saturday for the following seven Saturdays, reopening on Saturday, Aug. 30. Daily business hours of these stores are 9:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.

Addison Milk Farmers In Strike Move

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 1 (AP)—A milk holiday affecting the Boston and New York markets was started today by 1,200 Addison County farmers in conjunction with northern New York farmers in an effort to obtain a higher price for their product.

The farmers seek a blended price of $3 per hundredweight, an increase of $1.12 over the present price.

Wade Walker, of Bridport, who presided last night at a New Haven (Vt.) mass meeting at which the holiday vote was taken, asked that there be no violence or dumping of milk.

"We just want to determine who will be making deliveries in the county, and after we get their names we will contact them personally and explain the strike," he told the meeting.

The meeting planned to picket every milk plant in the county.

Those at the session said only about half of those attending were members of the dairy farmers union, the holiday sponsor, which is organized through New York and parts of Vermont. They said 13 dairymen dissented from the holiday vote.

Remington Rand Contempt Ruling Asked by NLRB

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board said today that it had requested a special master of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York to find that Remington Rand, Inc., and James H. Rand, Jr., were in contempt of court.

The Board charged failure to comply with a Board order calling for the reinstatement of strikers at the company's Middletown, Conn., plant.

The Board asked the special master assigned to hear the case to recommend to the Court that the company be fined $55,000 and to rule that it failed to fully reinstate the workers who participated in the famous Remington Rand strike in May 1936.

Board officials said the $55,000 represented what 90 workers would have earned at the Middletown plant between July 15, 1938, and March, 1940.

La Guardia Urges $50,000,000 For Defense Fire Fighting

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, Civilian Defense Commissioner, told the Governors' Conference at a luncheon at the Wayside Inn, Sudbury, today that between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 worth of fire fighting equipment was needed for the protection of strategic coast cities.

He named both the Atlantic and Pacific as well as the Gulf coast.

The quickest way to get the equipment, he pointed out, was to ask Congress to appropriate a lump sum. This would enable standardization and expedite production.

At least a year, however, would be required even if contracts were now placed without delay.

The Ne wYork mayor, who dashed to Wayside Inn by motor after flying here from New York, rolled up his shirt sleeves and jumped at once into his address without lunch, because he had arrived well after the lunch hour. He said he would fly back to New York by the next plane.

If it was decided that gas masks were necessary, the Mayor, who is guiding the broad plans for civilian defense throughout the country, recommended that they be purchased by the Federal Government, as in Great Britain, rather than by individuals.

Mayor La Guardia flew into the East Boston Airport at 1:20 this afternoon and then sped on with a motorcycle escort to Sudbury.

Met at the airport by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, he greeted his fellow Mayor with a friendly, "Hello, Maurice." Newspaper reporters and photographers then surged in on him for a brief interruption.

Mayor La Guardia, who is Civilian Defense Commissioner for the Federal Government, declared it was vital for the Governors to take precautions for equipment for use in case of attack. He named gas masks as a major need.

He also urged the guarding of such vulnerable spots as bridges, power plants, transmission lines, factories, and dams.

Safety Finalists in Fenway

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Young America . . . 24 strong in Massachusetts and 1,176 strong throughout the Nation . . . rolled out on the highways of 48 States and the District of Columbia today to prove that courtesy and good judgment behind the automobile driving wheel is the way to highway safety and an open path to university training and vocational opportunity.

Motorists driving into Boston this morning were aware that something out of the ordinary was going on when they were shunted around Louis Pasteur Avenue in the Fenway, which was blocked off by a giant sign reading: "Ford Good Drivers League." And for 24 youngsters crowding the Avenue with their beaming parents something very unusual was going on.

This was the site of vital driving tests in the State finals of a Nation-wide contest to establish winners of $25,800 worth of university scholarships.

Naturally, a wave of excitement swept over the 12 boys and 12 girls selected from a list of several hundred sponsored candidates for the State finals as Mayor Maurice J. Tobin launched the skill and safety tests sharply at 9:30 a. m. with a reference to the great responsibility of American youth in safeguarding highways of the future.

"Each one of you," the Mayor said, "is to be congratulated on being selected to participate in the Ford Good Drivers League Contest for the enviable title of boy and girl champion drivers for the State of Massachusetts. The qualifications which each of you has met in this contest makes all of you champions in the cause of safety and the protection of human life upon America's highways."

Similarly, 24 candidates in each of the other 47 States and the District of Columbia were being extolled by public officials to carry the banner of highway safety through the years ahead as champions of their generation of drivers. For 98 of these boys and girls will be selected from today's tests as representatives of their States at the Dearborn, Mich., finals during a five-day contest period in August.

Following official recognition of their achievements and opportunities, the 24 contestants went to work under the eyes of competent observers to prove their ability. Parking, starting, stopping, braking, backing and turning tests were carried out at Louis Pasteur Avenue. Four miles of Boston streets were allocated for driving performances.

The candidates tackled their tests with a keen awareness of the opportunities ahead of them. For the fortunate winners, to be announced at a banquet in the Hotel Somerset tonight, will be a long step closer to the mapping of future careers.

German War Ace Claims 82 Planes

NEW YORK (AP)—Lieut.-Col. Werner Mölders, Germany's ace of the current war, has surpassed Baron Manfred von Richtofen's World War record of 81 planes shot down, the German wireless claimed today.

Colonel Mölders, who holds the coveted oak leaves award, was said to have bagged 82 lanes to become the most successful fighter pilot in German history. His squadron recently was credited with its 500th plane.

Baron von Richtofen, heretofore hailed as the ace of aces, was killed on the Somme Front in April, 1918. Seven years after the armistice, his remains were returned to Germany for a hero's burial. His cousin, now in the German Air Force, commanded the Condor Legion famous in the Spanish Civil War.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Carillon recital by Earl Chamberlain, carilloneur of St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset. A feature of the Conference for Church Work of the Episcopal Church, now in session. On the Wellesley College carillon, from 7 to 7:30 p. m.

Open Forum of the WPA Community Recreation Project. "Patriotism" will be discussed by James H. Flanagan, Boston lawyer and State Advocate of the Knights of Columbus. A one-act comedy "Nobody Home" will be presented by the Roslindale amateur players following the talk. In the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, Boston, at 7:45 p. m. Open to the public, free.

At the Conference for Church Work of the Episcopal Church. Evening prayer (choral) and a program of anthems and motets, by the Conference Chorus. Soloist will be Grace Leslie, and organ accompanist George Faxon. Everett Titcomb, Director. In the Wellesley College Chapel, at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public, free.

Carillon recital by Kamiel Lefevere, carilloneur. At St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, from 8:30 to 9:30 p. m. This is the last recital of the season.

Wednesday

Business session of the thirty-third Annual Governors' Conference. Addresses will include "Paying the Bill for Defense" by Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio; "Fiscal Administration in the States" by Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island; "State Financial Planning Against the Future" by Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey; and "Organization and Operation of a State Defense Council" by Gov. Dwight P. Griswold of Nebraska. Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee, presiding. A discussion period will follow. In Littauer Center, Harvard University, at 10 a. m. Open to the public.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Japanese Prints" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m., and "Early French Paintings" by Mrs. Sayward, at 2 p. m.

Afternoon business session of the thirty-third Annual Governors' Conference. Gov. Charles A. Sprague of Oregon will speak on "State Government in the Emergency," and Gov. James H. Price of Virginia on "Mobilizing the State's Resources for Protection." Gov. Herbert B. Maw of Utah, presiding. A discussion period will follow. In Littauer Center, Harvard University, at 2:30 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Levy Designed To Raise Fund For Pensions

The Legislation Committee on Taxation recommended a 3 per cent tax on gross recepits of beano games to supplement receipts from its 3 per cent sales tax proposal.

Possibility of a three per cent sales tax on a specified list of commodities ranging from fuel oil to meals over 65 cents faces Massachusetts citizens if a bill, filed today with the House and approved by a majority of the Legislative Committee on Taxation, is adopted.

The bill, approved by an eight to seven vote of the Committee, is offered as a means of financing the $40 a month minimum old age assistance benefit for persons over 65 years of age recently adopted by the Committee on Pensions.

It has been estimated that the additional cost of liberalizing old age assistance now established at $30 a month would cost the State and local communities about $5,000,000. Actual cost of the increased allowance would be $10,000,000 but half of the cost would be financed by Federal funds.

The pension bill was sent to the Committee on Taxation to provide a source of revenue to finance the additional cost after Gov. Leverett Saltonstall had insisted that any liberalizing program include proper financing. The tax bill reported today is estimated by Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long to yield about $4,500,000.

Payable by the vendor to the Commissioner of Taxation, the tax would apply not only to purchases made inside the State but on articles bought outside the State and used within Massachusetts. The bill provides that one third the tax be reimbursed to cities and towns for old age assistance and the balance retained by the Commonwealth.

Other articles to be taxed under the bill would be:

Candy in amounts over 50 cents; pipes and smokers' articles; tobacco (not cigarettes); refrigerators over $50; office equipment; bank fixtures; watches and silverware amounting to more than $5;

Soda and nonalcoholic beverages (except milk) costing more than 15 cents; furs; pleasure boats; medicine; radios; and furniture sets of $100 or more value.

Aid-Britain Groups Want U. S. Steal March on Nazis

In a joint announcement telling of an agreement for closer co-ordination of their efforts, the New England Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, the New England division of the Fight for Freedom, Inc., and the Harvard group of American Defense, today urged that America take advantage of Germany's war with Russia by delivering the goods needed to help England smash Hitler."

A joint release signed by William Emerson, Henry B. Cabot, and Ralph Barton Perry, chairman, respectively, of the three groups, stated:

"The sudden invasion of Russia by the Nazis is not only a clear revelation that there is no limit to Hitler's ambitions; it is much more than that. Whether we like Russia, or not, whether Russia is beaten or not, this new phase of the war presents a great strategic opportunity for Hitler's enemies. Now is the moment for devastating air attacks on the western industrial centers of Germany. Our respective organizations agree that now, as never before, America must see to it that our goods to England are delivered. We are convinced that our Navy and air force can see to it. Therefore, we urge that America take advantage of a great opportunity—by delivering the goods to England to smash Hitler.

The Committee to Defend America and Fight for Freedom, it was announced, will use the same headquarters at 45 Devonshire Street, Boston. American Defense, Harvard Group, has its present office in Cambridge.

$4,000,000 Shoes Ordered in Mass.

Five Massachusetts cities with shoe factories shared today in Army contracts for $4,000,000 of shoes covering approximately 1,300,000 pairs.

Of these 1,000,000 go to Regular Army, and the remaining 300,000 to the Civilian Conservation Corps.

All five cities, plus one in New Hampshire, got in on the Army contracts, and one on the CCC. The Army contracts awarded in New England are: Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company, Boston, 150,000 pairs at $3.31; Daly Brothers Shoe Company, Inc., Boston, 56,000 pairs at $3.36; Shelby Shoe Company, Salem, Mass., 50,000 pairs at $3.32; W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, Brockton, Mass., 36,000 pairs at $3.42; Doyle Shoe Company, Brockton, 36,000 pairs at $3.505; Allen Squire Company, Spencer, Mass., 36,000 pairs at $3.28; J. F. McElwain Company, Nashua, N. H., 36,000 pairs at $3.29 a pair; E. J. Givren Shoe Company, Inc., Rockland, Mass., 30,000 pairs at $3.51.

The Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company of Boston also came in for 76,908 pairs at $3.34 for the CCC.

Peril to Cotton Textile Mills Seen in Federal Fixed Price

Serious injury to New England cotton textile mills and to the buying public as a result of the price ceiling placed on six leading types of cotton cloth by Leon Henderson, Federal Price Control Administrator, was forecast today by prominent textile men.

Declaring that ceiling prices for certain cotton gray cloths appeared to put a premium on inferior goods to the detriment of quality, Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, warned that serious consequences will follow if the principle is not modified.

"In setting ceiling prices on combed fales yarns premiums for quality goods were allowed, but this method has not been followed in setting the ceiling prices for cotton cloth," Mr. Fisher stated.

Reversal of Policy

Under the present cloth price order quality goods must be offered at the same price levels as inferior goods, Mr. Fisher explained. This, he said, is a distinct reversal of what the trade had been led to expect.

"At the consumer conference held under the auspices of the Secretary of Commerce early in May, Miss Harriet Elliott of the price administrative office had considerable to say about the maintenance of quality," Mr. Fisher said.

"A great many New England mills have only been able to continue as producers because there are sufficient numbers of discriminating buyers willing to pay the additional cost of quality goods. If proper allowances for quality are not made, the consequences in the long run will be disastrous," the cotton textile executive declared.

"It has been entirely overlooked," he added, "that under the general classification established in the ceiling price order many specialties are included which cost more to manufacture than regular goods and which must obviously be discontinued. This group includes some of the fabrics wanted for defense purposes.

Protest From Carolina

"It would seem that in the public interest with which the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply is presumably concerned, as well as the interest of the mills which, after all, are large employers as well as taxpayers, further consideration should be given this price order on cotton cloths and modifications made to recognize and protect manufacturers of quality goods and specialties."

Reaction from southern textile centers was heard in Boston today when Gov. Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina, here for the Governors' Conference, announced that he had protested against Federal action in fixing the price on print cloth. The Governor said he feared that the fixed price might prove insufficient when matched with the rising cost of living.

At Fall River, Mass., Lewis R. Morley, Secretary of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association, said the price ceiling would have an injurious effect on Fall River's textile industry.

Mr. Morley said local mills would lose thousands of dollars on contracts already in force, contending the ceiling was too low, he said it represented an "extremely bad policy."

NYA to Train 75,000 Youth In Bay State for Defense Work

Gaps in the ranks of national defense workers will be filled by an army of 75,000 Massachusetts young men and women trained by the National Youth Administration, plans made public at Boston disclosed today.

Requests from Washington for tripling the number of young people learning trades with the NYA were under consideration today by district directors of the Administration meeting here in a two-day conference. The vast shortage of skilled workers has made it necessary to prepare an army of young people to avoid threatened bottlenecks, officials said.

Already turning out 25,000 skilled or semi-skilled workers a year, the NYA in Massachusetts will be put on a 24-hour basis, if the plans are adopted. This will mean three 8-hour shifts every 24 hours in machine shops throughout the State. With the increase in tempo NYA is reported ready to increase hours and wages.

Hours will be increased from 60 to 120 a month, virtually placing NYA workers on a regular 30-hour week. Compensation will jump from $18 to $25 a month.

Denis W. Delaney, State NYA Administrator, announced that 2,000 to 3,000 young men and women are leaving his rolls each month for private industry. About 85 per cent, he estimated, are finding jobs in national defense.

Approximately 6,000 young men and women are now employed in NYA machine shops gaining work experience in welding, metal crafts, electrical, radio and aircraft repair, and other mechanical trades. The only NYA requirement is that applicants be 17 to 25 years of age, and willing to work.

Already there is reported a scarcity in the number of young fellows seeking NYA training. Continuation of this lack of applicants, it is believed, may bring about one of two drastic results:

1. Diversion of young men unfit for military service to training schools and national defense factories.
2. Mobilization of women for skilled trades in national defense.

There are already two machine shops for women, one at Springfield and the other at Boston.

Free French Ship Puzzle

With every ship afloat needed to aid the cause of Britain, one large craft is held idle at the Army Base, South Boston, today, unable for the past week even to discharge the inbound cargo of cocoa beans brought here from Africa, in one of the most complicated and unusual cases on record at this port.

The vessel, a Free French craft, operated by the British, is manned by a crew of nearly 100, of which three quarters are Free French, who have staged what is virtually a "sit-down" strike against United States regulations that forbid them to enjoy shore leave.

Under such conditions no steam is available on board, without which it is impossible to work the winches by which cargo is handled.

Members of the crew lack the certificate of identity required by United States regulations, and which is used to check each man in upon arrival and out upon sailing. Normally these would be arranged through the Consul, but the Boston Consul for France, representing the Vichy Government, refuses to take any action. He questions the "nationality" of the men, it is understood, claiming that if they are working with and fighting for the British, it is up to the British to take care of them.

Immigration officials appealed to Washington for solution of the problem when the vessel first arrived, but no action has been taken as yet. Meantime, John F. Mulcahey, director of the Immigration Service at Boston, pointed out that he was unable to take any other action unless the State Department should authorize the waiving of the requirement about the identity certificates. It had been believed here that Washington officials would waive the requirements in view of the fact that the Free French were aiding Britain.

Meanwhile, one sympathetic Bostonian, sent a truckload of ice cream to the ship on one of the recent hot days as a gift to the French crew, "penned up" on the craft, it was learned.

Doris Duke Faces Big Tax Increase

SOMERVILLE, N. J., July 1 (AP)—Fixing Doris Duke Cromwell's wealth at $222,426,438 over and above real and personal property already assessed at millions, Hillsborough Township has asked the Somerset County tax board to add this to the heiress' tax listings for 1940 and 1941.

If the request were granted and upheld by the courts, Mrs. Cromwell would have to pay $13,834,924 in added taxes for the two years.

The bulk of the money would go to Hillsborough, rural township where she maintains a palatial home, and to Somerset County.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COOLER WARM SHOWERS FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; local thunderstorms early tonight and again Wednesday afternoon; rising temperatures; gentle to moderate southwest winds tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight near 68 degrees.

All New England except Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; scattered thunder storms early tonight and again Wednesday afternoon; rising temperatures.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; scattered thunder storms tonight and again Wednesday afternoon; continued warm.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	70	New York	72	84
Chicago	70	96	Norfolk	79	92
Kansas City	74	97	Philadelphia	78	94
Los Angeles	61	73	St. Louis	75	99
Miami	80	87	San Francisco	54	77
Minneapolis	68	93	Washington	77	90
New Orleans	82	93			

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 1.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:11 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 5:33 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

We Agree . . .

Your Name Here Will Help to Defend America

*1._____
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Sign above and send to
45 Devonshire Street, Boston

THIS MOMENT IS AMERICA'S CHANCE
HITLER HAS HIS BACK TURNED
NOW IS THE TIME TO HIT--- HARD!!

HOW?

1. **Win the Battle of the Atlantic—get the goods to England.**
2. **Help England to shatter Hitler's industrial backbone.**

A tremendous majority of the American people, and millions of others all over the world demand the same thing:

A NAZI DEFEAT
and
THE END OF HITLERISM

WE ASK THE PRESIDENT, AND WE WANT YOU TO ASK THE PRESIDENT TO:

1. **Use our fleet.**
2. **Use our air force.**
3. **Clear the Atlantic of Nazi submarines, raiders, and planes.**

★ ★ ★ ★

MR. PRESIDENT, you said in a great speech:
"It can be done, it must be done, it will be done!"

LET'S DO IT NOW!
We Are Behind You!

★ ★ ★

YOU can help—and every minute counts! Clip this ad, sign it, get your family, your friends, everyone you meet, to sign it. Mail it to the President, The White House, Washington, D. C., or better yet, get it to us and we'll send it with thousands of others by air.

ACT NOW

AMERICAN DEFENSE HARVARD GROUP
NEW ENGLAND COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES
FIGHT FOR FREEDOM, INC.

Public Schools of United States Trained 1,500,000 Defense Workers Within Year

'Study Tours' Fun for N.E.A.; And Why Not?

The Supervisors' Department of the N. E. A. plus the General Supervisors of Massachusetts, is taking a leaf out of the college trailer trip idea, and is running a "school on wheels" during the convention. Under the guidance of experts in the fields of education (Boston just now is full of them!) and industry, crowds are off this afternoon on what are called "study tours" (perhaps to make it sound like business as usual instead of sheer recreation). They visit granite quarries, ship yards, textile mills, social settlements, and, if all goes as bravely planned, one group will include a walking tour of Plymouth. All this is as it should be, for the teachers are only giving themselves the same sort of "school excursions" they give their classes back in the home town, these days.

Talking to Teacher

Roy Breg at the Allied Youth Exhibit was talking to a teacher who came all the way from California "a-sittin' up nights" to conserve her funds. That's loyalty to the N. E. A., isn't it? She got along fine until she reached Chicago, what with the reclining armchairs they have in modern cars; but what with crowds the only coach she could get was one of those old-fashioned red plush "discomforts" with the irrevocable rows of straight seats. Well, she settled in, and after a few hours managed to distribute herself for a snooze. At Buffalo the conductor called "all out." She was its only passenger so they were taking off the car. "Nothing doing," said she, enjoying her privacy. "After all I've been through since Chicago I'm going to stay right here!" And she did. They ran the car through to Boston for her.

Shooting Gallery

The N. E. A. has a shooting gallery. Yes, really—but don't get excited, education hasn't gone subversive. In this one you take a pot shot at Ignorance, Carelessness, and the like. If you knock down two out of three you get a "Hazard Hunting License and are authorized thereby to "hunt down and exterminate emotional, physical, and mechanical hazards" particularly in the school system and community of which you are a part. It is the Safety Education Exhibit that attracts all these would-be hunters, and they stay to learn what they can and perhaps should teach children about traffic and play, the care of pets, and other points in the Association's safety education program.

U. S. Army Serves 'Adult Education'

The building of a citizen Army as provided by the compulsory military training act becomes an adult education program on an extensive scale, Lieut. Col. W. R. Young, Assistant Chief of the Morale Department of the United States Army, told the Department of Adult Education of the National Education Association at a luncheon meeting today at the Hotel Statler.

"Army training is inherently educational," Colonel Young declared. "It involves mental activity on the part of a vast majority of the soldiers because they must be taught to perform certain tasks in an intelligent manner."

Nazis, Reds Both Held U. S. Foes

KEENE, N. H., July (AP)—Benjamin C. Hilliard, Jr., of Denver, Colo., national head of the American Legion's 40 and 8, told delegates to the New Hampshire convention recently "not to get enthusiastic about either Germany or Russia as both are enemies of this country."

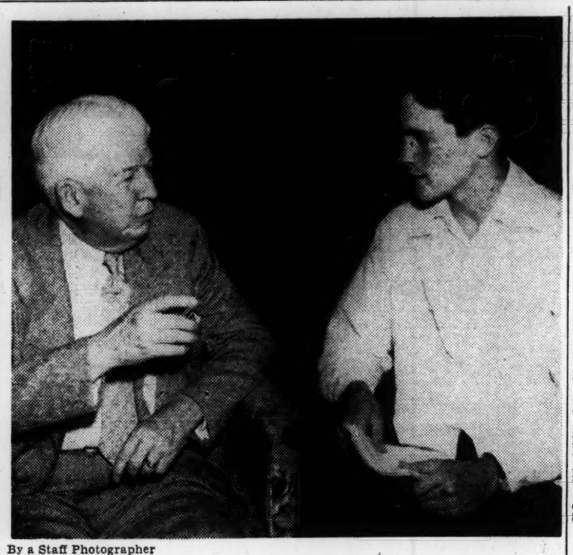
"We should not trust either," declared Mr. Hilliard. "We should stay in this country and let those dirty fighters do their own dirty work."

Officers of the State 40 and 8 were installed. They are Arthur Croteau, Marlboro, Grand Chef de Chemin de Fer; Henry Bedard, Concord, Grand Chef de Train; Eli Court, Keene, Grand Commissar Intendant; John Thompson, Manchester, Grand Conductor.

Roosevelt Sets Up U. S. Defense Medal

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 30 (AP)—Following is the text of a Presidential Executive Order establishing an American Defense Service medal:

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it is hereby ordered that the American Defense Service Medal, including suitable appurtenances, be established and that the said medal may be awarded, under such regulations as the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, to personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States serving during the limited emergency proclaimed by me on September 8, 1939, to exist, or during the unlimited emergency proclaimed by me on May 27, 1941.



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Willis A. Sutton, Head of Atlanta Schools

He is seen here talking with John Marshall Alwin, a senior in the Pontiac Township High School, Pontiac, Ill., vice-president of the National Association of Student Councils, an organization Dr. Sutton helped found.

Cultural Level of Masses Held Basis of Good Business

Superintendent of Schools Willis A. Sutton of Atlanta, Ga., tells businessmen if they want to improve business conditions they need only to dig down deeper in their pockets and buy more education for the Nation's children.

"Education is the basis of real production of wealth, and don't you forget it," he said. There are 35 million people in the United States who have had schooling of fifth grade or less. "If these people were helped to become ninth or tenth graders you would build up business enough to make up for the foreign trade you have lost," he declared.

We were having a good chat between meetings of the National Education Association Convention, and, as usual with Dr. Sutton, it was mostly about young people, for if he isn't surrounded by young people he is talking or thinking of them; but he first wanted to pass along this point about education and business going together.

"We're in a serious situation and having to spend a lot of money for military defense, and there's only so much left to spread around after that. We've got to spend it wisely," he explained ruefully.

No Patience

"Now I have no patience with those who say the golden age is behind us. I tremendously believe that man has hardly commenced to realize what he might be. We need to wake up to what it means to train man to his highest efficiency. We need more income. Well, if we can raise the cultural level of the masses, I say the question of income will take care of itself," he went on. "What makes business? A higher level of thinking; not just more gadgets. Train and develop the mind and folks will use more of the good things of life, and the production of those things is what we call wealth."

His face broke into the whimsical smile beloved by educators of 48 States. "You take the caveman, he doesn't make any business," he drawled. "His wife doesn't have 10 to 15 dresses hanging in her closet. No, a gunnysack is all she can afford. There is no radio in the parlor or bric-a-brac around, or electric refrigerator in the kitchen. The caveman isn't buying any Pullman tickets.

"But you get that fellow out of a cave and give him some education and what does he say? He looks around and says, 'I never did want to live in a hole in the ground, anyway.' He wants a house and furnishings, and pretty soon opportunities for his children. Educated people spend more money on art—take their clothes designs, and automobiles all streamlined, and this hotel lobby," he waved his hand at the ornamental balconies and furnishings, "yet when a depression comes the cry is to cut down on education, to cut out the so-called frills like art and music. Well I maintain that's cutting down on business, too.

Brought Prosperity

"Universal education is the thing that has brought about prosperity in this country," he declared. "Any boy who ploughs the corn as I did dreams that he might go to college and get ahead. It is this that leads to abundance. The cultural level of the masses of the people is the basis of good business."

Atlanta's superintendent of schools led his teachers a few years ago in an experiment to convince businessmen of the city that education pays. They made a study of 30 outstanding businesses of the city in relation to the education of the people, and found to everybody's satisfaction ample proof that the lower the educational level the poorer the support of business, and vice versa. "We school men need to teach this to businessmen," he said.

But nearest to Superintendent Sutton's heart are the boys and girls of his schools. He forever wants to know what they are thinking, what kind of schooling will help them most, what their problems are and how he and others who love them can help them solve these problems.

A few years ago he collected a group of young people and got them to tell what they thought of their teachers. Out of this grew a constructive organization in the high schools of the country which today is called the National Association of Student Councils, and Dr. Sutton keeps closely in touch with it still. When photographed yesterday he was deep in conversation with the national vice-president of this association, a high school lad from Pontiac, Illinois.

Write Thoughts

In Atlanta each September Dr. Sutton gets all his high school seniors to write down frankly, and anonymously, what they think most about, and they do it sincerely too. He showed this reporter a sheaf of these answers, and, in spite of the things people say about youth, they were just about the things that normal grown-ups think about—home and family, how to get ahead and be better liked, how to find a nice girl and win her, how to get over some bad habit. "People say that youth doesn't care about anything but having a good time, but year after year I find that what they think most about has very little to do with simply wanting amusement and a good time," Dr. Sutton pointed out. "Out of all this I have an answer: Young people aren't nearly so bad as we think. They care about the same things we older folks care about."

Putting together two or three "home rooms" in each high school and forming panel discussion groups with an hour and a half a week, he then has the youngsters by groups tackle these problems they themselves have individually brought up. The panels in each case do outside investigating in order to enrich these discussions. For example, when the panel came to the subject of how young people could go to college, the members visited every college around Atlanta and found out about scholarships and loan funds. They also brought back to school to take part in the discussion several high school graduates who had gone on further with their education. They even brought in figures and the experience of Atlanta boys and girls who had gone out of the State to college, he said.

"We try to give these young people a chance to answer the questions that are bothering them. They are a fine lot and deserve the best help we can give them.—No," he concluded, "I am not so much worried about youth as I am about middle-aged folks. The drinking and all. It is the environmental influences we older people put around youth that are to blame. It isn't youth's fault." M. J. T.

Council Splits On PR 'School'

A campaign to educate Cambridge citizens how the Plan E Government will work and the method of voting under proportional representation has caused a wide division among members of the Cambridge City Council.

While the Plan E election is but four months away, and Councilors admitted that even they were perplexed by the complications of Plan E, Councilor Francis P. Roche has protested the idea, stating: "It is not the duty of the Council to undertake such a campaign of education, laudable as the motive may be."

The proposal was contained in an order offered by Councilor William M. Hogan asking for the appointment of a committee of five Councilors to instruct voters how the city manager plan and PR operate. Mr. Hogan said the program of education may be adopted by the City Election Department.

Florida Naval School Purchases New Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—The Florida Naval Academy which has been operating on the campus of the Florida Preparatory School this winter has purchased a new site and begun construction of new buildings on Rio Vista waterfront, according to Paul Brubeck, Headmaster.

Construction of the school tennis courts, swimming pool and dock has begun along the Halifax River on property set aside by the late W. H. Hardesty for a church and school. Classroom buildings, shops, laboratories, rooms for cadets and masters, an athletic field and gymnasium are scheduled to be in readiness when the school opens Sept. 22.

Program For N. E. A. Delegates

Official program for the National Education Association convention tonight and tomorrow morning, sessions of which are open to the public, follows:

Tonight

Third General Session

Mechanics Building, Grand Hall, 8 p. m.
Subject: The Welfare of Democracy Demands Better Opportunities for Children and Teachers
Invocation by the Rev. Ashley D. Leavitt, Harvard Church, Brookline, Mass.
Vocal music by pupils of Boston public schools, Daniel D. Tierney, Jr., Director of Music.
Greetings from the National Congress of Parents and Teachers: Mrs. W. A. Hastings, First Vice-President, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Madison, Wis.
Better Opportunities for Minority Groups: Mordecai W. Johnson, President, Howard University, Washington.
Better Educational Opportunities for All of America's Youth: Lister Hill, United States Senator from Alabama.

Lobby Sing

An informal musical and social get-together in the lobby of the Hotel Statler at 10:30 p. m. All attending the convention are invited to take part. Conductor, Herman F. Smith, Director of Music, Public Schools, Milwaukee, Wis.

Tomorrow

Representative Assembly

Mechanics Building, Grand Hall, 9 a. m.
Second Business Session
Community Singing: Conductor, Mary Donovan, Director of Music, Greenwich, Conn.
Invocation by the Right Rev. Monsignor Richard J. Quinlan, Diocesan Supervisor of Schools, Boston.
Reports and Discussion
Educational Policies Commission: William G. Carr, Secretary, Educational Policies Commission, Washington, D. C.
Legislative Commission: Sidney B. Hall, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Richmond, Va., Chairman.
National Council on Teacher Retirement: Mildred Medinger, Secretary, Maryland State Teachers Retirement System, Baltimore, Md., Chairman.
National Committee on Education and Defense: Willard E. Givens, Executive Secretary of the Association, Co-Chairman.
Committee on Co-operatives: Harold F. Clark, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, Chairman.
Committee on Equal Opportunity: R. L. Hunt, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College, N. M., Chairman.
Committee on Individual Guidance: Herbert R. Stolz, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Oakland, Calif., Chairman.
Committee on Code of Ethics: William P. King, Secretary, Kentucky Education Association, Louisville, Ky., Chairman.
Committee on International Relations: Ben M. Cherrington, University of Denver, Denver, Colo., Chairman.
Joint Committee of the N. E. A. and A. M. A.: Charles C. Wilson, M. D., Director, Health and Physical Education, Public Schools, Hartford, Conn., Chairman.
Committee on Credit Unions: L. A. Pinkney, Business Manager, Teachers Credit Union, Kansas City, Mo., Chairman.
Joint Committee of the N. E. A. and A. L. A.: Martha M. Parks, State Department of Education, Nashville, Tenn., Chairman.
Joint Committee of the N. E. A. and American Legion: Charles F. Dienst, Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lincoln, Neb., Chairman.
Preliminary Report of the Committee on Resolutions: George Skewes, State Teachers College, Mayville, N. D., Chairman.

Discussion Groups

"How Essential Is Federal Aid to Education?" in Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 9 a. m.
"What Kind of Education Should Free Men Have?" in Y. W. C. A., Lee Auditorium, 9 a. m.
"A Fair Start for the Country Child," in Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building, 9 a. m.
"Health and National Defense," Public Library, Lecture Hall, 9 a. m.
"Family Life and Education," in Copley-Plaza Hotel ballroom, 9 a. m.
"Social Security and Teachers," in John Hancock Hall, 9 a. m.

Women's Club Of G.O.P. Elects

The appointment of directors of departments for the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts for the year 1941-1942 has been recently announced.

Mrs. George K. Woodworth of Brookline is to be director of the Club's Art and Library Department; Miss Margaret A. Dunn of Roxbury is to serve a second term as Director of the Finance Department; Mrs. Alexander Whiteside of Boston, who has recently completed a three-year term as Vice-President, is appointed Director of the House and Restaurant Department; Mrs. Edward P. Furber of Watertown is reappointed Director of the Political Department; Mrs. Edward K. Nash of Weston will serve as Director of the Activities Department, and Mrs. Norman W. Davidson of Newton Highlands will begin a second term as Director of the Publicity Department.

Somerville Faces Relief Boost

The satisfaction of completing its lowest-cost welfare month in several years, when Somerville relief and unemployment costs for May dropped to $37,111, were offset today with the threatened boost in the wake of Works Projects Administration layoffs.

The dark clouds to the silver lining is the developing cancellation of WPA projects, which, it is expected, will add at least 350 new cases to the present relief rolls comprising 780 families.

Edward L. Hagan, Chairman of the Somerville Board of Public Welfare, said today that the May welfare pay roll was one of the lowest in the City's history. It was about half last year's expenditure in May, when welfare costs were $71,211.

$100,000 to U. S. O. Pledged by Robinson

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Edward G. Robinson has set aside $100,000 as "a small down payment on the privilege of being an American."

That was his comment when Edward Arnold, Chairman of the Motion-Picture Permanent Charities Committee, disclosed that Mr. Robinson had pledged the amount—his entire salary from his next picture—to United Service Organizations.

The proposed gift was made public June 29 at a star show for U. S. O. given in Hollywood Bowl. Mr. Robinson was one of the stars on the show.

By a Staff Photographer

Tells N. E. A. to Prepare for Post War Era

United States Commissioner of Education, John W. Studebaker, who told educators how they can best aid defense in a speech before the National Education Association convention this morning.

Look to Future, N. E. A. Told

Continued from Page 1

better by reason of the existence of the Civilian Conservation Corps, because in it he has seen "thousands of discouraged and purposeless boys transformed into self-reliant and hopeful young men."

Dr. Conant Urges War

At the second general session held last night in Mechanics Building Dr. Conant told the educators that the United States must intervene at once in the war on the side of Great Britain, and called on Congress to "pledge this Nation to the defeat of the Axis Powers."

Declaring Britain would never sue for peace but that she might be conquered without American aid, Dr. Conant told the delegates that every month the United States delays taking the final step and actually begins to fight may well mean four months' extension of the war.

"Whether we like it or not," he said, "Great Britain is at this moment warding off blows which strike at the essence of our existence. There is only one certain way we can meet the challenge, only one way to protect our land.

"Recalling that offense is the best defense, the Congress of the United States should pledge this Nation to the defeat of the Axis Powers.

"This one goal, the defeat of the Axis Powers, must be our aim. Beyond this we should make no specific commitments.

"Silence the weapons which now force the totalitarian ideas upon other nations," Dr. Conant said, "and our democracy will be in a position to do its part in a world returned to peace."

The Harvard President declared that Hitler's Russian campaign did not lessen England's peril.

"Communism and Naziism," said Dr. Conant, "are . . . equally inimical to the future of this free Nation. But only one of them threatens us overwhelmingly at this moment, because only one of them, Naziism, has been backed by a powerful army designed for conquest."

Hemisphere Solidarity

International solidarity between the United States and the Latin countries cannot be realized by requiring every high school pupil in the United States to study Spanish and Portugese or by sending two good-will missions to South America where only one luxuriates, Dr. Harold Benjamin, Dean of Education at the University of Maryland, said at the same session.

"The first step in better inter-American understanding is to recognize the wants of the people," Dr. Benjamin declared. "The first step in good will towards our American neighbors is to desire whole heartedly that these wants be satisfied. The first step in mutual aid among the nations of this Continent is to put into action measures designed to meet these wants from Point Barrow to Punta Arenas, from Montreal to Magallanes."

"These needs," the Dean said, "are the simple things—food, shelter, health, the price of isolation and the price of wheat, the right to live and the right to strike, the love of children, and the love of country. They are what the Americans want first. They are what the land systems and the industrial centers, the farms and the forests and the mines, the rivers and the railroads and the airplanes, the governors and the courts and the armies are for."

WPA Office Staff Reduced Sharply

Work Projects Administration forces in Massachusetts, at their lowest level in history, today were operating with only two-thirds of their administrative staff.

In a surprise order an hour before closing time last night, Washington ordered dismissal of almost a third of the administrative employees in Boston and throughout the State.

The order was effective immediately. Approximately 250 employees were dismissed. State headquarters in Boston, employing about 400 men and women, carried the heaviest toll.

The order closely followed reduction of the State quota from 57,000 to 34,000.

Balks at Beach Costs

Unwillingness of the Cambridge City Council to approve a co-operation agreement offered by Massachusetts State regarding maintenance of the new $38,000 bathhouse at Gerry's Landing on the Charles River in Cambridge, may stop the scheduled opening this summer, Cambridge officials said today. The Council is opposed to the City meeting the costs of maintaining the new building, erected through a grant from the James J. Storrow Fund, and also paying the salaries of two lifeguards, and attendants.

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N. E. A. Report to President Shows Extent of Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—America's public school system submitted to President Roosevelt today its record of all-out aid to national defense and showed, among many accomplishments, that it has trained within one year more than 1,500,000 persons for defense industries.

This is more than twice the number which education promised to train with funds allotted by Congress.

In a report to the President, the National Education Association, speaking for school boards, school administrators and 1,100,000 teachers, described these further services which the schools have performed for the Nation in the emergency:

They have mobilized more than 10,000 city and rural schools to give defense training.

They have mobilized 142 colleges of engineering to give short-course training to more than 110,000 engineers.

They have adopted in more than 500 communities the motto "We never close" in order to use vocational school equipment 24 hours a day.

Aid to Plane Plants

They have given training to half of all the workers hired by expanding aircraft industries.

They have helped more than 50,000 Work Projects Administration workers to leave relief rolls and enter defense industries.

They have provided vocational defense training at the low average of 21 cents per man-hour.

They have operated this program at an overhead cost to the Federal Government of approximately 1 per cent.

"The school boards of the Nation," the N. E. A. wrote to the President, "have been glad to make available to the Federal Government in this crisis their investment of more than $1,000,000,000 in plant and equipment. The school administrators and teachers have willingly labored long hours overtime to carry defense training forward without slackening their efforts to maintain regular daytime programs.

"We also take pride in the fact that education's record in defense training is also a record of the strength of democracy. Defense training programs have been planned and carried forward with the advice and counsel of more than 1,000 State and local advisory committees with equal representation of labor and employers.

Comprehensive Study

"On these committees approximately 3,500 labor leaders and 3,500 industrial leaders, assisted by more than 5,000 consultants representing NYA (National Youth Administration), WPA, and local employment services, have given many hours of serious consideration to the development of training in the best interests of the local communities and the Nation as a whole.

"As the crisis deepens, the Federal Government may have occasion to call on the forces of education for contributions to defense both greater and wider than the present program. We assure you, Mr. President, that the 1,100,000 teachers and school administrators and hundreds of thousands of members of school boards in the United States pledge you to answer any call with the fullest measure of loyal service."

The text of the foregoing letter was released today by its signers, Willard E. Givens, Executive Secretary of the National Education Association; L. H. Dennis, Executive Secretary of the American Vocational Association, and Sherwood D. Shankland, Executive Secretary of the American Association of School Administrators.

Over-Training Warning Given

A warning that Government training of emergency defense workers should not be allowed to get out of hand and thus jeopardize the future of the Nation's vocational education system was sounded today by the National Committee on Education and Defense, in a report presented at a morning session of the National Education Association convention, by Francis J. Brown, consultant, American Council on Education.

The action was taken as part of a series of 11 recommendations made by the Committee to United States Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker and designed "to promote greater efficiency in the preparation of workmen needed for defense production."

The Committee recommended that "no emergency program be developed short of that required for actual war" which might tend to stifle the normal expansion of education, the idea being that overtraining today would glut industrial fields tomorrow with unneeded workers.

Recommendations were also forwarded to Aubrey Williams, Director of the National Youth Administration.

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Knox Emphasizes Now as Time for U. S. to Clear Path Across Ocean of Nazis

Secretary of Navy Addresses State Governors at Quincy

Highlights from address of Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, before the thirty-third annual Conference of Governors meeting in Quincy, Mass., last night:

I am speaking to you out of a deep sense of my responsibility and as the civilian head of the American Navy. I address you, the responsible leaders of the people who live in your respective states. As I am speaking we are in the midst of a world wide war and in an hour of the gravest national peril.

At such a time, and under such circumstances, one must measure his words with care. I do this when I say to you that everything we cherish is directly challenged by a ruthless dictator who grasps at world domination. This threat to our own institutions, our hard won freedoms, our very way of life, comes nearer and becomes clearer, every day.

Within the past week, Hitler has tufned on his dupe—his quasi-ally—Stalin and swung into action against Russia, 160 divisions of its army, supported by a powerful air armada. For eight days now, this attack has been proceeding.

Now Time to Act

For the first time since Hitler loosed the dogs of war on the world, we are provided with a chance to determine the outcome of this world-wide struggle. Now is the time to put into motion the huge machine we have been building since the war began

We are adding daily to our splendid Navy—now the greatest in the world—and we have mustered a new Army of 1,500,000 man power which has already demonstrated its worthiness of our finest military traditions.

Contemptuously, Hitler has turned his back upon us. Holding our proferred aid to be a futile and empty gesture, since we were permitting it to pile up, undelivered, on our docks, he has turned upon his quondam partner in treacherously reducing Russia to a slave state in his new order. While his back is turned, we must answer his obvious contempt with a smashing blow that can and will change the entire world perspection.

If, while Hitler is assaulting Stalin, we can clear the path across the Atlantic, and deliver, in safety, the weapons our factories are now producing, ultimate defeat for Hitler is certain.

To show how vital it is that we shall make the Atlantic crossing safe, which we must and can do, let me cite the shocking figures of losses by sinking in the last five months ending May 31, 1941, and let me add, these figures are official.

The total of gross tons of shipping lost in that period was 2,198,000.

This was divided by months as follows:

January, 309,731 tons; February, 339,833 tons; March, 505,750 tons; April, 581,251 tons; May, 461,328 tons.

This is at an annual rate of loss of 5,275,000 tons.

Munitions Lost by Sinkings

To emphasize what such losses mean, let me cite one ship recently sank which carried 1,000 machine guns and 1,500,000 rounds of ammunition. Another one, within the last few days, was sunk carrying an equally valuable cargo which included a huge amount of high explosives. On many of the ships that have gone down in the North Atlantic, there were planes, tanks, and thousands of cases of food. For every ship sunk, there is that much loss of food to sustain the morale of the British people, and to arm their soldiers, their sailors and their airmen in the gallant fight they are making against the Nazi horde. We must remember that for every ship that we, and the British, are now building, three are being sunk, and not only the sunken ship is lost, but also the planes, the guns, the ammunition and food which it carries.

There is only one end to this record — ultimate domination over the world by brute force.

To live, and fight, and win, Britain needs food, and oil and guns and planes in ever increasing quantities. Britain does not produce enough of its own food on which to live. She does not produce enough oil in the British Isles to operate her planes. She does not produce enough steel and aluminum and planes to carry the offensive to Germany and defeat Hitler. She must get most of these things from us. She must get them not at New York, or Boston, or Halifax.

She must get them at places where they can be used. Every pound of food, every tanker filled with oil, every ship filled with planes, which is lost, makes Britain's case more desperate and endangers the more our own civilization.

At this time while Hitler is busy crushing Russia, we are presented with an opportunity vitally to aid Britain. We can help Britain strike at Hitler by giving her the means to bomb the plants which make Hitler's oil, his planes, his guns and other material of war, and by cracking the morale of the German people. Thus we can help make Germans understand the cruelty and ruthlessness which Hitler has unloosed upon the world. But this can only be done if the passage across the Atlantic is cleared for traffic and if the ships which carry the oil, the planes, the guns and the food are not sunk.

Again I say, now is the time to strike. And, saying that, I would be derelict if I did not add that all this involves risk and danger.

Sacrifice Looms Ahead

America must wake up, not alone to its danger—and the dangers are real and fearsome, but to the realities of the sacrifice demanded. We must, if need be, match with American tears, American toil, American sweat and, yes, American blood, the toil, the tears, the sweat, and the blood which Britain has gallantly spent to hold in check the devastating spread of Nazi power throughout the civilized world.

We cannot cling to any formula of "business as usual" and profits as usual when our business has become the halting of the Hun in his triumphant march toward dominion over an enslaved world —a world in which the light of liberty will be snuffed out, and men everywhere must bend a pliant knee to a pagan tyrant.

I can find no better words with which to close than to repeat the gallant words of our Commander-in-Chief, said recently in Boston, to which I subscribe from the bottom of my heart: "I would rather die on my feet than live on my knees."

The time is here—it is here now—to use our Navy to clear the Atlantic of the German menace.

By a Staff Photographer

Notables at the Neighborhood Club in Quincy

Left to right: William H. Collins, general manager of the Fore River Shipyards, Bethlehem Steel Corp., now building $600,000,000 worth of ships for national defense; Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy; Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, speaker at last night's dinner tendered by the Fore River Yards to Mr. Knox and 33 visiting Governors; Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts.

Conference Speeches in Part By Various State Governors

Excerpts from today's speeches of the Governors at their thirty-third annual Conference follow:

Payne Ratner, Governor of Kansas:

When members of a New England emigrant aid society left Boston in 1854 to aid with the settlement of Kansas, they sang these lines from Whittier, which now appear beneath a painting in my office in Topeka:

They crossed the prairie as of old
The pilgrims crossed the sea,
To make the West, as they the East,
The homestead of the free!

The song expressed an ideal which these New Englanders put into practice through founding churches and schools, assuring the true freedom which lies in the spirit, and in the mind. Yes, Kansas owes a debt of gratitude to Massachusetts for this early stimulation which helped lead to the best that is found in Kansas today.

Farmers Individualists

To understand the difficulty of adapting agriculture to changing conditions, it is necessary to realize that farming is still primarily a business of individualists. In our national agricultural plant there are many thousands of independent units, each with its own management. Programs designed to increase the output of these units—the farms of the United States—must appeal to the many, rather than to the few.

There has been a great deal of misconception about benefit payments to farmers. These payments originated in an effort to help agriculture out of a depression which also affected industry.

But this is only temporary assistance needed to help bridge an emergency. Benefit payments are not the final answer to agriculture's problems.

The real answer is a proper balance of agriculture and industry.

In these days of national defense effort along industrial lines, our agricultural states, especially in the Middle West, have shared too little in the industrial expansion. This raises a grave danger that agriculture will be thrown even further out of balance.

Most of the guns, airplanes, and munitions are being made in the already highly industrialized sections of the Nation. Agriculture is contributing important materials for these purposes, and will continue to do so. But as they are furnished, there is hope on the part of the farmers that more of these products will find use in industries located in agricultural states.

Every state has agricultural interests which could be vastly benefited by a proper decentralization of defense industries. There should be a more widespread distribution of industries within each state, as well as among the states of the Nation.

Since agriculture's great stronghold is in my own section of America, I should like to cite you the case of the Midwest with respect to the need for decentralization:

Ideal Area for Defense Plants

We know that elementary military strategy makes it imperative to place vital defense plants and supplies in safe sectors—and there are no safer places in the United States than in rural areas such as the Midwest.

Both for military and industrial purposes, the products of agriculture have a variety of uses. From field corn, for example, can be produced more than 60 kinds of chemicals. From oats and barley, vitamin tablets are made. Livestock means not only meat, but leather, fats, and glue. Clothing from wool and cotton, linseed oil from flax, sugar from beets, and plastics from soybeans are all derived from agriculture.

At no time since the World War, except for fleeting intervals, has the farmer enjoyed a parity with labor and industry. Industrial wages have gone up tremendously. If the farmer were paid in the same proportion, he would now be selling his wheat at $2 a bushel or more; his corn at about $1.50; his hogs at around $16. Instead, he is selling at approximately half those prices.

Herbert R. O'Conor, Governor of Maryland:

For 17 years I served in the offices of State's Attorney and Attorney General of Maryland.

In two great war emergencies this country has been fortunate in having as executive of the Department of Justice men of ability, of unswerving integrity, men who exercised sound judgment in handling the difficult law enforcement problems of the time.

At the time of the World War, all efforts to set up separate Federal agencies for the purpose of handling cases of subversive activities and espionage were blocked, with the result that all work of this type was centered under one head. A War Emergency Division was set up with authority over the Draft Act, the Sabotage and Espionage Acts, the registration of aliens, the investigation of internment cases and all matters having to do with the enforcement of civil laws, proclamations and regulations relating to the war.

As head of this Division the Attorney General appointed John Lord O'Brian, who, as many of you know, had made a brilliant record both as a lawyer and in the public service. Mr. O'Brian, in describing the law enforcement problems of that day, emphasized particularly the difficulty caused by well-intentioned citizens and patriotic groups who constantly hampered the work of the officials by setting up volunteer organizations for the purpose of hunting out alien enemies.

The important thing is for us as Chief Executives of the States to be prepared for what the future may hold. With a multitude of emergency problems already looming ahead of us, and our brief experience in 1917-18 to guide us, certain things have been done, some of which might be outlined.

Federal law enforcement related to defense has been turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to the Special Defense Unit of the Department of Justice. And, last summer, Governor Vanderbilt, then Chairman of the Governor's Conference, and I, as a member of the Executive Committee, with the approval of that Committee, joined with representatives of the Council of State Governments, the National Association of Attorneys General, the Interstate Commission on Crime, and the Department of Justice in organizing the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense.

How often are excited patriots prone to lose their heads and cry out, "Never mind the Law! Put down this outrage! Punish these culprits and let us not waste time on local formality!"

The humblest citizen is entitled to have his rights weighed and adjusted by some branch of our great judiciary system.

Robert O. Blood, Governor of New Hampshire:

About eight months ago this Nation adopted selective compulsory military service as a feature of its program for the national defense. This marked a radical departure from long-standing policies based upon a small peacetime standing Army which could be expanded to adequate dimensions in time of war and reduced to normal proportions at its conclusion.

The saving grace of democracy is its inherent ability to give with the winds and the storms which economic and social progress from time to time unleash; so, fortunately, the people of the United States have found it possible to reconcile traditional military policy with new circumstances which war and defense against war have generated out of the application of mechanical science.

The enactment of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 opened a wholly new and, in my opinion, wonderfully important chapter in the military and social history of the Nation. It has now been definitely adopted, as a matter of basic policy that, in preparation for a possible time of emergency, every able-bodied person is bound to render personal service by devoting a year exclusively to his military training and experience, to make a soldier of himself, callable later if need be, in order that liberty and happiness may be assured to all.

MacDonald Tells of England

Wherever our feet travel in these days, I suppose our thoughts are constantly straying back to Old England.

I was there until three months ago. My duties took me out into the bombardment most nights. I watched those people under fire. Their coolness, capacity and courage have to be seen to be believed. I remember one morning when the King was visiting some shattered streets in a poor part of the city which had suffered a terrible bombardment during the evening before.

The inhabitants of the place gathered 'round him. Amongst them were some who had lost their houses and all that they possessed in the night's evil work. But they were laughing and cheering, and they pressed around him seeking to shake his hand. One burly costermonger said to him, "Thank God for a good King!" His Majesty laid his hand on the man's shoulder and replied, "Thank God for a good people!"

Defending Treasured Possession

They are defending their most cherished possession. Without it they do not wish to live. It is their liberty; their freedom to worship as their consciences bid; to think, speak and act as it is in their character to do; to be themselves; to develop along the lines of their own traditions and natures and genius—and not as ordered to do by the would-be Nazi slave masters of mankind.

One could tell many stories of the way in which for more than a twelve-month now they have held Hitler at bay. You have heard many of them. One of the things that I shall remember longest about this war is the lovely contempt for danger which young girls have shown.

Those girls, and many women of all ages engaged on dangerous tasks upon the battlefield, have passed not only every test of professional efficiency, but every test of human courage as well.

That is true of a countless multitude of unnamed citizens in the Island. Of course, they are not defending only their own liberty. With the help of their friends overseas, and especially the powerful help of this mighty United States, they are defending the liberty of freedom everywhere. For the Nazi system threatens that.

The difference between this war and the wars of the past is most significantly illustrated in the titles of its battles. The battles in those old wars were named after small towns or villages. Blenheim, Waterloo, Sedan—these famous names are the names of villages. Their battles were events in campaigns designed to conquer countries.

Holder of Britain Wins War

There are three absolute minimum essentials if his bid for world domination is to be defeated, and this fateful war is to end in a victory for men's liberty and civilization. First, the Island of Britain must be successfully defended. Britain is the crucial fortress in this war. Whoever holds Britain wins the war.

Second, their friends overseas, and particularly in the arsenal of democracy in North America, must pour forth guns and shells, tanks and airplanes, and all the other tools of victory on a scale which gives the peoples of the British Commonwealth and their allies eventually a material as well as a spiritual superiority over the enemy.

The third important element is to keep open the lines of communication between the arsenal of democracy, so that your great reinforcement of supplies from America can actually reach them in their embattled fortress of Britain.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLQ7, 11.88meg, 25.2m.
London—6:20 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Berlin—7 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40meg, 19m; RNE, 12meg, 25m.
London—8:10 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Lehar: "Giuditta" Fragments; News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs; Messages of the World Association of Hungarians. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.
London—9 p. m.—"The Music of Britain." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79meg, 16.8m; JLG4, 15.10meg, 19.8m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Calling the World." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—New in English DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Wartime Needs May Bring Revival of Vermont Mining

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 1— Vermont has not figured in the mining picture for three-quarters of a century or more but if wartime demands continue to increase progressively, prices may conceivably rise enough to make working of old iron and copper deposits profitable. This possibility is intriguing natives in various parts of the State who have veins of the minerals on their properties.

Back in the middle of the last century there were iron mines in Rutland County that did a thriving business. In the town of Vershire, in Orange County, slag heaps are still visible, tangible proof of the profitable working of copper mines adjacent to the smelters. In other towns in various sections of the State also can be seen the remains of shafts abandoned for many decades where once thrived an active mining business.

The Pittsford-Chittenden section of Rutland County was one of the leaders in iron ore production 75 years ago. Its deposits are far from exhausted but development of new processes and lower cost of smelting in other sections of the country long ago crowded it from the mining scene. Today the old mines are just holes in the ground, some of them filled with water, but the furnace at Pittsford still stands.

Manganese, used in smelting the iron ore, was found conveniently near the Pittsford smelters and originally counted in some degree for the former prosperity of the industry. Eventually the vein petered out and it became necessary to transport manganese across Lake Champlain from New York State. In the course of time that became too expensive. Another factor in the decline of iron mining was coal. At first smelters used charcoal but as the virgin forests became depleted, the mine operators turned to coal.

For a time Vermont produced its own coal from thin veins in Shoreham and Orwell, in southern Addison County, but coal mining could not be carried on on a profitable basis. Eventually the depletion of fuel and manganese deposits increased mining costs and Vermont smelters, forced to import both, were unable to compete with the industry elsewhere and one after another, mines and smelters closed down. The Pittsford smelters ran, however, until 1882.

Vermont's iron mines would yield only a minute fraction of ores needed for defense purposes, so there is small hope, experts say, of them ever being opened again. The chances are more optimistic, however, for opening of the copper mines, market price alone being the controlling factor.

4-H Clubs Meet

Approximately 2,000 members of the State's 4-H clubs are meeting in session this week at the University of Vermont. In observance of Vermont's 150th anniversary of Statehood, the theme of the meeting is "Freedom and Unity."

Talks on Americanism and Vermont, past and present; a pilgrimage to the tomb of Ethan Allen; swimming, folk-dancing, good grooming, appreciation of music and song leadership, are included in the program for the week.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Music and Spot News.
15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American listeners; News; Special Features, and Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods; Rhythmic Melodies; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero with orchestra; U. S. Army Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; Viennese Ensemble.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; Blue Barron's Orchestra.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

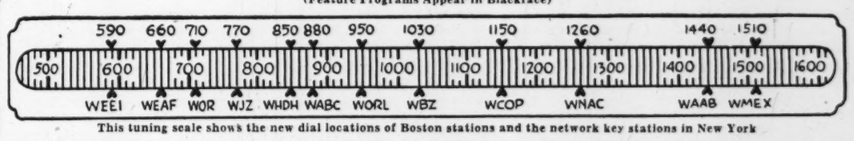
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, July 2
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves vs. N. Y.	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Giants Baseball Game	Sports and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves vs. N. Y.	Sports and music
3:45	N. E. A. Convention	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Giants Baseball Game	Sports and music
4:00	Thirty-third annual	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Braves vs. N. Y.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Governors' Confer.	Club Matinee	"Stella Dallas"	Giants Baseball Game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Thirty-third annual	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Braves vs. N. Y.	Novachord solos
4:45	Governors' Confer.	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Giants Baseball Game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Children's story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Meet the Band"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk.	"Drama Behind News"	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Burl Ives, Songs	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: News	News: music: weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15	Music: Job Hunters	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Jerry Sears's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in	Jimmy Lytell's Orch	"Confidentially Yours"	Larry Clinton's Orch	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	"Second Husband"	"This Man's Army"	"Concert Miniatures"	Larry Clinton's Orch	Glenn Miller's Orch
8:00	"Court of Missing	"One Year of Defense"	Ray Block's Orchestra:	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15	Heirs": drama	"One Year of Defense"	vocalists: chorus	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	"Essays in Drama"
8:30	"First Nighter":	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan," Secret	Ray Noble's Orchestra
8:45	sk.; Elmer Davis	Bee": quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent, drama	Oleanders: quartet
9:00	"We, the People":	'Grand Central Station':	Frank Crumit and Julia	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews: music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	Jack Starr Hunt	Variety Hour
9:30	Lewisohn Stadium	"News Here and Abroad"	"Hap Hazard Show"	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45	Concert, N. Y.	Ted Steele's Orch	"Hap Hazard Show"	Morton Gould's Orch	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	New American Music	"A Date With Judy,"	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	New American Music	starring Ann Gillis	Network Sports	"Dance Digest"
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	New American Music	"College Humor": variety	Network Sports	"Dance Digest"
10:45	News; Sports	Story Drm., by Olmstead	soloists; orchestra	Network Sports	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Master-	News: music	News Service	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15	works of Music	Weather: "Music You	Local news; weather	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30	British War Relief:	Want": recordings	Paul Whiteman's Orch	Will Johnson's Orch	"Day's End"; music
11:45	M. Loring's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch	Will Johnson's Orch	"Day's End"; News

Wednesday's Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News: "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Musical Clock News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Talk; News; Music	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News: weather	News: weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	Chet Gaylord	News Service	Eight Bells	Post Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"
8:30	"Rosy Reid"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Bill Elliott, songs	News: "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Joan Adams	"The Breakfast Club"	"RFD Melodies"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Joan Adams	"Julia Blake": drama	Concert Internationale	Choir Loft: organ	"Your Morning Pick-Up": orchestra
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Organ recital	Musical Early Edition	
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Radio Telephone Club	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother": sk	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With You"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Concert Hall of the Air	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News	Beauty Hints
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Melody Strings"	"Letter Quest"
11:30	"Big Sister": sketch	Two Men and a Girl	"The Goldbergs"	Ruth Moss Interviews	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather: Musicale	"David Harum": sketch	"Accordiana"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News: Talk: Music	Gene and Glenn	News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	Girl in the Air	Betty Randall, songs	Musical Roundup	John B. Hughes, News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: talks: music	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	"Woman in White"	Agriculture Program	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Matinee, With Lytell	"Light of the World"	Boston Braves vs. N. Y.	Ann Demirjian, songs
2:15	"Joyce Jordan": sk.	Matinee, With Lytell	"The Mystery Man"	Giants baseball game	"The Brass Hats," orch.
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros": sketch	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Boston Braves vs. N. Y.	David Williams, songs
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	"Mid ream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter": sk	Giants baseball game	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	'Orphans of Divorce': sk	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves vs. N. Y.	Sports and music
3:15	Frank Parker, tenor	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Giants baseball game	Sports and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	John's Other Wife: sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Baseball Interviews	Sports and music
3:45	Children Are People	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Boston Braves vs. N. Y.	Sports and music
4:00	Thirty-third Annual	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk	Giants second baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Governors' Conf.	N. E. A. Convention	"Stella Dallas": serial	game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Thirty-third Annual	N. E. A. Convention	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Boston Braves vs. N. Y.	John Kiley, organist
4:45	Governors' Conf.	Edgar A. Guest: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Giants second baseball	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	game	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	'From A to Z in Novelty'	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Burl Ives, songs	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News: music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News Review	Baseball scores; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports: Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	"About Today": drama
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen: sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek":	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.	"Inside of Speedy"	"The Lone Ranger": sk	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	comedy drama	Blue Barron's Orchestra	"Concert Miniatures"	"The Lone Ranger": sk	Freddie Martin's Orch
8:00	"Big Town": Ed-	"Quiz Kids" with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	Mystery Hall: orchestra	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	ward G. Robinson,	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch	Mystery Hall: orchestra	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	"Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	Boake Carter, news	Civilian Defense Prog'm
8:45	drama; Elm. Davis	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Will Johnson's Orch	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00	"Treasury Hour—	Frontline Headlines	"Quizzer Baseball," Budd	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Millions for De-	"Meet the Band"	Hulick, m. c.	From London: J. Steele	Album
9:30	fense: speakers;	News Here and Abroad	"Mr. District Attorney":	News Service	Pages From the Classical
9:45	orchestra	Ted Steel's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Rhythm"	Album
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	Allen Roth's "Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Leland Stowe	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	of Melody"	Musical Knowledge	'Danger Is My Business'	Dance Digest
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of	Henry Weber's Pageant	Dance Digest
10:45	News: Sports	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	of Melody	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News: Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather: "Music You	Local News: Weather	Dance Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30	Music"	Want": recordings	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Sonny Dunham's Or.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch	"Day's End"; News

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Wives of Governors Alert to Activity Needed in American Defense Program

'First Ladies' Of States Tell Women's Work

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While it may be the Governors of the States who are doing most of the talking for publication at the Governors' Conference at Harvard, the wives of the visiting statesmen do not hesitate to have their say when it comes to the activities of the women of their States.

There is growing recognition, even in the Middle West, of the seriousness of the war threat to America, and in far western Oregon the women are already pooling their old aluminum for the Government, according to the feminine contingent of the Governors' Conference.

Interviewed here and there during their busy whirl of sightseeing and social activities in Boston, the "first ladies" of the States were always ready to stop a moment to tell of the war relief and defense preparations by women in their section of the country.

Mrs. Charles A. Sprague, "first lady" of Oregon, reported that in one of the principal streets of Portland a high wire enclosure has already been erected for public donations of old household aluminum.

Alert to Atlantic Threat

Contrary to the general impression that the people of the Pacific Coast are more fearful of Japanese aggression than any threat from the Atlantic, Oregon women are very much alert to the danger from the East, according to Mrs. Sprague. She said they are not unmindful of the Japanese menace and are watching developments in the Pacific with extreme interest. Nevertheless, the women of Oregon are conscious of the fact that the greatest danger of the moment is in the Atlantic.

In Nebraska, Mrs. Dwight Palmer Griswold says women are just beginning to be active in war relief work. "It takes an idea a little bit longer to reach the Middle West," she explained, "and they are not quite so concerned about any danger of immediate attack as you are here in the East."

Michigan women so far have not organized at all, according to Mrs. Murray D. Van Wagoner. They are doing quite a bit of Red Cross work, but so far have not become as active in a general way in war relief and home defense preparations as have the women of the Eastern states.

Home Defense Units

Mrs. John W. Bricker of Ohio reported that a home defense organization under the title of "Commission for Democracy" is just getting under way in her State. "Of course," she said, "we don't feel the same imminent danger out there as you do here."

In Kansas, too, the women as yet have not mobolized in any great numbers either for war relief or home defense, according to Mrs. Payne Ratner. She said that the sentiment in her State is definitely and strongly isolationist. The women are working actively in the Red Cross, however, and in Topeka a Bundles for Britain group is being organized under Mrs. William Allen White.

In New York, the story is different. Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman told of very active women's organizations which are working closely with the State in defense preparation. Mrs. Lehman is chairman of a Bundles for Britain branch in Albany County. No action has been taken as yet to accumulate household aluminum, but Mrs. Lehman is sure that the women are ready and eager to help in this way. "There is a great deal of talk about it," she said, "and they are all ready to go."

The first order of sightseeing for the Governors' wives and guests today was a trip to the Harvard Yard and buildings and a trip to the Peabody Museum to see the glass flowers. Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Massachusetts Governor, was the first to arrive and greeted the visitors as they drew up to the doorway in the state limousines with their hostesses.

Arrangement for Pictures

Mrs. Saltonstall took pity on waiting photographers trying in vain to assemble a group of Governors' wives in one spot at one time, and graciously made arrangements for pictures on the Museum steps.

Mrs. John Kimball, a former president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, and hostess to the Kansas party of 14, told the reporter that she took her group on a shopping tour yesterday.

Their particular delight, she said, was the escalator in one of the department stores, on which the women of the party, as well as the children, took great glee in riding up and down.

The Governors' wives and other members of their official parties joined the Governors this afternoon for lunch at the Wayside Inn as guests of Henry Ford. From the Inn they motored through Concord, Lexington, Essex County, and Cape Ann where they stopped for tea at the home of Miss Natalie Hays Hammond in Gloucester. The day's activities concluded with a clambake at the New Ocean House in Swampscott, where the party were guests of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

By a Staff Photographer

Home Counselors of the Governors

Upper—Wives and families of Governors as they arrived at the Peabody Museum in Cambridge this morning. Left to right—Mrs. Ephraim G. Maw, mother of the Governor of Utah; Mrs. Dwight Palmer Griswold, wife of the Governor of Nebraska; Mrs. William H. Wills, wife of the Vermont Governor; Mrs. Robert O. Blood, wife of New Hampshire Governor; Mrs. Nels H. Smith, wife of the Governor of Wyoming; Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, and Mrs. Spessard Holland, wife of the Governor of Florida. Lower, left to right—Miss Patricia O'Conor, daughter of the Governor of Maryland; Miss Mary Jean Moses, daughter of the Governor of North Dakota; Mrs. John Moses, wife of the North Dakota Governor; Mrs. James B. Conant, wife of the President of Harvard; Mrs. Herbert R. O'Conor, wife of the Governor of Maryland, and Mrs. Saltonstall.

'Clear the Atlantic of the German Menace'

Continued from Page 1

like a more widespread distribution of defense industries through the agricultural sections, in preference to the trend to concentrate defense factories in already congested areas. The agricultural States, particularly of the Middle West, have, he said, shared too little in the industrial expansion.

Governor Ratner also declared that the prices promised by the Federal Government to encourage greater production of pork, dairy products, eggs and poultry, were not high enough.

Farmers must be convinced of the necessity and desirability of stepping up their production, and it should be remembered that farmers can do little to hurry nature, he commented.

"Whatever may occur," he concluded, "our farmers will stay on the job. They will not strike."

Governor Blood of New Hampshire, speaking simultaneously with the registration of 750,000 youths of 21 years throughout the Nation, held that the selective service would prove one of the most profitable social investments the Nation has ever made, in focussing thought upon the need of actually living the democratic way of life.

Decentralization was stressed by each of today's Governors on the conference program. Law enforcement, including the problem of crime, can be handled most successfully through local and State governments rather than national, Governor O'Conor brought out. Governor Ratner bespoke decentralization of industry. Governor Blood advised the Governors to see that selective service does not become centralized and hence removed too distantly from the people whom it affects.

State Guards

During the discussion period Governor Stassen of Minnesota cautioned the Governors that if they did not establish home guard units in their respective States, they could not complain if the Federal Government further usurped the position of the States. If no State guard force was organized, he asked, "how can you stop formation of vigilante groups to perform the services of a State Guard?"

Several Governors inquired how other Governors had already set up their State Guards. Governor Lehman of New York and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts gave detailed explanations.

Gov. James H. Price of Virginia told his colleagues that formation of a State Guard did more to create "a spirit of patriotism and a realization of the seriousness of the emergency than any other method."

The Governors also discussed handling of sabotage within the State. Most were agreeable to letting the Federal Bureau of Investigation take leadership, and were ready to have local law enforcement authorities co-operate with the FBI. Governor Stassen pointed out that several general conferences between local law enforcement groups and the FBI had been held in regard to methods to deal with sabotage. He urged the Governors to eliminate any jealousy between governmental agencies and to be ready to co-operate.

Gov. Julius P. Heil of Wisconsin told the conference that local law enforcement agencies discovered some of the workers involved in the Allis-Chalmers strike in Milwaukee were supported by anarchists of Russia, and that the authorities possessed checks and photographs of checks as evidence. He contended that local government knows more about what is going on locally than Federal agencies.

Applause repeatedly broke into last night's address of Secretary Knox. The passages spontaneously singled out by the brilliant audience for approval were those in which Colonel Knox called for actual delivery to Britain of the weapons being made for her in America.

The three "absolute minimum essentials" named by Mr. MacDonald, High Commissioner of the British Government in Canada, for defeat of Hitler and victory of Britain were these:

1. The Island of Britain must be successfully defended.

2. The friends of Britain overseas, particularly in the arsenal of democracy in the United States, must pour forth munitions on a scale to give the peoples of the British Commonwealth and their allies material as well as spiritual superiority over the enemy.

3. The lines of communication must be kept open, so that the supplies from America can actually reach the embattled fortress of Britain.

Fascist Reply

ROME, July 1 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, Fascist editorial spokesman, said today that Secretary Knox's speech advocating immediate use of the United States Navy to clear the Atlantic showed that "the bellicose Washington Government intends to enter, of its own initiative, the conflict against the Axis powers."

"So whatever happens," he wrote in Il Giornale D'Italia, "it will stand again as made definitely clear that entrance into the war of the United States Government belongs exclusively to, and arises from, deliberate initiative, and it cannot be justified by any later excuse of pretended aggression by the Axis powers nor any pretext of this or that incident."

Gayda then repeated the Axis thesis that American help to Britain will be too little and too late and declared that, with the defeat of Russia, both Germany and Japan would be free to tackle America.

Army Good but Equipment Lags

CAMP HUNTER LIGGETT, Calif., June 28 (AP)—The men in America's new army are being developed into fighting fitness far ahead of equipment, Army officers said today after sudden peace ended the make-believe "war of California."

What motorized equipment the Army has is excellent, but there isn't enough of it for modernized warfare.

The consensus of officers after four days of realistic fighting between 53,000 U. S. Army troops was:

1. Man power is running far ahead of equipment. To be fully effective, maneuvers should have a greater use of warplanes and modern mechanized weapons. Typical of the shortness of equipment, observation planes were used for scouting and for bombing raids. When they were used on raids, officers pretended each observation plane was three bombers.

2. The Army's motorized equipment is rugged and able to stand the worst type of punishment.

3. The Nation's new army, preparing full throttle for any eventuality, has the spirit and drive necessary for a victorious fighting machine.

4. The hodgepodge make-up of veteran Regulars, former National Guardsmen, Reserve Officers, and draftees who still feel strange in khaki, is rapidly being developed in fighting fitness.

5. Physically and mentally, the American soldier can take it—be it a 25-mile march over rough terrain in the dark, or having to nap catch as catch can in the field with a rifle stock for a pillow and the stubble of a field for a bed.

6. Every soldier has the espirit de corps and unbounded faith in his regiment and his division that contributes immeasurably to victory.

7. The maneuver put officers under critical eyes and there probably will be some shake-up in commands, particularly in the lower echelons.

Interim Appointee For Harrison Seat

JACKSON, Miss., June 30 (AP)—Gov. Paul Johnson announced the interim appointment of James O. Eastland of Ruleville to fill the Senate seat made vacant by the passing of Pat Harrison.

The Governor has yet to set the date for a special election which must be held within 90 days to select a successor to serve out Senator Harrison's term, which expires in January, 1943.

It was indicated here that Mr. Eastland, an attorney, plantation operator and former State Senator, would not offer to run for the unexpired term.

Tennessee's Food Plan Is Great Success

"Guns before butter" may be Hitler's way of running things. But, with Tennessee it's different, declared Gov. Prentice Cooper, in Boston for the 33rd annual Governor's Conference. There, it's butter—or at least the bread that goes under the butter—which comes first, he said.

Tennessee's Home Food Supply Program was inaugurated by Governor Cooper last year, following a Conference of Southern Governors in Nashville. And its success during its first year has been so outstanding as to draw national attention.

It has attracted plenty of attention in the Hog-and-Hominy State, too. And today, many a farmer points with pride to attractive framed Certificate of Recognition which rates a place of honor on his parlor wall.

More than 61,000 farm families enrolled, and approximately 9,000 of them achieved the goal—that of producing three-fourths or more of their food requirements on their own farms. Many others grew a larger proportion of their living at home than ever before. "Some of them even went as far as to grow cotton and other crops for their own clothing," Governor Cooper added.

Food Supply Vital

It is Governor Cooper's contention—a policy shared by many of his constituents—that food is just as necessary, even more so, than gold or armaments. Even as an army "marches on its stomach," he said, so the home food supply is most important at all times, during peace or war.

It was with this thought in mind that he put into effect a home food supply program which, today, has extended to 100,000 Tennessee farm families, each of which is engaged in an effort to raise at least three fourths of what is used at home.

One of the major items in the program was the inauguration of a campaign to balance money crops with food, feed, and soil-improving crops. For many years, Tennessee's concentration on such "money crops" as cotton and tobacco, coupled with diminishing markets, has caused lowered prices and vanishing profits.

Self-Sufficing Economy

Today, in addition to the new crops, there has been a marked tendency toward the balancing of crop production with livestock, the stimulation of industrial growth to use labor released by declining farm requirements, and the development of a self-sufficing, prosperous rural life.

"And it's having good results," declared Governor Cooper. "Farmers are planting vegetables, fruit trees, and vineyards. The housewife has been able to help, too, by canning foods for home use. All are interested in taking part in the new program—colored farmers as well as whites, the poor and the rich alike, landlords, tenants, sharecroppers — everyone is eligible to participate in the program.

"The only requirement," Governor Cooper added, "is that each family sign a simple enrollment card which is kept on file in the County Office of the Agricultural Extension Service.

"The program is presented and explained to the farm families by county farm and home agents, agricultural and home economics teachers, and Farm Security supervisors. Personal contacts, community meetings, county program planning meetings, spring rallies, short courses, circular letters, publications, and other informational material are used in explaining the program," the Governor continued.

Score Cards Kept

Following enrollment in the Home Food Supply Program, each farmer receives a score card and timely suggestions. This score card not only lists what are considered adequate food requirements for each child or adult for one year, but provides ample space for the farmer to list the quantities raised and used by his family during the year.

The total amount to be produced by the family is obtained by multiplying the requirements for one person by the number of those in the family, and this amount is entered on the score card. At the end of the season, the cards are turned in to the Chairman of the County Home Food Supply Committee to be judged and scored by a special judging committee.

And then comes the prized reward. Each farm family which attains a score of 750 points, or more, out of a possible 1,000—indicating that it has produced on the farm at least 75 per cent of the food it consumes, is awarded a handsome Certificate of Recognition, signed by the Governor, the State Commissioner of Agriculture, the Director of the Agricultural Extension Service, the Director of Vocational Agricultural Education, and the State Director of Farm Security Administration.

Proud of Certificates

"It's not just an ordinary rolled-up certificate, either," commented the Governor, "but suitably framed, and with glass provided, so that it may be hung in the farmer's parlor. We have the frames made at one of our State institutions, so that the expense is negligible. But, the farmers and their families are mighty proud of these certificates," he said.

Asked what the grocerymen thought of the farm program which embraced producing at least three-fourths of all food consumed by the families, the Governor said that they were all for it.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. William H. Collins and Mrs. Frank Knox

Wife of the manager of the Fore River Yards (left) chats with wife of the Secretary of the Navy at the dinner party tendered the visiting Governors at the Neighborhood Club in Quincy last night.

Visiting Governors Become Harvard 'Elephants'—But How

Harvard's swank Eliot House has turned itself mildly upside down this week for the benefit of the visiting Governors' convention, offering its houseful of dignitaries all the luxuries of a Harvard undergraduate—and then some.

As a matter of fact, if a typical "Elephant," as the Harvardians who live in Eliot are known about the Yard, should drop in unexpectedly at his old haunt, he would be startled to see:

Assorted women, children, and girls romping about under the weeping willows. . . .

Bell boys bringing food—perhaps a full meal—up to the rooms, providing general room service. . . .

And It's All Free

Breakfast menus including cantaloupe, orange juice, raspberries in cream, New England fish cakes, broiled ham . . . and dinners built around filet mignon . . . (all free). . . .

Free radios, telephones, maid and laundry service, shoe shine boys, newspapers, stationery, and barber service . . . complete with Boy Scouts to run errands. . . .

Well, the Harvardian might be forgiven for muttering something resembling, "Eliot was never like this."

There are nearly 200 Governors and wives and children and secretaries and secretaries' wives and secretaries' children and military aides and publicity men who have captured Harvard's ritziest upperclassman dormitory for the duration of the Governors' Conference.

And Harvard is really doing the job of entertaining them up brown—Harvard, that is, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which is footing most of the bill.

You can drop into Martin Ratchford's office, for example, and see the transformation. Martin is the House "watchdog," who sits in his tiny room overlooking the only entry to the courtyard ready to pounce on any suspicious looking creatures. He does it throughout the college year, and rarely is called upon for any pouncing.

Martin Has "His Orders"

Now his office is fairly alive with excitement. Martin has received "his orders," he solemnly will tell you, that no one without the proper badge and credentials can set foot inside the precincts—and "even if you're the President of the University" you've got to satisfy Martin before you get in.

There are uniformed State policemen and plainclothes Yard officers near by to put teeth in his authority.

Once he is satisfied, you push the swinging door of his office and sit down below one of the two familiar pictures of President Roosevelt which peer across at each other from either side of the room. A busy telephone operator is working at a switchboard, built in for the occasion, and you learn that every Governor's suite has a telephone. A bell boy dashes in and out with a message. Someone pokes his head in the wall window and asks for a package he left. Down from its mooring in the wall cabinet it comes. Meanwhile, the questioning of suspicious characters goes on.

You step inside the triangular courtyard with its green grass and leafy, graceful willows. There are two little boys, about 11 and 6, and a girl who couldn't be much over 5, delightedly posing for newspaper photographers and studying their flashlight bulbs with a quizzical expression. They are the children of Kansas' Gov. Payne Ratner, you learn, and have come close to stealing the show.

In a near-by dining hall behind a wall of windows overlooking the court, breakfast is being served. Curious, you drop down to the kitchen and ask Carl Tucker for a few sample menus. Here is what the Governors will eat tomorrow noon:

Melon Cocktail
Hearts of Celery Rose Radishes
Queen Olives
Jellied Consomme Madrilene
Vienna Rolls Melba Toast
Filet Mignon, Fresh Mushrooms
New Potatoes, Parisienne
Fresh Asparagus on Toast
Romaine Salad, Cheese Balls
French Dressing
Fresh Strawberry Ice Cream
Fancy Cakes

Like Harvard students, the Governors sign little yellow slips for the meals. Unlike Harvardians, they can let the Commonwealth of Massachusetts worry about the bill.

Breakfast is served from 7 a. m. until 12 noon. After that the Eliot House Grill is open until 1 a. m., with sandwiches of all kinds and beverages to offer. The Governors can go swimming in Harvard's de luxe pool; they can dictate their speeches to stenographers in Littauer Center and know their words will be soon in the hands of all the reporters; or, if they wish, they can drop into the Harvard Club for a game of billiards or an hour of solid comfort in an overstuffed chair.

This is what Harvard University can do when it sets out to play host to 30 of America's State executives.

W. F.

Clambake Planned For Governors

Official program of the 33rd annual Governors' Conference for tonight and tomorrow follows:

Tonight

7:30 p. m.: Clambake at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, tendered by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; John F. Tinsley, President of Associated Industries, presiding; speakers, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine, and Gov. J. Melville Broughton of North Carolina.

Tomorrow

10 a. m.: Business Session, Littauer School of Public Administration, Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee, presiding; Speakers, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, "Paying the Bill for Defense"; Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, "Fiscal Administration in the States"; Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey, "State Financial Planning Against the Future"; Gov. Dwight P. Griswold of Nebraska, "Organization and Operation of a State Defense Council"; discussion.

12:45 p. m. Luncheon at the home of President and Mrs. James B. Conant of Harvard University.

2:30 p. m. Business Session, Littauer School; Gov. Herbert B. Maw of Utah presiding; Speakers, Gov. Charles A. Sprague of Oregon, "America's Stake in the Pacific"; and Gov. James H. Price of Virginia, "Mobilizing the State's Resources for Protection"; discussion.

4:30 p. m. Executive session.

6:30 p. m. Reception at the home of Gov. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Chestnut Hill.

8 p. m. State Dinner sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Henry J. Nichols, President of the Chamber, presiding; welcoming address by Governor Saltonstall; speech by Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Conference; Roll Call of the Governors.

Lost Picnic Craft Probably Burned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARPSWELL, Maine, July 1—Clues to the disappearance of the 44-foot cabin cruiser Don, which set out with 35 persons on a picnic and fishing party on Sunday, were obtained today from several sources, with evidence pointing to a tragic ending of the trip.

The bodies of five of the 15 women aboard the picnic craft were washed ashore in Lower Casco Bay today. The fact that one of them was burned led to theorizing that the Don may have caught fire. It was learned that the vessel had reached Monhegan Island and departed on its return trip to Harpswell at 3:30 p. m. Sunday.

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$1.95 to $5.15

35c CHILDREN'S SOCKS 19c and 29c

$1 to $3 HOSIERY ..... 69c to $1.15 pr.
$5 to $27.50 BAGS ..... $1.95 to $9.95

$7.75 to $12.75 MEN'S SHOES
$4.95 to $10.95

$3.95 to $6.75 BOYS' SHOES $2.95 to $5.95

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China Links Far East Issue To World-Wide Settlement

CHUNGKING, China, July 1 (AP)—In his first interview as Foreign Minister, Dr. Quo Tai-chi said today China would consider no specious offer of peace terms or a negotiated peace which would involve sacrifice of essential rights.

"We were prepared to fight to the bitter end when we were fighting alone but now when friends are similarly engaged in Europe and Asia we believe that settlement of the Far East issue must be part of a world-wide settlement," he said.

Envoy Sees Peace

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, expressed hope that Japanese-British relations are better than they have been in the past and asserted that "we never have had any reason to quarrel—Japan and the English-speaking countries."

The diplomatic representative of the Far-Eastern Axis power arrived on the Atlantic Clipper from Lisbon, Portugal, enroute to Tokyo, where he said he would engage in a brief consultation.

Mr. Shigemitsu parried questions concerning current war developments, and declined to comment on Japanese-United States relations.

SHANGHAI, July 1 (AP)—Mamoru Shigemitsu may replace Yosuke Matsuoka as Foreign Minister, sources here said they learned today from authoritative circles in Tokyo.

The reports from Tokyo said it was likely Mr. Matsuoka would be ousted shortly as the result of powerful opposition to his policies, especially the neutrality pact with Russia, and his continued demands for Axis collaboration.

Mr. Shigemitsu is regarded as a strong advocate of British-American-Japanese friendship.

War Policy Weighed

TOKYO, July 1 (AP)—Premier Prince Fuminaro Konoye in an audience with the Emperor today outlined the international situation as conveyed earlier to a Cabinet meeting by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka.

The authoritative news agency Domei said it was understood that the Government's policy toward the Russian-German conflict would be announced July 2.

Premier Konoye also listened to a report on the German-Russian war from Maj. Gen. Kitotami Okamato of the Army General Staff and attended a counsellors' meeting which discussed the conflict.

Wang Recognized By Five Nations

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, July 1

The Cabinet Information Board announced that the Japanese-sponsored Nanking Regime of Wang Ching-wei had been recognized by Germany, Italy, Rumania, Slovakia, and Croatia as the National Government of China.

Lieut. Col. Kunio Akicama, Japanese Army spokesman here, said the German-Italian action in recognizing the Nanking Government "greatly strengthens the foundations of that Government."

He added: "I believe Japan will fully support Wang Ching-wei and never will negotiate with Chungking (the Government headed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek)."

China Seeks Planes

CHUNGKING, July 1 (AP)—A drive in China and abroad for contributions to buy 1,000 planes costing approximately $60,000 each for the Chinese Air Force has been announced. The campaign will start July 7 on the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese war.

Tools for Australian Guns Found Even on River's Botton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—Antitank guns, now being turned out by Australian arms plants in four States today appear the surprise item on this Country's preparedness plan.

Production has been reached for antitank guns within six montehs of receipt of blueprints by the engineering and manufacturing plants in New South Wales, South and Western Australia and Victoria which have been given big contracts by the Federal Government for these key weapons of modern war.

In peacetime conditions, engineers say, such a feat would be impossible.

Australians claim the building of the guns has been made possible by great co-ordination, high efficiency and adaptability. They reveal that 60 engineering and manufacturing firms in widely different regions collaborated to push the plan through.

The first official order was placed with subcontractors in three States in September, last. The necessary machine tools virtually did not exist. More than 1,000 drawings were necessary to plot the stages of making the gun.

Jigs, tool fixtures, dies, patterns and gauges had to be made and proved before building of the parts could begin. Staffs with the technical experience to make and handle machine tools had to be assembled.

Old engine lathes were found in strange places. They were taken from wrecker's yards, rescued from closed shops, one was even dug from the mud of the Yarra River in Victoria. Another lathe was found to have been built in 1859.

Today the all-Australian antitank gun is rolling off the production line. With some small modifications, it is said to be the same gun which the British used so effectively against the Italian armored vehicles in the first Libyan campaign and against the German onrush in Greece.

Berlin Bans CBS Radiocast of News

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—The Columbia Broadcasting System announced yesterday that news broadcasts by its Berlin correspondents had been canceled by German authorities in retaliation for analytical remarks made by Elmer Davis following a radio interview from Berlin with P. G. Wodehouse, British novelist.

Harry W. Flannery, chief of the Columbia Berlin bureau, telephoned to New York the news of the ban on broadcasting facilities, CBS said, adding that Mr. Flannery was permitted to give other news in his telephone report and also was permitted to cable a news dispatch.

Refusal to provide radio facilities, Mr. Flannery said, was subject to review by higher authorities.

South Pacific Co-ordinates Defense Program

By Vanya Oakes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies—In the lull after Japan's withdrawal from its campaign of economic pressure to obtain Netherlands East Indies resources, the Archipelago is redoubling its defense efforts, especially economic.

Industrialization of a hitherto agricultural economy is the main reliance of island defenders, who seek to free themselves from industrial dependence on Japan.

Since the Netherlands in Europe fell under German occupation, the East Indies Government has marshalled the people behind their immense natural resources in a concentrated effort to be ready for an uncertain future.

This has been no easy task, for the average Netherlands office or plantation worker places the well being and prosperity of the family above all else. His patriotic feelings, until the present, have been concentrated in his intense devotion to the Queen. Measures enforced by the Government aim at a long-term stability for the country, disregarding the present prosperity of family groups.

Dual Objectives

In one way these measures are principally negative. That is, they aim to thwart the actual enemy, Germany, and the potential one, Japan. This means preventing exports of the country from reaching Germany and establishing industries which will lessen Japan's justification for seeking to take over the industrialization of the islands, and which will minimize the need for Japanese manufactured goods.

The Netherlands Indies always have been predominantly agricultural. Such manufacturing on a large scale as existed was to prepare raw materials for the world market. The native population is engaged almost exclusively in farming occupations, except the laboring groups in the cities. Native industry was of the hand variety—batik work, hat weaving, etc.

The retail trade of the islands is virtually a Chinese monopoly. One's feet probably would go unshod and one's house unfurnished were it not for the Chinese craftsmen. Every small village has its Chinese general shop. Chinese control the rice mills.

Before the depression of 1931, the Netherlands East Indies imported practically everything which might be classed as a finished product — machinery, chemicals, textiles, glass and porcelain, vehicles, paper, etc. The standard of living, which has been very high, abruptly declined, and Japanese goods threatened to flood the market.

The figures—in guilders at a nominal value of 53 cents—tell an interesting tale:

	1929	1933
Netherlands	213,404,000	39,355,000
America	131,039,000	15,555,000
England	116,000,000	30,640,000
Japan	114,869,000	98,715,000

Squeeze-Out Process

In other words, although Japan's trade declined, in comparison with others it was prosperous, and the beginnings of the squeeze-out process were apparent.

The Netherlands instituted certain "crisis measures," which succeeded in halting Japanese infiltration. Furthermore, it started building up small industries—soap, cement, paint, tires, electric lamps, and two assembly plants for automobiles.

Japan is seeking to force cheap goods on the Indies because European markets are closed. In addition, since the Netherlands East Indies have to operate within the sterling bloc, it is not possible to substitute American products for anything except war essentials.

Varied Projects

After economic negotiations with Japan began, certain industrial projects were pushed strenuously. These are not new enterprises, but were contemplated before the invasion of the Netherlands. They were to have had capital from firms in Europe, but have now been reorganized with entirely local funds, indicating the co-operation of the civilians, plus considerable Government participation.

These projects include: chemical and glass factories, a lumber and pulp mill, development of the mineral resources of the country—especially aluminum and nickel, and textile factories.

These latter are to be small and located in poor parts of the country for a twofold purpose, to provide employment where it is urgently needed and to thwart the influx of cheap Japanese goods. For it is always where the standard of living is lowest that the Japanese gain their footholds. These mills will use locally grown cotton. Construction was started in March with the arrival of the first shipment of machinery.

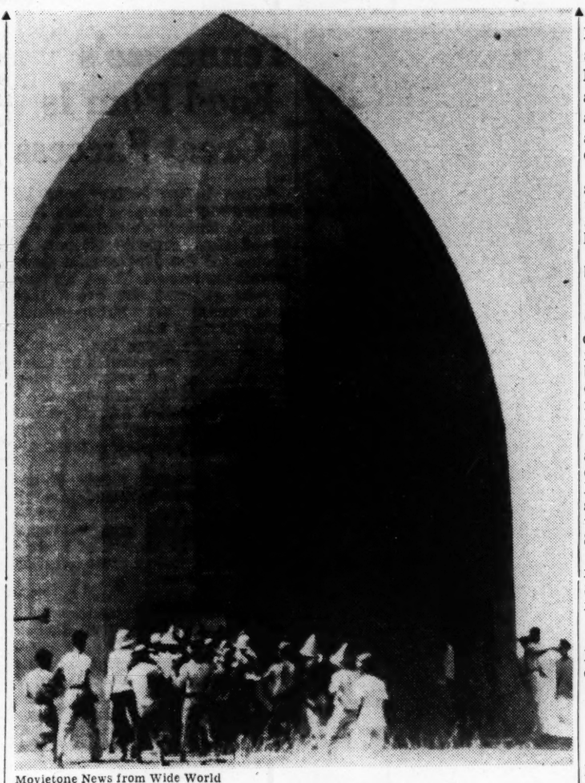
As to exports—the Netherlands is struggling, first, to prevent raw materials from reaching Germany; and, second, from equipping the Japanese with the essentials for later attacking the islands. But the aim is to avoid driving the Japanese to a point where they will have an excuse for forcing the issue. It is a precarious tightrope, to say the least.

In February, the Government instituted a system of export licenses, which prohibited the shipment of all goods to Europe, the Near East, and parts of Africa. For the remaining destinations, except the Straits Settlements, certain commodities must have licenses. This includes all the principal raw materials except, curiously enough, petroleum products.

Build for Future

These are typical of immediate problems confronting the Netherlands in its everyday civilian and economic life. Officials are trying, as well, to plot an economic course with a view to an after-the-war period, nebulous as that future is. The foundation of planning is the realization that, whatever the outcome of the war, the old economic status quo—Indies' raw materials to Europe, European manufactured goods to the islands—never will return, in full.

So Netherlanders are trying to develop new markets in the Americas, North and South, and Australia. Potentially, the Indies are one of America's best customers. The need, the high standard of living, the cash, are all here.



Movietone News from Wide World

Air-Raid Siren in Far East

Natives of the Netherlands East Indies, who have been drilled to obey the warning of air-raid sirens, are shown crowding into a new type bomb shelter during a practice alarm in Batavia.

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, July 1 (AP)—Informed sources said yesterday that the Netherlands East Indies, Australia, and British Malaya had reached an agreement for joint use of naval and air bases in the event of an emergency.

Possible Japanese moves to the southward, following recent military and economic advances in southeastern Asia, were said to have impelled the agreement.

The great British naval and air base of Singapore, Straits Settlements, and bases on the Dutch islands were reported involved. The accord, the informants said, called for the dispatch of Australian infantry to Amboina, naval and air base on one of the eastern islands of the Netherlands Archipelago, near the Japanese - mandated islands in the equatorial Pacific.

Barracks to accommodate 10,000 additional British troops are under construction at Penang and Kuala Lumpur, on the coast of Malaya separated by a narrow strait from the big, rich Netherlands island of Sumatra.

The British Commander-in-Chief for the Far East, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, said in a recent speech:

"The line running from Singapore to Australia through the Netherlands East Indies must be considered a strategic unit."

Japan Looks Ahead

MANILA, July 1 (AP)—Tanizo Koyama, former Japanese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, said in an interview that when the Philippines receive independence they will, of necessity, fall under Japanese leadership in a co-prosperity sphere.

He described it as peaceful co-operation under which Japan would supply manufactured articles and other Asiatic countries would supply raw material.

[This was the first Japanese expression, so far as could be recalled here, that the Philippines would be included in a co-prosperity sphere.]

Mr. Koyama predicted that Japan would remain neutral in the Russian-German conflict and would live up to its commitments to both sides. Mr. Koyama is a member of the Japanese Diet.

He expressed belief that Japan would not be concerned with United States aid to Russia. Should the United States enter the war, however, Mr. Koyama said Japan "would have no other alternative than to side with Germany."

Mr. Koyama said he was planning "to observe conditions" in Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies.

Canner Cans Protest, Sends It to Congress

MADISON, Ind., July 1 (AP)—G. C. Cook, canner, Madison, wrote a letter to each member of Congress.

He said the War Department had bought up for a proving ground all the land on which tomatoes had been grown for his cannery and asked an appropriation through which "I and others caught in a like position can and will be reimbursed by our Government for losses sustained through the acts of our Government."

Then he sealed each letter in a tin can and hauled them all off to mail.

More Italians Captured

CAIRO, Egypt, July 1 (AP) — Three Italian Generals and more than 3,000 other officers and men surrendered to the British when Ghimbi, in southwestern Ethiopia, capitulated June 27, The British Middle East Command announced today.

The daily communiqué said that in addition to General Bertello, former Commander of Italian forces in British Somaliland, whose capture was reported yesterday, Brigadier Generals Nam and Tosti surrendered at Ghimbi, one of the last surviving centers of resistance in Italy's former East African Empire.

The other captives listed were 245 Italian officers, 1,941 Italian soldiers of other ranks and 841 Askaris (Native East African soldiers). Six field guns also were taken.

In Syria "local gains" in the Damascus sector were all the Middle East Command had to report today.

[French reports from Beirut, Lebanon, said the French garrison at the desert base of Palmyra counterattacked besieging British forces and captured a number of prisoners and stocks of war material.]

Australian Shipbuilding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The manner in which Britain is meeting the severe strain of shipping losses is illustrated by shipbuilding activity in this State. The first launching was recently made from a yard which a year ago was a mangrove swamp.

Already £1,000,000 has been spent on the harbor, and ultimately the plant will be one of the largest in the Commonwealth.

There will be five slipways, and the Federal Government has announced that South Australia has been allotted the construction of a number of fast, sturdy ships designed particularly for escort, convoy, and anti-submarine work.

After launching of the first naval vessel, the keel was laid for one of three 9,000-ton overseas freighters, and since then further orders have been given.

In South Australia is being spent approximately £10,000,000 of the £34,000,000 capital outlay authorized for Government factories and annexes. The largest munitions factory is being built, at a cost of £2,500,000, in farming country close to Adelaide. When finished it will comprise a small town of at least 1,000 buildings and 35 miles of roadways, and concrete waterways, in addition to footpaths.

Mare Island Workers Let Out

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1 (AP)—Twenty-eight skilled Civil Service workers who, naval spokesmen said, "could not be trusted to work around military secrets" have been discharged from Mare Island Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade, Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District, said the dismissals—recommended by naval intelligence officers after thorough investigations—were "purely precautionary."

Naval spokesmen said the investigation would continue and that further discharges could be expected. The men discharged will not be blacklisted from private employment, they said. Their names were not given out.

Spokesmen explained that 19,500 civilian workers were hired at the yard during the press of defense urgency, "and it was only natural that a few of them could not be trusted to work around military secrets."

The Navy announcement said the men were discharged "for subversive activity and associations."

Adviser to China

Wide World

Owen Lattimore

American author of several books on the Far East has been accepted by Chiang Kai-shek as special political adviser at Chungking for six months. The appointment was recommended by President Roosevelt.

Second N. Y. Woman Is Now Magistrate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1 — Mrs. Frances Lehrich, Secretary of the Board of Estimate, became the second woman on New York City's Magistrates' Court bench today as Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia inducted her for a full 10-year term at $10,000 a year.

With the designation went promotion for another member of the feminine contingent at City Hall, in the Mayor's appointment of Miss Anna H. Clark, his confidential secretary, to succeed Mrs. Lehrich.

Both actions had outspoken approval of the Board of Estimate, even the La Guardia opposition foregoing its usual criticism for "two fine appointments."

'3 Rs' Alter Britain's Clothes

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—Rationing, raids, and realism are altering Britain's sartorial scheme, which for years has been regarded as the most conservatively correct in the world.

The Briton who wouldn't step off Bond Street for a suit is now digging in the attic for something abandoned to the moths years ago; and the most proper of proper ladies are tripping bare legged down Regent Street.

Starch officially disappeared from shirts when the Old Lady of Treadneedle Street—the Bank of England—pontifically proclaimed that its clerks could wear brighter clothes.

No longer are new clothes officially connected with smartness. The Government, in fact, is launching a campaign with the slogan, "Old clothes are the smartest."

Lots of people are then in style. Here is a typical street scene today:

A man in gray flannels topped by a once severe black morning coat walking with a woman in slacks, her hair tied back with a turban.

Formal striped pants worn with a pullover sweater and a tweed coat by another stroller.

Shirts with the collars attached, a style which never fully caught on anyhow, are as scarce as lemons in this summer of the war.

Straw hats, likewise, are seldom seen. Hats are not rationed, but they are regarded generally as a luxury.

Conclusion: the most popular garbs of all are the uniforms of the fighting forces.

U. S. Plays Important Role In Chinese Political Future

Inside the War

By Hugh Deane

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Chungking, who has now returned to the United States

The recent increase in American aid to China is important for political as well as military reasons. America's bargaining power, tanks, trucks, oil, planes, and money can be used to ease the bitter conflict between the ruling Kuomintang Party and the Chinese Communists, which recurrently threatens civil war.

Even if neither the Kuomintang nor the Communists reached an understanding with the Japanese—in a three-cornered war two sides are tempted to get together—Chinese resistance would be immeasurably weakened, and Japan might be able to muster enough strength to stay a drive southwards.

American aid, furthermore, probably will quiet those groups in the Kuomintang who are hoping for "equitable" terms from Japan.

Four harsh years of warfare have wrought important changes in China's internal political alignment. Partly because of the seeming apathy with which the United States, until recent months, viewed the war in China, partly because of Germany's sweeping successes in Europe, but primarily because of the intensification of purely Chinese political and economic conflicts, Chinese groups in favor of coming to terms with the Japanese have acquired more strength

Some Opposed War

It should be recalled that important groups in the Kuomintang never wanted to fight the Japanese in the first place, and that only Chiang Kai-shek's sensational "kidnapping" at Sian in December, 1936, forced the Government to abandon its policy of appeasement. Each major Chinese defeat raised a covey of peace rumors, and while many of them were clearly manufactured in Japan, they had a certain foundation in fact.

Numerically those favoring some sort of a Sino-Japanese compromise are a small minority. But this group has one powerful implicit ally: the widening cleavage between Left and Right, the chief aspect of which is the conflict between the Kuomintang and the Communists.

The cleavage between Left and Right, bridged by the outbreak of war, once more is the major conditioning factor of Chinese politics. The powerful autocratic-minded groups in the Kuomintang, China's only legal party, have undertaken a campaign, deviously for the past year and openly for the past six months, to crush all internal opposition, primarily the Communists but also the small liberal, middle-of-the-road groups who inhabit the political no man's land between the two major parties.

Destruction of 10,000 of the Communist New Fourth Army was the most ambitious action of this campaign. It was preceded and followed, however, by a great number of less spectacular inter-party clashes, and by a myriad of political arrests and executions, closure of bookshops, tightening of censorship and suppression of publications—by many of the phenomena of totalitarianism.

Two Important Factors

Behind the Kuomintang's campaign to suppress opposition seem to be two principal factors. In the first place, Kuomintang leaders have watched with apprehension the dramatic spread of the Communists across North China and even down into Central China. Fear is the basis of the Kuomintang's sporadic attacks on the Communist armies and the recent suppression of Communist activities in areas controlled by the Kuomintang.

A more immediate factor is the economic and political maladjustments within Kuomintang China.

Bound by its ties to the most conservative groups in Chinese society, landlords, merchants, and capitalists, the Kuomintang has attempted to fight the war without many of the economic and political reforms which some liberals hold to be necessary.

With the tools at its disposal the Kuomintang has fought magnificently, but it has refused to fashion new tools. Such reform institutions as the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, for example, have not been adequately supported, and the Government has not found itself able to take steps toward ending the so-called "period of political tutelage" and giving the people a measure of democracy.

The Government has lagged far behind public opinion, which has acquired a new political consciousness since the war. The Kuomintang's conservatism, persisting in the face of urgently needed changes, has caused new strains and cramps in Chinese society, which was maladjusted even before the war.

The fact that some prices are 10 to 15 times what they were before the war is one index of economic dislocation. The result has been increasing internal friction which has threatened to disrupt the struggle against the Japanese invaders.

The political alignment in China is more complicated than a peace group versus a fight-to-the-finish group. The Communists seem determined to keep fighting Japan, despite the Soviet-Japanese pact. In fact, Chou En-lai, Communist spokesman in Chungking, told this writer that the Communists would keep on with the war against Japan even if they were attacked by the Central Government.

Seek National Unity

Communists claim that the campaign against them is being carried out by groups (they mention Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, in particular) desirous of compromising with Japan.

Actually, however, many of those who advocate a suppression of Communist activities are likewise opposed to any negotiation with Japan. Believing in a present need for autocracy, they feel that all political power must be concentrated in the Kuomintang and thus attack Communists and other dissident groups in the name of national unity and discipline. They believe that the Central Government can attack the Communists and resist the Japanese at the same time.

Some observers fear, however, that should a large-scale attack be launched on the Communists, objective circumstances might impel some sort of Sino-Japanese compromise. Peace groups would have a talking point.

Headway Being Made

Thtis American aid to China must be viewed in the light of China's internal disputes as well as China's military needs. American influence seems to have made headway recently in preventing these disputes from reaching the point where adherents of opposing sides will refuse to confer.

Indications can be found that Washington is aware of the internal situation in China and is taking necessary measures to strengthen China's ties with America and Britain. For example, Cordell Hull's promise to Quo Tai-chi, China's new Foreign Minister, that when peace comes to the Far East the American Government will "move rapidly" to relinquish extra-territorial privileges in China is a step which has no military but a great deal of political significance.

A similar step is the dispatch of Abraham Manuel Fox of Chungking as an economic adviser. Even greater importance is attached to the appointment of Owen Lattimore as an adviser to the Chinese Government, for this American expert undertakes his new post as an unofficial but close representative of the United States Government.

Coupled with further financial and military aid (100 American Curtis P-40's are reported to have landed in Rangoon, Burma), such measures should go a long way toward keeping a relatively united China in the trenches.

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Nazis Prod Vichy Into War on Soviet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vichy's announcement that it was willing to allow Frenchmen to volunteer for service on behalf of the Nazi forces in their campaign against the Russians was not unexpected in view of Hitler's evident anticipation that his campaign against the Soviet Union would be almost universally popular.

The failure of America and other countries to show any such approval for the Russian venture, as the Nazi chief expected, apparently has caused Berlin to put special pressure on the Vichy Government to show its anti-Russian sentiments.

At least one non-Axis government can be represented by the Nazis as cheering on the sidelines.

That German pressure is responsible for Vichy's anti-Russian demonstration—which began with severance of diplomatic relations with Moscow June 30—generally is assumed in view of the reluctance with which France has intervened at any point in the European conflict until compelled to do so.

Little Enthusiasm

Russia is the first of the nations fighting against Germany that France has seen fit to alienate by severance of relations.

To judge from French action at former stages of the conflict, however, no very considerable number of Frenchmen are likely to develop sufficient enthusiasm for the Nazi cause or antipathy toward Sovietism to take to arms.

Moreover, judging from the fact that Russia is the only country that France has shown any serious disposition to antagonize in a military way—when in 1939 it arranged to send volunteers to help the Finns against the Soviet—it may be assumed that it considers demonstrations against Moscow least likely to involve the French in further complications.

The insistent demands of the Spanish Loyalists in 1937 and 1938, backed by the united clamors of Progressives in all the democracies, that France should intervene to stop the German-Italian invasion of Spain failed to arouse any enthusiasm either with the Left Front Blum Government or with the subsequent Daladier Ministry.

A certain amount of war material purchased by the Spanish Government was allowed to pass over the Pyrenees, but even this transaction, which could not be termed intervention, was frequently stopped, as when the Duce in Rome announced that any form of armed intervention "would have unpredictable and certainly very grave repercussions," or later when after objections by the Chamberlain appeasement Government, the French Chamber of Deputies was sent off on a five-month vacation in June 1938 so that the protests of the Socialists at such one-sided action might be silenced.

Little Aid to Finns

When Russia invaded Finland in 1939 there were no such diplomatic difficulties to intervention in favor of the small democracy. Nevertheless the Daladier Government, while announcing decisions to send troops and equipment to aid the Finns, found so many difficulties—Sweden's refusal to allow passage of troops and others—that the 100,000 troops, which were announced to be ready to go to Finland, never found their way to the front and a few hundred volunteers were all the encouragement the Finnish armies obtained.

The same reluctance to invite trouble by intervention has characterized all actions of the Vichy Government.

The policy of the Pétain Administration has been consistently to avoid intervention of every kind. Not only was the French frontier closed to all Frenchmen between the ages 17 and 40 last April to prevent their fleeing the country to join the de Gaulle forces, but Vichy has declared insistently that it is avoiding participation in any part of the struggle.

In defense of the French Empire, both Gen. Maxime Weygand and Admiral Jean Darlan repeatedly announced that the Empire would be defended against any outside attack "by French forces alone." France wished it to be understood that French intervention in other quarrels or German or other intervention in French quarrels would be strictly avoided.

Dodged British Rift

Last February, General Weygand declared there was no truth in the assertion that Germany would have the use of the French base at Bizerta in French Tunisia. A month later Marshal Pétain was saying: "Honor commands that we should undertake nothing against our former allies," thereby ruling out intervention in the German war with Britain.

Admiral Darlan, after a conference with Hitler, followed with a categorical statement that France would not part with its fleet, would not yield its sovereignty, and would determine its own policy.

When, a few weeks later, trouble appeared inevitable in Syria, France declared that it would defend its mandate by force of arms if necessary. It sought to prove that Syria was not under German control and said that "the French Government will avoid taking any action which might aggravate or spread the conflict."

Finally, when Vichy speeches had seemed to indicate that Vichy had aligned itself completely with the Axis, Vichy's Ambassador, Gaston Henry-Haye, was sent to assure Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, that the destiny of France could never be opposed to that of America "and that France would never by air, sea or land take the initiative of any operation against the British."

French policy and French inclinations throughout, therefore, have been to re-establish the French home life and national life that have been destroyed, and to avoid all complications abroad.

If the present move against Russia appears to go contrary to all that is implied in this policy, the answer may be expected to show itself in a degree of opposition that will give the Russians little serious trouble.

Falangists Eager To Fight Russians

By the Associated Press

Madrid, July 1

More than four times as many volunteers as expected answered the appeal for a crusade against Soviet Russia, Manuel Mora Figueroa, Chief of Staff of the Falange Militia, reports.

The heaviest enlistment was in Cadiz. Many volunteers were soldiers who had fought in the Civil War.

Enthusiasm among women was so strong that a group of volunteer nurses was expected to be formed.

Royal Encouragement

Wide World

Duchess of Kent Inspects Indian Troops

Risalder Maj. Mohammed Ashraf Khan greets the Duchess of Kent as she arrives at India House to inspect quarters of Indian troops in London. Photo passed by British censor.

Canadian Job Insurance Plan Assures Labor Postwar Aid

By Morris McDougall

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 1 — The unemployment insurance scheme which comes into operation throughout Canada today is expected to have a beneficial effect on labor in this country, and thus put new energy behind the war effort.

The importance which the country places on its new unemployment plan is shown by the date chosen for its inauguration, the anniversary of Canadian Confederation.

The scheme had been delayed by constitutional difficulties which were removed by amendment to the British North America Act, but with its introduction the impatience of those who were its most ardent advocates has been set at rest and workmen now feel that they have finally received the recognition earlier accorded their fellows in other lands.

It is confidently expected that the inauguration of the plan will improve the morale of the great body of workmen engaged in war production. They are relieved of the prospect of being thrown on relief when the war ends and factories closed down. They will receive insurance benefits for a time instead of suffering the indignity of becoming dependent on the Nation's bounty. Labor's new sense of security, it is felt, will put new vim into the war effort.

Based on Experience

In forming its insurance plan the Government has had the advantage of the experience of other countries. There will be a national employment service in operation under the scheme. It will have more than 100 employment and claims offices in cities and towns in the nine Provinces, with branch offices in smaller localities. These will act as employment agencies, forming a link between employers and unemployed workmen.

The service will work in cooperation with the National Labor Supply Council which looks particularly after the supply of workmen for war industries.

The insurance plan is at least a tentative step in postwar rehabilitation. Even if it could not be more than a palliative in the case of a severe and prolonged depression, it will serve as a bridge between war and the return of normal peace conditions and will relieve the effects of possible unemployment. By providing unemployed workmen with the means of buying the necessities it will help to keep business on an even keel.

Investment of Surplus

Just under 2,000,000 workers will be covered by insurance and about 5,000,000 or about 40 per cent of the population will be affected by it. The Insurance Commission says it is still uncertain what will be the average monthly amount paid into the fund. It will likely be about $4,000,000.

As the plan comes into being at a time when employment is high and the demand for labor must of necessity be maintained during the war, it is fair to assume that benefits paid out until the war ends will be comparatively limited.

The surplus will be invested by a committee presided over by the Governor of the Bank of Canada. As the best security in the Dominion is the Nation's bonds, the funds will be temporarily available for the Government's war needs.

All employees in the wage class under $2,000 annually come under the act. Workers in agriculture, forestry, fishing, lumbering and logging, transportation by air or water, stevedoring and private domestic service are not included. Workers under 16 years of age cannot draw benefits but may accumulate benefit rights at no cost to themselves. This same provision applies to those who earn less than 90 cents in a normal full day.

Contributions to Fund

Employers and workmen will contribute to the unemployment insurance fund, and the Government will add a grant of one fifth of their aggregate contributions as well as assuming the cost of administration.

Income of the fund for the first year is expected to be about $67,200,000.

An employee is eligible for benefits after he has made payment of not less than 30 weekly—or 180 daily—contributions within two years; has given proof of unemployment and capability for work; and is ready to attend a course of instruction if required.

A worker who normally earns from $12 to $15 a week, if single, will receive $7.14 a week and $8.40 if he has dependents. His employer will have paid 25 cents a week into the fund, while the worker will have paid 21 cents a week. The maximum contribution under the scheme is 27 cents by the employer and 36 cents by the worker in the case of employees earning between $26 and $38.50 a week.

Canada Cuts Quotas For Wheat Crop

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 1 (CP)—Grainmen in their discussion of mid-year conditions see export markets lost because of the war and successive bumper crops jamming Canadian storage facilities with record quantities of wheat after last summer's harvest.

Farmers were asked to accept delivery quotas on their 1940 crop in order to relieve the congestion.

Seeking to relieve the overflow by reducing wheat production, the Federal Government told farmers the Canadian Wheat Board would accept delivery of only 230,000,000 bushels of wheat in the 1941-42 crop year which starts Aug. 1.

"The figure arrived at will suggest that farmers keep before them an objective of not more than 65 per cent of last year's acreage," said Agriculture Minister Gardiner. (In 1940 a record total of 28,726,200 acres were sown to wheat throughout Canada.)

At the same time, farmers were promised payments of $4 an acre for wheat lands left to summer fallow and $2 an acre for land planted to coarse grains, rye, grass, or clover. Government surveys of seeded land showed that the decrease in Canada's wheat area would be about 25 per cent, or more than 7,000,000 acres. The reduction indicated that to a large extent farmers were willing to cooperate with the Government.

But all signs pointed to another bumper crop for Western Canada. Last year's wheat harvest toetalled 551,390,000 bushels for the entire Dominion, largest yield since 1928 and second largest in Canadian grain history. It appeared that the weather is stringing along with other conditions in an effort to produce as much wheat as possible on the land which is planted.

Much of the land formerly used to grow wheat was converted to coarse grains—feeding grains—this spring, which has improved greatly the interest of prairie farmers in livestock production.

Aided by the agreement under which Canada has undertaken to ship 8,185,000 pounds of bacon to Great Britain weekly, hog marketings and prices are leading the livestock boom. Marketings of hogs throughout Canada for the first five months of the calendar year totaled 2,610,000 hogs against 1,999,000 for the same period last year.

Sheep and lamb deliveries jumped 8,000 to 141,000 during the same period and cattle marketings and prices also improved, while calf deliveries dropped to 317,000 at the end of May this year from 333,000 last year even though prices were a little better.

Indians at Work With British At English Technical Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Turbaned Indians are at work side by side with English men and women at a British Technical Training Center. They are the young Indian trainees who have come to England to learn to be key workers in India's industrial war effort.

Their companions at the benches are Britons, who are changing over from peacetime trades to war industry. A bearded Sikh stands beside a tow-headed Englishman who was formerly a baker's assistant. A tall Moslem from Northern India is next to a group of English girls in green overalls, who have left home or office for armament making.

It is a strange experience for this Moslem whose womenfolk at home probably live in strict seclusion, and the women he has hitherto seen at work have been rough coolies or sweepers.

There are about 25 Indians in a shift and they are scattered about the big workshops. Those who are bare-headed are scarcely noticeable, for they wear the same practical overalls as the Englishmen and are working with the same movement. If one speaks to them, however, they reply more eagerly, for their new life in England is a great adventure and they are entering into it with zest. The staff of the Training Center praise their keenness, quickness, and good manners.

They have no difficulty in understanding English, which they can also read and write. Most of them have had a high school education and some have been to college. They come from modest middle-class families which, in the past, would have hoped to see their most intelligent sons in clerical jobs.

With the industrialization which is coming to India, however, there are new opportunities in engineering for educated young men. They are quite a different type from the old-fashioned, unskilled Indian worker. The trainees have already been in workshops, in India, and most of them will probably be instructors when they return. The Government of India is planning to train 15,000 young men a year for industry, as part of the war effort.

During the latter part of their six-month stay in England, the trainees will be billeted in British working-class families, but for the first month they have been living in a hostel, so that the transition from Indian life should not be too sudden. They are under the care of an Indian superintendent, Mr. K. S. Mahmud, who rules with kindly strictness. At the hostel there is Indian cooking, but the trainees are prepared to eat English food, for they take a progressive attitude toward social customs. In fact, they were visiting the Training Center Canteen within the first 10 days.

For general domestic work at the hostel there are English servants, and this is probably the first time that many of these young Indians have seen Englishwomen doing housework, including the sweepers' work, which is done by inferior castses in India.

In their spare time the Indians walk about the country town in which they are living, and look with admiration at its well-built houses and gardens full of flowers. They go to the cinema, though it does not interest them as much as their own Indian films at home, and they make up their own teams for outdoor games, ground hockey being their favorite.

One day Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, came to see them at work and lunched with them at the hostel. The Indians thoroughly enjoyed the ceremony. They went to work in clean, new overalls, and for the lunch put on their best clothes. Some were in English suits, and others in Indian dress, long black coats buttoned up to the neck and wide trousers. One man wore bright, flowered silk.

Mr. Amery suggested that their stay in England might make them more aware of India. They were of different religions and from different parts of the country, but, he hoped their life among strangers might make them feel that in spite of all their variety they had a unity as Indians. It might help them to put India above sectional and religious differences.

British-Soviet Negotiations On Persian Zones Reported

ANKARA, Turkey, June 30, Delayed (AP)—British overtures to Russia for a new agreement which would establish Russian and British zones of influence in Iran (Persia) and under which Britain's Northwest Frontier Army eventually would be shifted from India to Iran were reported today in diplomatic circles here.

The shifting of forces from India would be to oppose any possible German drive through Iran. The British were said to be keenly alive to the danger of the Nazi armies striking toward the Persian Gulf if the Wehrmacht succeeded in occupying European Russia and reached the Caspian Sea.

Britain and Russia had an agreement before the World War by which they divided Persia into Russian and British zones of influence with a neutral zone between.

Soviets Well Equipped

An official British source at Ankara denied tonight that there had been any negotiations at Teheran, the Iranian Capital, for shipment of British war supplies to Russia via Iran. He asserted that it was unlikely that such supplies would be sent because "the Soviet Army has more equipment than the British and we have none to spare."

This informant, however, declined to comment on prospects of a joint Russian-British program under which the British would undertake "the defense of Iran" with Russian consent.

During the previous British-Russian agreement the British extensively developed the rich oil resources of the southern part of Iran which fell under their influence.

'First Mechanized Force'

The Northwestern Frontier force, composed of both British and Indian troops, is described by the British as "the first army in the world to be mechanized." If it moves into Iran presumably it would seek to establish a first line against the Germans somewhere in the mountainous northern part of the country.

Diplomatic dispatches have described the Shah of Iran, Reza Shah Pahlevi, as insistent that his country shall remain neutral and avoid entanglements. However, the British have said that German agents have been extremely active for months in Iran, using it as a base for propaganda and espionage among the Moslems of the Middle East.

It was recalled that when the British drove the pro-Axis Government of Iraq from Baghdad its leaders, together with the German and Italian Ministers, took refuge in Iran.

German Officer Shot In Canadian Escape

OTTAWA, July 1 (AP)—Ober-Lieutenant Martin Müller, German airman, was fatally shot in resisting capture after escaping from a Canadian prison camp, internment officials announced early today.

The shooting occurred not far from the prison camp east of Schreiber, Ont., from which the German escaped Sunday.

Churchill: 'End May Be Far Off'

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told a group of Canadian officials who landed in England today that "the end may be far off—we cannot tell."

The Premier received from Canadian Air Minister G. C. Power, who made the flight, a "Victory Torch"—Canadian symbol of faith in the ultimate defeat of the Axis, and thanked Canada for assurance that it would "continue to the end."

"One thing we are assured of. He [Hitler] and his villanious crew will be delivered to the doom and shame which is their due and we ourselves shall have the honor of having had something to do with it."

Mr. Power landed in England today and immediately flew to London.

Ocean Shipping Called 'First' British Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, July 1—The most serious problem facing England now in its war effort is the maintenance of ocean shipping, writes Hobart L. Perry, Senior Transportation Economist of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in the summer issue of the Harvard Business Review.

"New construction is now far behind the rate at which ships are being destroyed," he declares. "British and American shipyards may be expected to produce about 2,100,000 tons during 1941. But even these optimistic figures do not make good the current losses at sea."

British losses were, however, under the 1917 monthly average of 506,000 tons. Mr. Perry states that a critical point will not be reached until current losses equal these 1917 losses. "Should the losses be increased to a level equaling or exceeding that which occurred in 1917, the tonnage supply situation will in time become serious.

"The amount of shipping will have to be greatly reduced before the supply situation which existed early in 1918 will be reached. At that time the shipping problem was acute, but even so, the vitally essential shipping needs of belligerent countries were met. With the world aroused to the possibility of a repetition of this situation, it is possible that this extremely difficult condition may be avoided."

Great Britain still possesses more tonnage than it had in the World War. "In January, 1916, 17 months after the World War began, the British, French, and Italian merchant fleets of vessels of 1,500 tons gross and upward had been reduced in size to about 20,000,000 tons. . . . At the end of 18 months of warfare in 1941, Great Britain owns or controls about 25,000,000 tons" and does not service a very large part of Europe, as in 1916, since "only a small proportion of the people living on the Continent are permitted to import."

The increased importance of the United States merchant marine is emphasized throughout Mr. Perry's discussion. Expansion of United States mercantile tonnage operating in foreign trade has amounted to 24 per cent since June 30, 1939. Both expansion in the total amount of foreign trade and withdrawal of foreign tonnage have accounted for this rise, states Mr. Perry, and important changes in routing have taken place. He added:

"The largest significant increases occurred on the routes leading to the Orient and Far East, East and South Africa, and India where the vessel tonnage rose 318 per cent, 250 per cent, and 115 per cent respectively. Since the increase in foreign trade to these regions has not been nearly so great, it is obvious that American vessels have taken over a substantial part of the traffic formerly carried by ships of other flags."

New Gas Cut Due

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—The British Government has decided to reduce by one sixth the gasoline ration for private citizens, cutting motoring per car from about 200 to 165 miles a month, it was reported authoritatively today.

An owner of an eight-horsepower car now is allowed five gallons of gas a month and the owner of a 10-horsepower auto about six gallons.

The lower ration would go into effect on Aug. 1.

Motorists given supplementary allotments because of military, special, business or professional responsibilities will be compelled to keep log books to show on demand to Scotland Yard men and Chief Constables.

Food Takes Space

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—Baron Frederick Leathers, Minister of War Transport, declared today that although one third of the world's shipping flies the British flag and Great Britain has 17,000,000 tons of tramp and cargo ships, the weekly average loss of 63,000 tons of shipping since the start of the war necessitates rigorous economy on imported food and other commodities.

Opening an exhibition of photographs showing the dangers to which British merchant seamen are subject, the Minister said: "Half a slice of bread a day saved by every man, woman and child would provide in the course of a year shipping space for sufficient steel to make 10,000 25-ton tanks."

Potato Reserve

LONDON, July 1 (AP)—The Ministry of Food announced today the immediate release of 20,000 tons of old potatoes which had been held in reserve to meet food emergencies.

The potatoes were expected to be sufficient for the next 10 days, by which time new supplies of potatoes should be available.

Bridges Seeks Medal To Honor Mitchell

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Senator Styles Bridges (R), of New Hampshire, introduced a bill yesterday to authorize a Congressional Medal of Honor for the late Brig. Gen. William Landrum (Billy) Mitchell, whose outspoken views on aviation led to his being court-martialed nearly 20 years ago. Senator Bridges told the Senate that General Mitchell was a prophet who lived ahead of his age.

"He staked his reputation and his official life on his understanding of air power and his belief in the critical importance of the air arm in war and in the defense of the Nation," Senator Bridges added. "His conception of the striking power and the tactical uses of the air arm are being demonstrated daily in the present war."

General Mitchell contended air power would be decisive in war and urged a separate air force.

Australia Imposes Dollar Import Cuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — From July 1 Australia will enforce big cuts in imports of raw materials from nonsterling countries for civilian industries. These cuts will also apply to partly made up materials imported for final manufacture.

Cuts will be graded on percentages of 100, 75, 50, and 25 per cent. Many lines now subject to a 25 per cent cut will be put on a 50 to 75 per cent cut basis.

Object of the cuts is stated as not only to save more dollar exchange but also to curtail nonessential civilian production and thus release more skilled men for war industries. As war industries are stepped up only imports required for war purposes, or to meet the vital needs of the people, will be permitted.

John Brown Kin Asks $1,320,000 Damages

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Nell Brown Groves, granddaughter of John Brown of Civil War fame, filed a $1,320,000 damage suit against Warner Brothers and a group of John Does over the picture "Santa Fe Trail," based on Brown's career.

She charged the picture presented Brown as a ruthless murdered while she and other descendants had regarded him as a hero.

Knox Points Out Britain's Peril Unless U. S. Food and Arms Arrive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, July 1

Ship sinkings in the first five months of 1941 amount to 2,198,000 gross tons, declared Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in an address at a dinner to visiting Governors here last night.

He said: "The total of gross tons of shipping lost in that period was 2,198,000. This was divided by months as follows: January, 309,731 tons; February, 339,833 tons; March, 505,750 tons; April, 581,251 tons; May, 461,328 tons.

"This is at an annual rate of loss of 5,275,000 tons.

"To emphasize what such losses mean, let me cite one ship recently sunk which carried 1,000 machine guns and 1,500,000 rounds of ammunition. Another one within the last few days was sunk carrying an equally valuable cargo which included a huge amount of high explosives.

"On many of the ships that have gone down in the North Atlantic there were planes, tanks, and thousands of cases of food. For every ship sunk there is that much loss of food to sustain the morale of the British people and to arm their soldiers, their sailors, and their airmen in the gallant fight they are making against the Nazi horde.

"We must remember that for every ship that we, and the British, now are building three are being sunk, and not only the sunken ship is lost, but also the planes, the guns, the ammunition, and food which it carries.

"There is only one end to this rate of sinking, victory for Hitler, which will give him ultimate domination over all the world.

"To live and fight and win, Britain needs food and oil and guns and planes in ever-increasing quantities.

"Britain does not produce enough of her own food on which to live. She does not produce enough oil in the British Isles to operate her planes. She does not produce enough steel and aluminum and planes to carry the offensive to Germany and defeat Hitler. She must get all these things from us. She must get them at places where they can be used.

"Every pound of food, every tanker filled with oil, every ship filled with planes which is lost makes Britain's case more desperate and endangers the more our entire civilization."

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Write for illustrated cruise-tour folder

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

Airports: L. A. Builds—Chicago Expands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—With much pomp and circumstance Chicago, on June 29, dedicated its new, enlarged airport.

That might sound as if Chicago, one of the Nation's greatest air passenger centers, heretofore had no adequate airport. But of course it did. What it dedicated Sunday was an addition that makes it just twice as large as it was.

In other words, Chicago's municipal airport today is more than a mile square. And doubling the size of an airport already half a mile square is a notable work, something worthy of dedication.

Chicago thus enters once more the arena of friendly competition as to who has the largest and best and finest airport. One measure of "greatness" for an airport, the experts say, is the number and length of its runways. Well, the longest at New York's La Guardia Field is 6,000 feet. The longest at the new Washington field is 6,875 feet. The longest now at the Chicago field is 7,226 feet.

There are altogether more than 12 miles of hard-surfaced runways at the Chicago field. It is said to be the only field with a complete system of dual runways.

Nine commercial transport air lines operate in and out of the Chicago field. And their planes bring in and fly away with more passengers each year than touch any other airport, the experts report. Last year there were 621,524 of them, a 52 per cent increase over 1939 and an increase of more than 600 per cent over the 92,000 in 1932.

The airport was begun in a muddy field southwest of the city in 1926. In 1927 two small air lines were using it. In 1934 the need for expansion was apparent and machinery put into motion to make use of a similar tract of land lying beside the existing field. It looked like simply a job of grading and paving. A railroad spur line ran right across the center of that projected mile-square tract, but it wasn't expected this would cause any difficulty.

But it has taken six years to get those railroad tracks removed. The municipal authorities just could not make a satisfactory agreement with the railroad people and with other property owners. The thing went through a painful legal process and came out only a few months ago. Anyway the tracks were removed, the new section graded and paved, at a cost of around $9,000,000—and there is Chicago's new airport.

The dedication saw the PWA Commissioner, Howard O. Hunter, officially turn the completed job over to Mayor Edward J. Kelly, while planes zoomed overhead and a crowd of some 150,000 cheered.

Meanwhile the old field has been improved, with better runways, new lighting, and better drainage. The military importance of the improvement is stressed, because as it was before, the Army's largest bombers could not have stopped off at Chicago. The largest planes in the world may now come to rest here comfortably.

Parachute Troops Ben Franklin Idea

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 1

Parachute troops?

Benjamin Franklin had the idea back in 1783.

The Command and General Staff School Military Review in its current issue prints the following excerpt from Volume 9 of Franklin's writings.

"Five thousand balloons, capable of raising two men each, could not cost more than five ships of the line; and where is the prince who can afford so to cover his country with troops for its defense as that ten thousand men descending from the clouds might not in many places do an infinite deal of mischief before a force could be brought together to repel them?"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—An $8,000,000 air harbor for this center of aircraft activity is rapidly taking shape—the result of a 72 per cent vote of approval given by Los Angeles voters to a $3,500,000 bond issue at the recent municipal election.

After years of waiting and three false starts, the City has found an answer to the pressing demands of airlines, commercial and private flying interests—an answer that is largely the result of tireless efforts on the part of a newly established Board of Municipal Airport Commissioners, Wayne H. Fisher, civic leader; Robert E. Gross, President of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, and Zack J. Farmer, best known for his management of the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1932.

Largest Business of U. S.

Proceeds from the bond issue that met with overwhelming popular approval have been earmarked for the following purposes, and the expenditure of this money will enable the skyway to handle the largest volume of business of any airport in the Nation, according to the Airport Commissioners:

1. To liquidate the debt remaining from a 1937 airport purchase agreement, $1,360,000.
2. Construction of an administration and passenger terminal building, $1,000,000. Architects are now at work on these plans.
3. Acquisition of an additional half-section of land, for the future expansion of the airport, $763,000.
4. Construction of additional field facilities, $377,000.

Airport Commissioners and the City Attorney have been working for many months with the commercial air lines, leading up to the final drafting of leases under which the air carriers will operate the field, and when the bond money becomes available this month, the long-awaited airport construction program can be launched with a minimum of delay.

The addition of a half-section of land to the present airport property of 640 acres will give the City an air harbor one and one-half miles long by one mile wide. It will permit the extension of the main (instrument) runway to a total usable length of 6,000 feet, and of the main take-off runway to a usable length of 7,000 feet., ample to care for the largest planes now in use and for the more gigantic craft contemplated for trans-Pacific service.

Broad Field of Service

Through an ingenious arrangement, made possible by three parallel runways, conforming to the direction of the prevailing wind, the new Los Angeles Municipal Airport will be able simultaneously to service the operations of the air transport companies, the manufacturers, the non-scheduled operators located at the field, and the miscellaneous transients, including ships of the national defense forces.

Even without air transport business, the volume of traffic at the field is one of the largest in the United States, with 330,000 landings and takeoffs recorded in the calendar year 1940.

The completed airport project as now planned will represent an investment of public funds, both Federal and local, of nearly $8,000,000 as compared to $40,000,000 or more expended on La Guardia Field.

Date of beginning transport operations at the field has tentatively been set for July 1, 1942, subject to change to meet conditions that may arise.

Although aviation now constitutes the City's largest industry, both from the standpoint of number of persons employed and total pay rolls, there is not now a single airport in the Los Angeles area, either public or private, equipped to meet the growing demands of the air transport lines.

It was in 1928 that the City leased the present airport site, after a bond issue proposal contemplating the purchase and development of three municipal airports failed to carry at the polls.

Roosevelt Library Dedicated; Faith in Democracy Keynote

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt dedicated today a library which bears his name as a symbol of the United States' undimmed faith in the democratic way of life.

Standing before the impressive Dutch Colonial building in which his papers and collection will be preserved, the Chief Executive said this latest addition to the Nation's archives was dedicated at a time when "government of the people by themselves is everywhere attacked."

The text of the President's address follows:

The dedication of a library is in itself an act of faith.

To bring together the records of the past and to house them in buildings where they will be preserved for the use of men living in the future, a nation must believe in three things.

It must believe in the past.

It must believe in the future.

It must, above all, believe in the capacity of its people so to learn from the past that they can gain in judgment for the creation of the future.

For People's Use

Among democracies the building of libraries and museums for the use of all the people flourishes. That is especially true in our own land, for we believe that people should work out for themselves, and through their own study, the determination of their best interest rather than accept such so-called information as may be handed out to them by self-constituted leaders.

It is in keeping with the well considered trend in these difficult days that we are distributing historical collections more widely than ever before throughout our land.

From the point of view of the safety—the physical safety—of our records, it is wiser that they be not too greatly concentrated. From the point of view of accessibility, modern methods make dissemination practicable.

Attacks on Democracy

This is but one of many new libraries. As President I accept this newest house in which the people's record is preserved—public papers and collections which refer to one period in our history.

This latest addition to the archives of America is dedicated at a moment when government of the people by themselves is everywhere attacked.

It is, therefore, proof—if any proof is needed—that our confidence in the future of democracy has not diminished in this nation and will not diminish.

Into this library has gone, and will continue to go, the loving care of many people. Most of you who are here today are old friends and neighbors of mine throughout the years. All of you are in a sense trustees of the library in the future.

We hope that millions of our citizens from every part of the land will be glad that what we do today makes available to future Americans the story of what we have lived and are living.

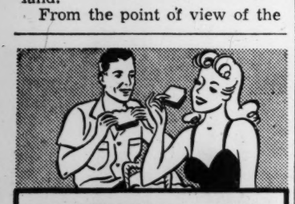
I am grateful to all of you for all that you have done.

Lackawanna, N. Y., Officials Convicted

LACKAWANNA, N. Y., July 1 (AP)—A State Supreme Court jury yesterday convicted six Lackawanna City officials, including the Mayor, of conspiracy to defraud the municipality by padding City WPA pay rolls. The jury deliberated approximately two hours and 15 minutes. The four-week trial culminated a lengthy civic investigation.

Convicted were Mayor John F. Aszkler, Council President John F. Citak, Councilmen Julius Karsa and William H. Carroll, City Court Clerk John J. Rooney and City Projects Manager Stanley Budzynski.

The Mayor and Mr. Karsa are Republicans, Mr. Citak and Mr. Carroll, Democrats. Councilmen Joseph Kasprzak, a Democrat, pleaded guilty as the trial was about to begin. Trial of John O'Connor, assistant to Mr. Budzynski, was postponed pending a court ruling on a motion to inspect grand jury minutes. Sentence was deferred. Maximum penalty is a year in prison and a $500 fine.



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Write to Community Advertisers

You will find it interesting to read the advertisements of communities which government commissions and civic organizations place in The Christian Science Monitor. These advertisers invite inquiries for tourist information and it is hoped that every Monitor reader will take advantage of this opportunity.

Youngstown in Airway Chain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 1—Youngstown, once rated as Ohio's second "most air-minded city," is going back on the Nation's airway network today, after an 11-year absence.

Youngstown's huge new $2,600,000 municipal airport will be dedicated today, and United Air Lines and Pennsylvania Central Air Lines will inaugurate air mail, express, and passenger service simultaneously—and will sponsor two big air liners named after the city.

First Field Inadequate

There will be an elaborate celebration with many famous fliers, persons distinguished in aviation, industry, and Government taking part in the program, for the airport opening is an important one as Youngstown district is by far the largest metropolitan area on the North American Continent without direct air service.

William B. Stout, aeronautical designer, will speak at a Chamber of Commerce aviation dinner marking the airport opening, and later prominent persons in industry and Government will speak at a flag raising and dedication program at the airport when a girl will cut a ribbon stretched between the two air liners and across a runway.

Youngstown, center of a metropolitan area of 600,000 population and third largest steel producing district, was known, 14 years ago as the second Ohio city to have a municipal airport and the second to get air service. Only Cleveland exceeded it.

Clifford Ball, Inc., predecessor of the Pennsylvania Central system, planned to open an air mail route between Pittsburgh and Cleveland with a stop at Youngstown back in 1927, and the City then bought Landsdowne Field, its first airport. But the rough little field which had cost the City more than $100,000, soon was found to be inadequate, as larger planes and night flying was added to the line, and air service became irregular, the pilots refusing to land when the ceiling was low, the field was muddy or the mail loads were heavy.

New Start in 1935

Youngstown became disgruntled, refused to do anything about getting a new and more adequate airport. Finally the service was discontinued entirely.

In the meantime, Akron, Dayton, Columbus, Toledo, and Cincinnati became important air centers—but Youngstown air travelers and Youngstown air mail had to go to Cleveland or Pittsburgh to board air liners. Youngstown business suffered because of the slower travel—and finally Republic Steel Corporation, third largest steel producer, moved its general headquarters from Youngstown to Cleveland because of lack of adequate service.

The City first began doing something about getting a new airport about 1935 when the representatives of Youngstown's Chamber of Commerce met with representatives of chambers in surrounding cities in the district and decided to build a community airport, with all sharing proportionately in cost of construction and operation. The idea finally fell through, however, so Youngstown took over the job of building and operating the port which will serve the entire district, including the cities of Warren, Niles, Sharon, Girard, Hubbard, and others.

New Stove for Army

Wide World

This Will Keep U. S. Soldiers' Tents Warm

A soldier inspects the new stove which will replace the conical-shaped Sibley tent stove used by American troops in the World War. This new and improved stove is collapsible and burns either wood or coal.

Many Air Cadets Overcome Lack of College Training

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Evidence that good fliers are wanted by the United States Army Air Corps—despite deficiencies in education—is disclosed by the fact that nearly three times as many American youths without college education are receiving flight training at Randolph Field, Texas, "West Point of the Air," than received it three years ago, according to a field announcement.

In 1938, it was disclosed, 3.6 per cent of the entire class took the mental examination required of Air Corps applicants, though they had less than 60 hours of college studies. By contrast, the newest class, which began its training in the second week in June, 9.91 per cent were appointed by way of the examination route.

This shows, according to Randolph Field officers, that American youth who want flight training in the Air Corps are refusing to allow a lack of higher education to hold them back.

Singapore-U. S. Service

First flight mail covers denoting inauguration of air service from the United States to Singapore arrived over the week end on aviation writers' desks. The cover marked the first flight of Pan American Airways from Manila to to Singapore, Straits Settlements. It was dated May 10 by the Singapore Post Office and was back stamped by the San Francisco Post Office on May 20, an elapsed time of 10 days for the service.

The service across the Pacific from San Francisco will run on alternate weeks from Manila to Hong Kong and Singapore, it is understood. At Singapore connections are available with British Overseas Airways to India, Egypt, and Africa and also to the Netherlands East Indies, Australia, and New Zealand.

Autogiro Approved

The autogiro has been given a definite, though unofficial, status as a useful military instrument, especially for certain observation and other needs in Army co-operation, according to an article on rotating wing aircraft in the June issue of the Journal of the Aeronautical Sciences.

Maj. H. F. Gregory of the United States Army Air Corps at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, recommended as the result of tests on autogiros that the development of high-performance, low-speed airplanes be started, and that improved performance of the autogiro be obtained. These and several other improvements will be made on the Kellett YG-1B autogiro built for the Air Corps, Major Gregory said, and the craft will be redesigned the XR-2.

In a paper on cargo planes, carried in the same issue of the Journal, Adolph Burstein, project engineer of the Stinson Division of Vultee Aircraft, Inc., stated that an economically sound cargo plane can be produced if speed, payload, and safety are properly evaluated. He presented a method for achieving this and stated that there was no fundamental aerodynamic difference between a cargo plane and a modern passenger transport.

P. & W. Classes Begin

In order to permit university professors and instructors to couple classroom work with actual practice, Pratt & Whitney, of East Hartford, Conn., again has invited more than 20 college instructors to spend their 1941 vacations at the plant. The project, similar to one last year, has brought faculty members from as far away as Texas.

'RAF of Tomorrow'

Britain is building up a "backlog" of youth interested in aviation through the Air Training Corps, a group now consisting of about 100,000 British boys which is becoming known as the "RAF of Tomorrow."

The ATC, which was originated by Simon Marks, British film magnate, is designed to meet the needs of boys who want air training. It was shown that more than half of the youth who register for service with the forces asked to join the Royal Air Force or the Fleet Air Arm. The Government has since taken over. The ATC gives a 10-week course which divides the boys into two groups—those fit for flying and those suited for ground work.

Boys enlist between the ages of 16 and 18 and if they pass all their examinations by the time they are 19, they graduate to the real thing—air force training either in Britain or in one of the Empire training camps.

'Tether' Flying

Model plane flying, as in other hobbies, promotes ingenuity. One of the latest developments in the sport is "tether" flying. At Lakewood, Calif., recently the first "tether" model meet was held. The models, which were gas-powered jobs, were attached like kites to the ends of two 50-foot lengths of piano wire which served to operate the controls of the planes flying above the heads of their operators.

Gasoline Consumption Cut in Half in Spain

MADRID, July 1 (AP)—Gasoline consumption in Spain was cut in half June 26 by new restrictions taken because of difficulties in petroleum importation.

Aircraft Pool To Expedite Bomber Rate

LOS ANGELES, July 1 (AP)—American airplane builders are pooling their productive resources to give the United States and Great Britain an unprecedented fleet of long-range, four-engine heavy bombers.

The Aviation News Committee of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America reported today this co-operation would produce an estimated 500 bombers monthly in 1942. It based its figures on Government records and forecasts.

Col. John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber, said these bombers, produced in sufficient numbers, successfully could convoy shipping from America to England.

Three Pacific Coast manufacturers—Boeing of Seattle, Douglas of Santa Monica, Calif., and Vega of Burbank, Calif.—have agreed upon a co-operative program for production of Boeing's B-17E bombers. Each will produce completely assembled warplanes. Parts will be interchangeable.

The Consolidated Aircraft Corporation of San Diego and Douglas are building two $22,000,000 plants, to build B-24 bombers. The plants are scheduled to begin operation by the end of 1941. Consolidated will operate at Fort Worth, Texas, and Douglas at Tulsa, Okla., in another co-operative program. Subassemblies will be produced by the automotive industry.

Output of these plants, the Aeronautical Chamber predicted, will increase production of heavy bombers to 200 plants per month.

After the Boeing-Douglas-Vega co-operative begins production in 1942, the output should total 500 a month, the Chamber added.

The Chamber stressed that these figures cover only the heavy bombers and do not include other co-operatives for the production of medium bombers. Under the latter, fast ships of the Martin B-26 and North American B-25 types will be produced by the Glenn L. Martin Company and North American Aviation, Inc., at Government plants at Omaha, Neb., and Kansas City, Mo. Automobile manufacturers will supply subassemblies.

To augment the program, Boeing plans immediate construction of a large addition to the No. 2 plant of its Stearman Division at Wichita, Kan. Douglas' new "blackout plant"—a windowless building from which no light can escape—soon will be ready to manufacture B-17E bombers at Long Beach, Calif. Vega will produce them at its new factory at Burbank, Calif.

Colonel Jouett said the long range bomber co-operative program is an important step toward standardization of types urgently needed by both the United States and Britain. It assures concentration on production of two models of the major facilities of a large section of the industry. He emphasized, however, that it would not limit production by the companies of other types of warplanes.

All Welded Liner Launched For N. Y.-Cape Town Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASCAGOULA, Miss., June 30—The S. S. African Comet, first of three new combination passenger, cargo and refrigerator ships in a $13,000,000 expansion program for the American South African Line, was launched here last Saturday as the first all-welded passenger liner in the world. Christened 358 days after her keel was laid, the new streamlined 17,000-ton-displacement vessel this autumn will enter express service linking the United States eastern seaboard with Cape Town and about 10 other ports of South and East Africa.

Christened by Miss Mary M. Farrell, daughter of John J. Farrel, Chairman of the Board, American South African Line, and Mrs. Farrell, the new ship has 473,860 cubic feet of dry cargo holds. Refrigerator holds of 57,270 cubic feet will provide vitally needed compartments for the importation of many South African fruits. Many prominent officials, including Admiral E. S. Land, Chairman, U. S. Maritime Commission, the South African Consul, the Portuguese Minister and others, were present.

Embodying luxurious passenger quarters comparable to those found on North Atlantic liners to Europe, the S.S. African Comet is 489 feet over all, with a beam of 69 feet and draught of 27 feet. She has accommodations for 116 cabin-class passengers, with each stateroom equipped with a private bath. All cabins are on the outside. The ship will reach Cape Town 16½ days out of New York, cutting nearly a week from present schedules.

A strong link in the national defense program, the S. S. African Comet was ordered built by the U. S. Maritime Commission for the American South African Line at a cost of $4,099,000. Her two sister ships, the S. S. African Meteor and S. S. African Planet, also under construction here, will be launched in August and September. All of the new vessels will be in service this year.

The liner launched Saturday has five decks, besides its exceptionally large cargo and refrigerator holds. It is equipped with "Cargo Caire" special air conditioning system to safeguard cargoes passing through the tropics. It will help carry from South and East Africa to the United States the tons of manganese and chrome ore so vitally needed in national defense.

The Line, which is the oldest American Flag operator in the United States - South and East Africa trade, was purchased in 1925 by John J. and James A. Farrell, Jr., from the U. S. Shipping Board. The average time for passage between New York and Cape Town then was 31 days.

President's Sojourn at Home Filled With Busy Schedule

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt, although spending a quiet week end at his family home here, was nonetheless busy in transacting the numerous business matters that required his immediate attention.

Signed were measures which:

Extend the life of the Federal Housing Administration from July 1, 1941, to July 1, 1944, and increase the limits of its insured loans from $4,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 for new construction and from $100,000,000 to $165,000,000 for modernization and repair.

Appropriate, for expenses in the year beginning Tuesday, $21,822,467 for the State Department, $179,009,100 for the Commerce Department, $66,307,500 for the Justice Department and federal judiciary, and $188,325,923 for the Interior Department. In addition, the Interior Department received authority to make contracts up to $16,675,000.

Deeming it inadvisable to close down the Government plant because of the urgency of the defense program, Mr. Roosevelt declined to excuse federal employees from working their regular four hours next Saturday, the day after the Fourth of July.

Contest in Texas

In the field of domestic affairs, the race for the Senate seat of the late Morris Sheppard of Texas caught the President's attention because of his desire that Representative Lyndon Johnson be elected. Mr. Johnson, a staunch New Dealer, is one of 27 candidates.

Mr. Roosevelt sent Mr. Johnson a telegram yesterday in which he termed preposterous a proposal of Gov. Lee O'Daniel, another candidate, that Texas set up its own defense force.

A presidential executive order, signed and released, set at 900,000 the number of men who may be inducted into the land forces of the United States in the year starting Tuesday, July 1. This is the maximum permitted under the selective service law.

Other Executive Orders

In three additional executive orders, released, the Chief Executive established:

An Office of Scientific Research and Development in the Office of Emergency Management and transferred into it the National Defense Research Committee.

An "American defense service medal" to be awarded to members of the armed service who have served during the period of limited and unlimited national emergencies proclaimed by President Roosevelt. The order did not say what a man must do to merit the medal.

Bush Named Director

A "good conduct medal" to be awarded enlisted men of the Army who hereafter honorably complete three years' service and are recommended by commanding officers for "exemplary behavior, efficiency and fidelity."

Dr. Vannevar Bush, President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, who has been chairman of the National Defense Research Committee, was named director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard University President, becomes Chairman of the Committee, whose other members are: Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Roger Adams, head of the Chemistry Department of the University of Illinois; and Dr. Richard C. Tolman, Dean of the Graduate School of the California Institute of Technology.

William B. Hassett, the President's Secretary, announced that Mr. Roosevelt planned later to appoint a committee on medical research for defense.

Another new step in the maze of defense activities was the signing of a bill authorizing a $150,000,000 appropriation to provide necessary public services at defense centers. The money will be used for such things as schools, waterworks, sewage and refuse disposal plants, sanitary facilities, hospital, recreational facilities, streets and access roads.

Note Bill Signed

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed today a bill (S. 1471) to extend the period during which obligations of the United States may be used as collateral security for Federal Reserve notes.

Commercial Television Here, 22 Stations to Begin Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—Television is finally here.

After a long period of experimental service, 22 radio stations are authorized to inaugurate visual radiocast service on a full-fledged commercial basis beginning July 1.

The Federal Communications Commission announced today that two television stations in New York will start the new service immediately, that three more stations in Los Angeles, Chicago and Philadelphia expect to start commercial operation shortly and that 17 other stations in various parts of the country have signified their intention of going commercial as soon as it is possible for them to do so.

The National Broadcasting Company's television station located atop the Empire State Building, New York, has received the first license for commercial operation and will render 15 hours of program service a week, starting July 1. Formerly on an experimental basis with a call signal W2XBS, in its new commercial status NBC's New York television station has been assigned the call letters WNBT. As soon as other experimental television stations are licensed commercially, they, too, will receive new call letters.

CBS Authorized

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., is authorized to begin program tests over its New York station, now identified by the call signal W2XAB, the same day.

Don Lee Broadcasting System, W6XAO, Los Angeles; Zenith Radio Corporation, W9XZV, Chicago; and the Philco Radio and Television Corporation, W3XE, Philadelphia, will continue to transmit scheduled programs over their respective stations pending the formality of shifting from experimental to commercial operation at the earliest date possible.

Allen B. Dumont Laboratories proposed to begin commercial operation at its New York station, W2XWV, soon after July 1 and is also pushing work on its Washington station so that this outlet can go on the air in the near future.

The National Broadcasting Company also intends to build a Washington station, with the prospect of test programs by Nov. 1.

Thirteen other television stations are likewise arranging for commercial service in the coming months. They are:

Albany—W2XB, General Electric Company.

Chicago—W9XBK, Balaban & Katz Corporation.

W9XCB, Columbia Broadcasting System.

Cincinnati—W8XCT, Crosley Corporation.

Los Angeles—W6XEA, Earl C. Anthony.

W6XHH, Hughes Productions, **W6XYZ**, Television Productions, Inc.

Milwaukee—W9XMJ, The Journal Company.

New York—W2XBB, Bamburger Broadcasting Service.

W2XMT, Metropolitan Television.

Philadelphia—W3XAU WCAU Broadcasting Company.

San Francisco—W6XDL, Don Lee Broadcasting System.

W6XHT, Hughes Productions, Hughes Tool Company

15 Hours Weekly

Television stations licensed on a commercial basis are required to furnish at least 15 hours of program service a week, which may include Sundays, and on each day, except Sunday, "there shall be at least two hours program transmission between 2 p. m. and 11 p. m., including at least one hour program transmission on five week days between 7:30 p. m. and 10:30 p. m.

Persons within the reception areas of commercial television stations will be able to see on their receivers, with accompanying sound, studio productions with live talent, motion picture films, and "pick ups" of special events outside of the studio, such as news happenings, sports, parades, etc. In making spot news visible, as well as furnishing visual education and entertainment, this new radiocast medium expects speedily to develop popularity and interest. As a result of tests with television projection on large screens, a New York theater is already being so equipped. Light-weight portable "pick up" equipment has been developed, and a special type of studiocraft is being evolved.

In view of the impeding demand for television receivers as new localities are opened to television service, the radio industry is seeking an orderly production consistent with requirements of material for national defense.

Hughes Is Lauded By Justices on Air

NEW YORK (AP)—Three United States Supreme Court Justices paid homage June 30 to Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes on a Nation-wide radiocast over the NBC network on the eve of his retirement.

Speaking from Pawling, N. Y., Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter, said: "We can say with confidence that Chief Justice Hughes will join the enduring architects of the Federal structure within which our Nation lives and moves and has its being."

Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts spoke from Philadelphia, and Associate Justice Frank Murphy from Detroit. Mr. Chief Justice Hughes is vacationing with Mrs. Hughes in the Canadian Rockies.

The program was arranged by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, which Mr. Chief Justice Hughes co-founded in 1928.

Congress Passes Money Bills In Excess of $4,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Congressional clerks today speeded to the President for signature more than $4,000,000,000 in appropriations, the product of the last strenuous session of the old fiscal year which ended at midnight.

Members of the House of Representatives cleared their desks and quit at 10:30 p. m. E. S. T., and the Senate did not adjourn until 10:44. Teamwork between the two Houses, marred only by minor disputes, cleared not only the key spending bills but also legislation expanding and continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The day's work brought close to $40,000,000,000 the record-breaking total of Congressional appropriations and spending authorizations voted thus far this session.

The principal measures dispatched to President Roosevelt during the lengthy day were:

The $910,905,000 relief bill; the $1,060,500,063 farm measure, including funds for "parity payments" to farmers; the $1,195,861,940 supply bill for the Labor Department and the Security Agency; the $1,030,000,000 deficiency bill, providing more than $400,000,000 for 2,236 new naval planes; the $54,183,106 supply bill for the District of Columbia, and the $25,002,256 appropriation for the maintenance of Congress itself.

More Lending Power

Also approved was a measure continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation for two years from today and increasing its lending power from $1,400,000,000 to $2,650,000,000. The increase was necessary in part to provide for recently-authorized commodity loans at 85 per cent of parity prices.

Although President Roosevelt was visiting his home at Hyde Park, N. Y., and was unable to sign the eleventh-hour appropriations measures last night, Congressional parliamentary experts said that if he signed them today there would be no lapse of funds for the various departments. They said that the measures would be retroactive to last midnight.

There were few record votes in either chamber as leaders brought up one big money bill after another. The differences were largely over relatively trivial amendments, and the Senate spent more time debating whether to grant the Work Projects Administration an additional $485,000 for administrative costs than on any other item.

Before finally deciding by a vote of 27 to 24 to let the House figures stand and eliminate the previously-approved Senate increase, the chamber heard some harsh words about the tactics of legislators at the other end of the Capitol.

Delay Questioned

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas asked "why should we be coerced by the House?" and added: "I am for letting those House fellows find their place some of these times." Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin said it could be "hardly a coincidence" that relief bills always reached the Senate so late "that we are faced with the alternative of giving into the House or depriving the Relief Administration of funds."

When the two chambers met yesterday, a deadlock prevailed over whether the farm bill or the relief appropriation should carry extra funds for the disposal of surplus commodities. After a period of backing and filling between Senate and House managers of the two measures, it finally was agreed to eliminate an additional fund of $35,000,000 that the Senate had written into the farm measure and to provide $25,000,000 in the relief measure.

The Senate previously had suggested a $50,000,000 allotment in the relief bill.

When that cointroversy was resolved, leaders had easy sailing. Both chambers recessed for brief periods from time to time while waiting on bills moving from one end of the Capitol to the other.

Estimates On Outlay

Although Congressional clerks have not computed an exact total for the session's spending, experts estimated that cash appropriations have aggregated more than $33,000,000,000 and that authorizations for spending have totaled a little less than $7,000,000,000.

The cash figure, exceeding the similar top World War outlay of $27,000,000,000 for the fiscal year 1918-19, included more than $26,000,000,000 for national defense and the lend-lease program.

Both chambers were in recess today, and leaders promised that no business would be transacted when they reconvene on July 3. Then Congress will quit until July 7 to have a full week end for the Fourth of July holiday.

Senate leaders were working out a program by which the Senate may meet only twice each week for the next several weeks. The House, however, must give early consideration to the new revenue bill.

Army Bill Signed

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed yesterday a $10,384,821,624 Army appropriation bill and legislation extending the Chief Executive's monetary powers for two years.

The Army supply bill appropriated the biggest single sum in American annals, larger even than any of World War days. It was $1,205,721,066 more than the Budget Bureau had proposed. In addition to the cash, it carried $183,145,695 in contract authorizations.

Largest individual items in the cash category were $3,357,372,132 to take care of prior War Department obligations, $2,790,000 for 12,856 airplanes and their equipment, and $1,208,000,000 for pay for military personnel.

The appropriation is intended to support for the year commencing today an Army of 1,518,799 officers and men.

The monetary powers bill extended to June 30, 1943, the President's power to devalue the dollar another nine cents and the life of the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund.

As soon as he signed the Army appropriation bill Mr. Roosevelt issued an executive order suspending requirements of the bill and of previously enacted legislation that American citizens must be employed on certain types of work in the Canal Zone. The suspension is effective "during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency," the order said.

264 CCC Camps to Close

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—Announcement that 264 CCC camps will be closed July 1 because of reduced appropriations was made June 29 by James J. McEntee, Director of Civilian Conservation.

This will cut the number of camps from 1,500 to 1,236. The CCC appropriation for the fiscal year ending today was to $280,000,000, and is $246,960,000 for 1941-42.

CCC expects to start the new fiscal year with 232,500 men compared with an average in the closing 12 months of 270,000.

Approximately 75,000 new enrollees will be taken in soon, to fill vacancies created by "graduation" and by large numbers of youths leaving the corps to accept jobs in private industry or to join one of the armed services. The size of the corps will not be increased greatly over the July 1 figure.

Mr. McEntee said he would be unable to release a list of the camps closed for several days, as the operation was being carried out by field men and the designation of individual camps was not now available here.

The Director said a number of the abandoned camps may be used by the Army for special training purposes.

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Digby Pines

Canadian Pacific's Million-Dollar Country Estate, Digby, Nova Scotia

20-Foot Actual Image of the Sun Will Shine at Hayden Planetarium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—For the first time in any planetarium an actual image of the sun, 20 feet in diameter and complete with sun spots, will be projected today on the man-made sky of the Hayden Planetarium by means of a newly perfected instrument known as a heliostat.

This unique personal appearance of the sun indoors will be the feature of the July presentation of "Our Sun," it was announced by Prof. William H. Barton, Jr., Executive Curator of the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History.

"This is a case where the trick is done with mirrors," explained Professor Barton. "The image of the sun is caught in a mirror which reflects it into a secondary mirror and into a telescope placed in an opening in the side of the planetarium dome. The image, thus enlarged to 20 feet in diameter, clearly shows any sun spots present on the solar surface. Although sun spots are not at their maximum activity now, they make an interesting display, and from day to day can be seen moving toward the center of the sun."

In arranging this feature, Ernest Deike, of the Hayden Planetarium technical staff, had to solve the problem of overcoming the sun's apparent motion across the sky. This he accomplished by means of a delicate instrument (heliostat) that revolves once in 48 hours, compensating for the earth's daily turning on its axis, thus having the effect of making the sun stand still.

Light clouds passing across the sun are distinctly visible on the image, and if an airplane happens to fly directly between the sun and the heliostat, its silhouetted image is seen speeding across the projected solar disk. At evening performances and during cloudy weather, a photograph of the sun will be substituted for the real thing.

Another interesting feature will be the showing of moving pictures of solar prominences, jets of solar matter that are projected tens of thousands of miles into space. It is from studying these solar prominences, visible plainly during an eclipse, that astronomers have learned much about the properties of the sun.

Watchdogs Over Alien Activities in Argentina

Wide World

'Dies Committee' of Southern Republic

Members of Commission organized to investigate the activities of groups unfriendly to the State. They were appointed by the President of the Chamber of Deputies, Jose Luis Cantilo. In the group are: R. Damonte Taborda, President of the Commission: Juan Antonio Solari, Secretary, and Deputies Silvano Santander, Adolfo Lanus, Guillermo R. O'Reilly, Juan E. Sola and Fernardo de Prat Gay.

Argentina Roused to Menace of Infiltration by Nazis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The appointment of a parliamentary commission to investigate antidemocratic activities is the most energetic measure against the Nazis so far taken by this Republic. Its domestic and foreign consequences are more likely to be under than overestimated.

The vote in the Chamber of Deputies was decisive—95 to 1. It was the reward for a small band of patriotic members, Señor Raul Damonte Taborda, formost among them, who for several months have preached the perils of totalitarianism within Argentina. The evidence they brought forth in recent debates was so convincing that sullen conservatives, more afraid of leftist than totalitarian ideology, refrained from opposing the investigation.

Wide powers are given the commission. It can revise official files, examine private correspondence, cite evidence, search private homes and order the arrest of suspects. There are seven members with Deputy Damonte Taborda as President. A parallel commission is set up to prepare legislation in protection of national democracy.

Deputy Damonte Taborda, with a corps of enthusiastic investigators and assistants, has been engaged in an anti-Nazi campaign for several months. He claims to have the names and the residential and telephonic addresses of all the principal Nazi leaders and Gestapo agents in Argentina. His disclosures, he states, to be made through the Commission, will be equally convincing as those which led to the clean-up in neighboring Uruguay.

Working in Two Stages

In his opinion, the Nazis are working in two stages. The first object is to demoralize Argentines—to confound the masses and convince the ruling elements, and especially the Army, that new doctrines and methods are necessary. He feels that Nazi propaganda has been so successful, especially in the Army, that the country is near the "putsch" danger-line.

Parliamentary action was set in an immediate background of drama. Patriotic crowds in the provincial city of Cordoba caused German and Italian flags to be hauled down at the consulates of those two countries; the Buenos Aires authorities suspended the Callao LS 10 radio station because it disseminated anti-British comment from a German source; and a national police conference was called by the Minister of Interior to counter anti-Argentine plotting. All this within 24 hours.

German War Film

At the same time the War Minister called on Gen. Carlos von der Becke, commanding the military district of Cordoba, personally to account for the appearance of his official seal on invitations to attend the exhibition of a German war film.

Popular resentment was aroused by the disclosure of totalitarian propaanda among air officers and men at Villa Mercedes base.

Criticism was fired at the Centro Nacionalista, adhering to the National Youth Alliance, whose representatives attacked democracy and advocated its substitution in Argentina by totalitarianism. The propagation of similar propaganda throughout the Army has been attributed to the command of the fourth division under the cloak of eulogizing Juan Manuel de Rosas, the Argentine 1835-52 dictator. The establishment of pro-Rosas groups in the Army was reported.

A. F. of L. Keeps Bar on Reds Despite Military Expediency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 1—Despite the expediency of American aid to Russia's resistance to Germany, the American Federation of Labor intends to offer no shelter to Communists in the ranks of the labor movement in the United States, William Green, head of the Federation, announced today.

"Whatever foreign policy the Administration may follow as a matter of military epxediency," Mr. Green said, "there can be no reversal of our unrelenting opposition to Communists within our democracy."

In effect, Mr. Green's position is that because the Communists are now fighting for their existence against the Nazis doesn't make them any less enemies of democracy and freedom.

"Communists' support of the defense program in order to aid the Soviet Union," he asserted, "does not remove the reasons why labor fights them as deadly enemies.

"Our policy is based on their opposition to freedom of speech and press, freedom of assemblage, fredom to organize into independent free trade unions, and freedom to worship in accord with the dictates of our consciences."

Describing the "Communist-like invasion of our unions" as a major threat to "our way of life," the A. F. of L. President declared that the campaign against Communists would be intensified and he laid down the following program:

"An American attack against the enemy boring within our unions should follow these lines:

"1. No Communist should be permitted to act as an officer of any union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"2. No delegate from a Communist-officered union or any person advocating Communism should be accepted by a central body or state federation of labor.

"3. Every union member should realize his personal responsibility for doing his part in keeping his union American, and that duty consists in these essential acts: (A) Attending union meetings; (b) following and understanding what is done; (c) getting full reports from all persons to whom union work is delegated; (d) challenging any proposal or any policy that does not conform to democratic principles and constructive methods.

"4. Mass meetings should be held and representatives should appear at appropriate community meetings to keep the public advised of labor's desire to render constructive service in this national emergency. Preservation of democracy is peculiarly labor's cause."

Students and Business Houses Join In Uruguayan Protest Against Axis

DURAZNO, Uruguay, July 1 (AP)—Uruguayan students paraded in the streets here and throughout the country shouting "Viva Democracy, death to Fascism and Naziism" while business houses closed in protest over the killing of two democratic supporters in anti-totalitarian riots.

Police held 20 Fascists as suspects, including an Italian vice-consul and an Italian army captain.

A boy passed on yesterday, second victim of a street fight between anti-totalitarian students and guests arriving for an Italian Red Cross benefit in Durazno, a farm community.

Prof. Gregorio Morales, a drawing teacher, had previously been killed.

As indignation rose, townsfolk and a large number of persons who had come from the Capital, Montevideo, as well as other cities, overrode police and Army efforts to keep order. They stoned homes and stores owned by Germans and Italians.

The boy, Walter Medina, was shot while shouting "long live democracy, down with totalitarianism." The shots allegedly came from an automobile as guests arrived for the Fascist benefit.

Fellow students all over Uruguay stayed away from classes in a protest as police stood guard over homes of German and Italian sympathizers.

St. Lawrence Seaway Project Is Held Of Economic Value to the Railroads

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—The Commerce Department said June 29 that the projected St. Lawrence seaway would improve the economical operation of railroads "by smoothing out the seasonal variations in rail traffic."

This view was expressed in one of a series of surveys of the projected United States-Canadian construction of the seaway, made public by Wayne C. Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce.

The survey said:

"Often opponents of the project have reiterated that while they (the railroads) will be burdened with traffic, and hence with the expense of constructing and maintaining facilities to carry cargoes in the five months of the year when the seaway is closed, 'for seven months of the year these facilities must stand unprofitably idle.' This is a plain misstatement of fact.

"The peak of rail traffic comes in August, September and particularly in October. The facilities constructed to take care of traffic in these peak months now stay idle in the winter time. If the St. Lawrence seaway were operating, the railroads would be freed from constructing and maintaining equipment for these peak summer months, which now stand unprofitably idle on sidings during the winter months. The St. Lawrence seaway thus will improve the average utilization of cars and locomotives by taking care of a part of the peak load."

The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, through its transportation committee chairman, Hubert B. Fuller, told a House Committee Saturday that the proposed St. Lawrence waterway was "undesirable from the standpoint of the country at large and would be seriously detrimental to Cleveland."

Testifying before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee during hearings on legislation to authorize the seaway, Mr. Fuller said the Chamber did not favor the project from a navigation, power or defense standpoint.

From the latter viewpoint, he said, it seemed important to the Chamber that "neither our time, energy or money should be dissipated upon projects which can not be made quickly available."

Rainbow-Hued Autos For Road Safety Urged

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 1—Vividly painted vehicles were suggested today by the American Optometric Association as a means of reducing highway accidents.

The motor vision committee of the Association recommended all motor trucks be painted white and passenger cars should be daubed in aluminum, green, yellow and orange among other hues.

Arrests Increase In N.Y. Milk Racket

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Three more men, described by the office of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey as "strong-arm men," were arrested today in an alleged $2,500,000 racket against independent wholesale milk dealers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and upstate New York.

Seven men were arrested yesterday when the prosecutor's office announced it had discovered a suspected five-year-old shakedown racket which had preyed upon wholesalers and milk truckers serving the New York City market.

Transport Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—Following threats of a transit strike, which was to have been called for today, representatives of the Transport Workers Union and the Board of Transportation met in conference here today to discuss wages and working conditions. The negotiations were described as "amicable," but neither side would discuss the proceedings.

Union spokesmen said the membership of their body would be asked at sectional meetings soon to rescind the strike vote taken last week.

U. S.-Britain Urged to Seek Ways To Improve Conditions in West Indies

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 1 (AP)—The United States and Great Britain should attempt to better the moral and economic standards of the West Indies as a part of their "immediate war effort," the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs was told today.

"Subversive groups, probably Axis-inspired, are already at work using the just grievances of the natives as a springboard to create racial antagonisms and disunity," said Charles William Taussig. "Removing the cause of unrest would be an effective deterrent."

Mr. Taussig is Chairman of a United States Commission appointed to study social and economic conditions in the British West Indies, and is President and Chairman of the American Molasses Company.

In his contribution to the Institute's discussion of inter-American problems, Mr. Taussig said the acquisition by the United States of bases in the British islands had focused popular attention upon the area whose "tragic economic history can be written in terms of sugar."

John W. Evans, adviser on Latin American economics of Standard and Poor's Corporation, told the Institute yesterday that if Great Britain were defeated or accepted a compromise peace, an important part of Latin America would be "forced to secede from the hemisphere."

Urging steps to boost trade with the South American nations," Mr. Evans said Argentina and Uruguay, constituting the "hardest problem," would return to the political influence of Europe, "whoever is its master, unless we adopt some system of preferential tariffs for the countries of this hemisphere."

"Of course," Mr. Evans explained, "this preferential tariff policy would not be applied to the River Plate countries alone. It would clinch our position in the rest of South America. It would encourage the development of Brazil's vast reserves and manganese and relieve our dependence on Africa and the Soviet Union."

Rest of U. S. Consulates In Italy Now Closed

ROME, July 1 (AP)—All seven remaining United States Consulates in Italy here were officially closed last night.

American officials and their families, numbering more than 65, are expected to leave by special train July 14 for Menton, on the French border, en route to Lisbon.

The United States Embassy took over the duties previously assigned to the consulates in Rome, Milan, Turin, Florence, Genoa, Trieste, and Venice.

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BYNDEN WOOD
WERNERSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Union Denies Strike Danger In Yard Building 42 Warships

By the Associated Press

A Congress of Industrial Organizations official gave assurance today that there was no danger "whatsoever" of a strike at Kearny, N. J., shipyards where workers on five cruisers and 37 destroyers are asking more pay.

The statement came from Peter Flynn, Vice President of Local 16, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.

The C. I. O. official's statement came after the National Defense Labor Mediation Board moved to avert the strike threatening a stoppage of work at the Federal Shipbuilding Corporation's yards.

The Board telegraphed the management and the Congress of Industrial Organizations shipbuilding union to "see that full production is maintained" pending an inquiry by the Board into the issues involved.

In addition to its $293,000,000 in Navy warship contracts, the corporation has orders from the Maritime Commission for 61 merchant ships to cost about $140,000,000.

A union spokesman said the workmen were asking for a minimum of 72 cents an hour in place of 62½ cents in the lower brackets, a week's vacation with pay, a modified union shop, and reclassification of workers. The yard employs 16,000 persons, and the union spokesman declared that 14,000 of them were union members.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, certified the dispute to the Mediation Board and a hearing was set for July 7, at Washington.

The New Jersey shipbuilders' dispute flared up just as production was rising back toward normal at 11 San Francisco Bay yards which had been crippled for weeks by a walkout of American Federation of Labor and C. I. O. machinists.

Brooklyn, N. J.—Storm clouds cleared away on another important defense front. The Brotherhood of Scientific Instrument Workers, an independent union, accepted a compromise wage offer and called off their threat of a strike at the Sperry Gyroscope Company, here. The firm manufactures bombsights, automatic plane pilots, and other key defense equipment.

In place of the 20 per cent blanket increase they demanded, the instrument makers were promised classified increases ranging from 5 to 15 per cent. Basic rates of pay were not disclosed.

Detroit — The Briggs Manufacturing Company said its Meldrum Avenue plant here was closed by the walkout of 1,900 workers "in an unauthorized wildcat strike."

The men left their jobs, a company spokesman said, "when the management refused to pay them for time lost yesterday when 302 men in the paint shop walked out, claiming it was too hot, although other paint shop employees in the city did not quit under similar conditions."

Action by the workers, the Company charged, was a violation of a clause in the working contract with the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), because steps in the grievance procedure had not been exhausted.

Cleveland, Ohio—United Automobile Workers-C. I. O. made ready to vote on whether to strike at the White Motor Company to enforce demands for a wage increase of 10 cents an hour. The present scale was not disclosed. The Company has orders from the Army for trucks and "halftracs," a type of scout car.

Port Huron, Mich.—A demand for a 10-cent hourly wage boost also figured in the strike called by the United Automobile Workers-A. F. of L. against the Electric Auto-Lite Corporation. The union also asked a preferential clause or a union-shop agreement, and a bonus of 5 per cent for night workers. The present wage scale was not made public.

Chicago—A truce was effected ending a six-weeks strike of 1,150 C. I. O. employees of the Wilson-Jones Company, loose-leaf equipment manufacturers with plants here and at Elizabeth, N. J. Pending further negotiations, employees will get a general pay increase of 5 cents an hour. An attorney for the union said the present minimum scale was 40 cents an hour, the maximum $1.25, and the average 66.8 cents.

Washington—Legislation to give the Federal courts authority to act in the settlement of labor disputes involving work stoppages was introduced in the House by Representative Walker (D) of Pennsylvania.

The bill provides that any person affected by a strike may apply to a Federal court for relief, and any strike occurring while a case is before the court would constitute contempt of court.

The court would have authority to refer strike cases to a master or to the National Defense Mediation Board.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Approximately 1,000 employees of seven Buffalo feed mill companies struck in protest against what an A. F. of L. union spokesman said was the mills' "refusal" to grant a 10-cents-an-hour wage increase.

U. S. Leadership in Peace Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina Juyy 1—The urgent need of some sort of world organization to preserve peace was emphasized by speakers at the final session of the Fourth Carolina Institute of International Relations which came to a close at the University of North Carolina June 28.

The theme of the entire Institute, which opened the week previous and which had as its general topic, "World Change," revovled about the various ideas for a world government as set forth by a number of speakers on the program.

Dr. F. Wilhelm Sollmann, former Minister of the Interior of the German Republic and one-time member of the German Reichstag, discussing a peace conference after the war, said "even if the United States continues along her risky policy of non-belligerency we will play a big role in the establishment of peace terms—if there is a peace conference."

Dr. Sollmann does not think there will be a peace conference if Germany wins.

"The United States is much too modest if she doesn't see that any peace conference must be held under her leadership," he declared.

Dr. Henry J. Cadbury, professor of divinity of Harvard University, other speaker June 28, offered the Quakers' viewpoint on the necessity for world organization.

"We are united with all those groups who are working towards a durable peace," he said, "and there is unity among the various emphases for durable peace."

An aggregate of more than 3,000 persons attended sessions of the Institute. Sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee and the University of North Carolina with the co-operation of the Social Science Division of the North Carolina Education Association, the program was directed by Russell M. Grumman, Director of the University Extension Division.

Three More Seized as Spies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 1—Three naturalized Germans, seized aboard United States merchant vessels, were today added to the list of 26 men and three women arrested by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in the spy hunt which began over the week end.

As seven of the 29 persons arrested earlier pleaded guilty to espionage, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, described the new prisoners as couriers for the alleged spy ring and accused them of transmitting information to German agents in South American ports.

Mr. Hoover revealed that Federal agents had boarded the steamship Uruguay, of the Moore-McCormack Line, when it arrived at Quarantine yesterday and arrested Adolf Henry August Walischewsky, a steward, and that Conradin Otto Dold, second steward, was arrested aboard the steamship Excalibur, of the American Export Lines. The third prisoner, Heinrich Clausing, was arrested on board the steamship Argentina, of the Moore-McCormack Line, just before it made port at Santos, Bazil, Sunday night.

Acting United States Attorney General Francis Biddle, calling for vigorous prosecution of the persons under arrest, said the case involved "one of the greatest counter-espionage efforts ever made by a law enforcement agency." While the accused now face maximum sentences of 20 years each, Federal agents indicated additional charges might be placed, but refused to say if sabotage was involved.

The complaints, identical against all the defendents, charged that they conspired to transmit "certain documents, writing, photographs, blueprints and other information relating to the National Defense Act."

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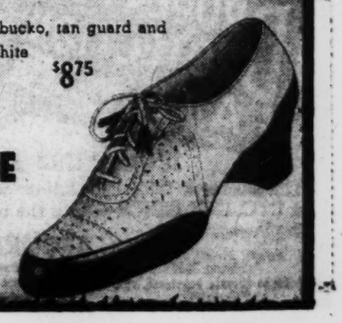

PEDIFORME

manhattan — new rochelle
brooklyn — east orange
hempstead — hackensack

U. S.-Built Planes Aid Britain Guard Ocean

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AT A SEAPLANE BASE, NORTHERN IRELAND, July 1 — The importance of American-built planes in reinforcing Britain's lineup for the Battle of the Atlantic in the West as the land war trends to the East was well emphasized here today as this writer, engaged in a 1,000-mile tour of Northern Ireland, took a brief respite in the bunk of one of those celebrated Catalinas—the Consolidated PBY.

These are the planes in which British airmen day after day and night after night sweep out over the ocean to escort shipping convoys and to hunt and attack Nazi submarines and surface craft.

It was from this particular lough that the search was undertaken that resulted in the destruction of the Nazi battleship Bismarck. The young pilot in charge on that occasion was one of several people who spoke to me in highly appreciative terms of the qualities of the type of aircraft that has given such excellent service to the United States Navy in the past five or six years. They praised its long range of flight, its reliability, comfort, seaworthiness, easiness to handle, and its ability to come home safely on one engine if the necessity arises.

Fly on Schedule

The RAF patrols on which it is employed constitute a vital service that runs with the regularity and accuracy of a railway timetable. Up in the operations room, officers on the control staff plot the rendezvous with convoys on the big wall chart of the Atlantic waters according to radio reports of shipping positions. The timetable of one job just concluded showed that the seaplane had left the water precisely at the time scheduled—in the morning—had reached the convoy hundreds of miles distant within four miles of the spot pinpointed on the map, and had returned many hours later, reaching the mooring buoy exactly on schedule.

Such performances call for skill and endurance of a special kind. For seaplanes are sometimes aloft for 22 hours or more at a stretch and in that period, if visibility is not good they may fly for 15 hours on end without the occupants of the plane seeing anything except the gray waves below and the gray sky above. But the airmen's concentration must never relax.

Eyes of the Century

Always the men on duty in the pilots' cockpit or in the transparent "blister" amidships must constantly scan the seas for enemy submarines coming to the surface or for the telltale plume of broken water made by the periscope of a submarine raider.

Then the operations undergo a dramatic change of tempo as the pilot dives to release powerful antisubmarine bombs and the radio operator notifies the warships and merchantmen of the exact whereabouts of the menace.

Sometimes a spreading patch of oil or bubbles tells that a hit has been scored, but usually the result of the attack is a matter of surmise as the hunt is taken up by surface craft.

Somewhere between 800 and 1,000 feet is the best for this kind of nonstop reconnaissance as a rule. To cite one pilot, "The only excitement is bad weather—and that is merely unpleasant."

Crew of 10

The duties aboard seaplanes are shared by a personnel of 10—two pilots, one the captain of the aircraft, an observer, wireless operator, wireless mechanic, flight engineer, flight mechanic, air gunner, flight rigger, and spare pilot. The pilots share the responsibilities of navigation with the observer.

There is accommodation in one cabin for four men to lie down simultaneously on the canvas bunks and during a spell of duty nearly all the way around the clock they can have hot meals cooked on a little stove. Although it could not be said that physical effort enters into their labors, concentration, monotony, and strong air make them glad to follow patrol by sleeping 10 to 14 hours when they are ashore.

U. S. Navy Asks Full Data On Raided Ship

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—With the fate of two Marines seemingly in doubt, the Navy sought a complete report today from the British Admiralty on the torpedoing of a vessel bearing a detachment of Marines and Red Cross nurses to England for wartime service.

All the Red Cross nurses were known to be safe, but the Navy, in confirming earlier reports of the sinking yesterday, failed to indicate whether all the Marine personnel had been accounted for.

The Navy announcement, which mentioned no fatalities, said yesterday that a Marine Major and seven enlisted men had been rescued. The first report of the sinking, obtained Sunday from an authoritative source, had it that the Marine detachment on the ship numbered 10, with a major in command. This source said at the time that one Marine was missing.

Red Cross headquarters here said that 6 of the 17 American nurses on board the torpedoed ship had already reached land safely, and that the other 11 were believed to be on ships which rescued other survivors.

The nurses were en route to England to serve on the staff of the new Red Cross-Harvard Hospital there. The Marines had been assigned to duty at the United States Embassy in London to assist in handling communications and to do fire prevention work.

The names of nurses who, the Red Cross says, are reported safe on land, are:

Laurine A. Smith, Hudsonville, Mich.; Frances A. Bacon, Farmington, Mich.; Margaret F. Malloy, Chicago; M. Geraldine Shuttleworth, Milton, Mass.; Mary Ann Sullivan, Boston, and Martha L. Reis, Wooster, Ohio.

The other 11 reported safe are:

Mrs. Ruth B. Breckinridge, Winston Salem, N. C.; Milldred M. McGill, Tekama, Neb.; Marine C. Goik, Chicago; Mildred E. Doane, Dedham, Mass.; Maxine C. Loomis, Putney, Vt.; Marion C. Weimer, Detroit; Nancy M. Heberden, Lee Center, N. Y.; Susan F. Ralph, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.; Lavenia N. Fulton, Amherst, Mass.; Ruth M. Martin, Washington, D. C., and Lillian Evans, Arlington, Mass.

A total of 48 other Americans, including 29 nurses, were said by the Red Cross to have left for this hospital work.

On the Eastern Front

By a Staff Artist

Germans Smash Ahead

The black arrows indicate the main lines of the German advance into Russia, while the white arrows show points at which the Russians are offering stout resistance.

Nazis Claim 400,000 Reds Trapped as Drive Goes On

Continued from Page 1

turning south into the basin of the Dnieper, the great river which leads to the Ukraine.

Heavy Air Losses

Berlin meanwhile declared that its panzer drives toward Moscow and Leningrad and into the Ukraine were backed by a swarm of dive bombers and fighter planes which reported destroying 280 Russian planes yesterday.

The German High Command said 216 of that total were downed in air fights over the Dvinsk region of Latvia, where a Nazi spearhead is a third of the way to Leningrad, and east of Minsk, where panzer speed troops have been reported half-way along the road to Moscow.

A German spokesman declared two tank columns "now are far east of Minsk," capital of White Russia, and that Schnelle Truppen—speed troops of the advance forces—were within sight of ancient Smolensk, fortress town 250 miles from Moscow.

If the Germans make good their claims, war on wheels has outstripped Napoleon's famed March on Moscow by almost a month and a half. Over the same route the Nazis report covering in little more than a week, Napoleon launched his drive toward Moscow June 24, 1812, and came into sight of Smolensk August 16.

German Forces Join

Minsk, back of the Nazi spearhead, was said to have been captured by the juncture of two separate German drives. One, from the northwest, was launched from East Prussia and pushed through Vilna. The other, from the southwest, started with the capture of Brest Litovsk, and swept up through Baranowichi.

These drives, the Germans declared, completely ignored the vast battle raging for more than a week in the Bialystok area inside the pincers where two entire Russian armies were said to be pinned.

The High Command reported German lines around the isolated armies were being tightened steadily and military observers added that the Russians had been hemmed in there since the first days of fighting.

Flanking these movements to the north the Germans said a frontal attack northeast from East Prussia through Lithuania and Latvia hemmed at least one Soviet division inside a circle formed by Memel, Libau, Riga Bay, and Dvinsk.

This drive apparently has penetrated through the Sovietized Baltic States more than a third of the way to Leningrad, second city of Russia, which the Soviet Government ordered fortified by conscript labor of all its able-bodied men and women.

Germans credited their stukas with effective attacks on troop-jammed roads behind the Soviet lines and with throwing Red Army forces into confused retreat.

It was indicated that the Red Air Fleet was making desperate efforts to safeguard its troops from the repeated aerial assaults. One report by DNB said the Luftwaffe downed 65 Russian planes in a single air fight over a bridgehead near Dvinsk yesterday during a tank battle in which Soviet forces attempted to break out of an encircling ring of steel.

Battle for Ukraine

On the southern fighting front, south of the Pripst marshes, the Germans declared a wedge has been driven deep into the Ukraine, vast Soviet granary.

Lwow, gateway to the Ukraine, fell to German arms yesterday for the second time. Nazi troops took the town from the Poles in November, 1939, then turned it over to Russia in the partitioning of Poland.

Military observers said the capture of the town makes questionable whether the Red Army can hold the Galician bastion, the natural defense front extending to the Carpathian Mountains.

From Lwow and the captured towns of Luck and Dubno, informed Germans said, the Nazis are thrusting directly toward Kiev, 190 miles east of Dubno, in the heart of the Ukraine.

Reports from German and Rumanian forces said they found large areas of the Ukraine deserted and laid waste by retreating Russians.

Moscow stated that its troops had fallen back to a new battle line in the Lwow sector because of a flanking threat from Hungary, but that the Red Army was tenaciously resisting attacks from Minsk to the Arctic Ocean.

It was announced that the Russian soldiers retreated from Lwow, in old Poland, in a delaying action since the entrance of Hungary into the war opened a possibility of a move to outflank that former Polish city and the western Ukraine.

One German attack, said the Moscow report, is aimed toward Leningrad through the Baltic States and furious battles are being waged in the Vilna-Dvinsk area of old Lithuania and Latvia. Russian soldiers are "countering the enemy's numerical superiority in this sector with stubbornness and rapidity of maneuver," the communiqué said.

Major tank engagements are still under way in the Rowne district east of Luck, in old Poland, where one German spearhead apparently is aimed at the Ukraine capital, Kiev.

"All attempts by the enemy to break through to the east have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. . . . A considerable number of German tanks was destroyed," the war report added.

Red Women Form Defense Regiment

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Sweden, July 1

A regiment of young Russian women has been formed for the defense of Estonia, a Riga radio announcement heard here said today.

Riga Captured

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Riga, capital of Sovietized Latvia, has been taken by the Germans, the Stockholm correspondent of Columbia Broadcasting System reported in a radiocast today.

He said that the Riga radio, after being silent for some time, opened this morning with German songs.

Soviet Sympathizers Active in Rumania

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, July 1

The Rumanian Government, broadcasting an announcement that 500 "Jewish Communists" had been executed for shooting at German and Rumanian troops from the windows of houses, declared that Soviet parachutists were dropping behind the Axis lines in Rumania for sabotage.

Their mission, it was added, was to act as "spies and saboteurs." A communiqué by the Presidency of the Rumanian Council, circulated by the Rumanian news agency Rador and the Rumanian wireless, added that persons failing to report the presence of foreign agents would be executed—and their entire families along with them.

Danger to Reds Depends on Speed of Nazis

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

Russian defenders of the 2,000-mile battle line are in considerable danger if Berlin is correct in stating that the Nazis forces have made advances both north and south of the Pripet marsh in Poland.

Hitler's prime objective obviously is to slice the Russian armies apart and destroy them in detail even before complete Red mobilization is effected. With one panzer spearhead reported lunging beyond Minsk to the vicinity of Smolensk, and the Lwow portal of the Lwow-Luck gateway to Kiev and the Ukraine, south of the marshes, also taken, a Russian disaster in the center would be possible.

It depends, presumably, on the use Moscow has been able to make of the time dearly bought by the stand in the buffer states. So far there has been no information as to how complete the Russian mobilization is. There seems no question, however, that if the Nazis are able to follow up the capture of Lwow as swiftly as they claim to have capitalized the break-through north of the Pripet marshes, prompt evacuation of all the Ukraine might be forced.

Close to Kiev

At Lwow, in the close vicinity of the old Russian-Polish frontier, the Nazi forces are as close or closer to Kiev than they would be to Moscow at Smolensk. Kiev is the pivotal rail center for the Ukraine, as well as a river port. If it fell into German hands before Red armies holding the front from the Pripet Marshes to the Black Sea made good their retreat, the whole Russian left flank might be turned and cut off.

It remains to be seen, however, whether the Nazi surge eastward through Minsk toward Smolensk on the Minsk-Moscow road is of sufficient strength to accomplish a major strategic result. It may be just the desperate rush of a panzer advance force. Moscow insists that is the case and says that Nazi infantry following the spearhead has been blocked.

The indicated speed of the dash through or around Minsk argues against its being more than a panzer lightning stroke. Unless Russian Army morale is already failing in that area, due to confusion and disorganization caused by the thrust, it should wear itself in the buffer zones all the way from Finland to the Black Sea.

Whatever other reasons prompted Moscow to adopt the buffer policy, its main purpose was to bolster Russia's western frontiers against German attack. Lacking adequate rail and road transportation for quick mobilization of its vast armies, Russia sought to gain time. It risked war with Finland to bar the Karelian isthmus gate to Leningrad. It took over the trio of Baltic States to extend its front lines on that flank against Germany.

Coupled with Russia's share in partitioned Poland and reacquisition of Bessarabia from Rumania by Nazi fiat, Moscow's territorial seizures provided its west front with buffer protection from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

That Berlin fully realized the implications of this Soviet procedure is now obvious. Hitler, however, could not risk war with so powerful a foe as Russia until he out soon. Panzer units cannot operate for long without adequate ammunition supply lines to the rear, even if they capture sufficient fuel stores to keep going.

Russia Gains Time

In any event, except for the Minsk-Smolensk situation, Russia appears to have gained some time dividends by the buffer state policy on which Moscow embarked at the outbreak of war in Europe. The great mass of the German attack has been held for eight days had swept the rest of the continent clear of actual or potential foes.

He has staked all on his effort to defeat Russia quickly and then turn on England. But to beat Russia he must do more than capture segments of Russian territory. If the bulk of the Red Army escapes him, he may face a long and exhausting war.

Russia Names 'Big Five' To Direct Red War Effort

By the Associated Press

Soviet Russia set up today a "big five" to direct its war effort, and into the hands of these men went "the whole power of the State."

A Defense Council with Premier Joseph Stalin as President, was formed. Foreign Commissar Vice-Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff will be Vice-President of the Council.

The Council also includes Lawrence Beriya, Commissioner of Internal Affairs and Public Security—directing the Russian Secret Police. The other members are Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff, Assistant Chairman of the People's Council of Commissars, and G. M. Malenkoff, Secretary to the Soviet Election Board.

State of Emergency

The action was taken "in view of the state of emergency that has arisen and with the object of rapid mobilization of all forces of the peoples of the U. S. S. R. for resistance to the enemy who perfidiously attacked our Fatherland, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R."

All party and youth organizations will be obliged to carry out measures decided upon by the Committee, which was set up by the action of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of the People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R.

Here are thumbnail sketches of the Moscow leaders who are matching strategy, men and machines against Hitler and his High Command:

Stalin—Cast off official anonymity May 7 to become head of the Soviet Russian State, replacing Vyacheslaff Molotoff, who had held the post 11 years. Born Joseph Vissarionovich Dzugashvili, the son of a cobbler, he was expelled from a seminary to which he had been sent to study for the priesthood because he preached Marxism.

Thereafter he was arrested 16 times by Czarist police and sent on five occasions to Siberian prisons only to escape four times. Recaptured in 1913 he was sent back to Siberia, where he remained in custody until Trotzky and Lenin overthrew the Czar.

In 1922 he became secretary of the Communist Party. He succeeded Lenin, who passed on in 1924, as driving force of the Party, but until last May remained the "behind-the-scenes" dictator of the U. S. S. R.

Molotoff—Began his carer as a revolutionary at 16 in Kazan, a city on the Volga. By 1920 he was Secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. A former editor of Pravda, party organ, Molotoff became Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars (Premier) in 1930. In April, 1939, he succeeded Maxim Litvinoff as Foreign Commissar to climax what appeared to be a conflict over Litvinoff's diplomacy.

Voroshiloff—Intimate friend of Stalin for 20 years, is a member of the inner circle of the Party. Born in the Donbas coal region, he entered the Russian Social-Democratic Party in 1903 and joined its bolshevik wing headed by Lenin. Arrested a number of times for leading strikes, he was exiled finally to Archangel. He escaped and settled in Baku, where he met Stalin.

During the World War he worked in Petrograd (now Leningrad) and organized workers for the revolution. For his part in the revolution, the Soviet-Polish war and in crushing the 1920 Kronstadt sailors rebellion, he was appointed chief of the North Caucasian Military District. He was appointed Defense Commissar in 1925, a post he held until May, 1940.

Malenkoff—As Secretary of the Soviet Election Board he represents "workers in political education establishments" — meaning teachers of Communism. Only last February he described to an all-union conference of the Party lags in locomotive, car-building, electricity, timber, paper, fish and building materials industries and cited inefficiency in the sea and river transport systems of the U. S. S. R.

Beriya—Commissar of Internal Affairs, appointed in January, 1940, as General Commissar of State Security. Like Stalin, Beriya is a native of Georgia. He was secretary of the Communist Party in that Province before going to Moscow in 1938 to replace Nikolai Yezhoff as Commissar of Domestic Affairs and head of the NKVD (political police).

Ban on Soldiers Assailed by Dewey

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 1 (AP)—Soldiers serving in America's defense army "are downright unwelcome in communities surrounding their training camps," Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney and National Chairman of United Service Organizations, declared last night.

Opening a local USO fund drive, Mr. Dewey warned: "If Americans don't dig down in their pockets, a whole generation of young men will come home from training camps disillusioned."

Virginia Has Plans For Civil War Flags

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Gov. James H. Price, of Virginia, said that Richmond is "prepared to keep here in the Confederate Museum or in the Confederate Memorial Institute (Battle Abbey) 13 Confederate flags and an unidentified sword that Michigan's Government has voted to return to the South.

Some of the flags which were taken during the Civil War, have been identified, and Governor Price said they might go to the States from which they came, but that he would be "pleased to keep any of them here." He said he believed that Richmond, as the capital of the Confederacy, was entitled to at least the unidentified banners.

The disposition of the flags will be decided this week in Boston at a meeting attended by Gov. Murray van Wagoner, of Michigan.

U. S.-Type Planes Aid Reds

BERN, Switzerland (AP)—American-type tanks and airplanes—most of them obsolete, perhaps—are fighting Soviet Russia's battle against Germany.

United States military leaders now can watch the performance of masses of American-designed equipment in this new twist of Europe's conflict.

Many of the Russian tanks clashing with Germany's panzer units on the plains of Poland are models of machines designed by J. Walter Christie, Westfield, N. J., inventor. Ford-type trucks haul Russian supplies and planes of the Red Air fleet are of Curtiss-Wright, Lockheed, Martin, and Douglas designs.

Military observers asserted, however, that unfortunately for purposes of comparison with German equipment, none of this Russian equipment is of late design.

The Russians in effect built their army under license from American manufacturers.

Military circles here tell how the Russians bought two Christie tanks and then produced thousands of duplicates. The process of acquiring models, licenses and tooling for production took so much time the equipment often became obsolete before it was obtained in quantity, they said.

Capt. Eddy Bauer, writing in the Tribune de Geneve, said equipment of purely Russian origin had innumerable faults and was constructed of mediocre steel.

It is believed here the Russians equal the Germans at least in the number of mechanized units.

Three years ago a German military yearbook credited the Russians with having 10,000 tanks, a thousand armored cars, 150,000 tractors and 100,000 military trucks in the Red army, but subsequent increases are unknown.

The 1938 German Luftwaffe yearbook listed 9,000 Russian aircraft with 6,300 as first line planes. Since then the number probably has been increased.

Russian parachute troops are reported to number at least 100,000 and these are supplemented by air infantry. The Russians have huge airplanes, it has been said, capable of carrying 120 fully equipped soldiers each.

Hot Weather Care of Lawns

The hardest time of the year for lawns is July and August. In July, almost all the values of the spring feeding from general fertilizers are exhausted. The nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium have been used by the feeding rootlets, or else the goodness has leached down below the feeding area. Also when July arrives, it is nature's plan to call a halt to grass growth in general. In wild life, the grass turns to hay, is cured by the sun and eventually settles down to cover the roots which produced it.

Man's lawns are different from wild hay field. Instead of one crop a season, we proceed to clip our miniature hay field every few days from early spring until well into the fall. And we expect those root crowns to keep right on producing one hay crop after another!

There are two jobs connected with the hot weather treatment of lawns. First, the weak spots must be reseeded; second, the lawn must be fertilized, mulched and moistened to carry until the autumn rains.

Feeding, Mulching, Watering

Rather frequently bare spots develop in lawns during July. Sometimes these are small; sometimes they contain several square feet. Over a period of years, the writer has developed the following method which works well. Dig out the soil from the bare spot to a depth of four inches. Go into the vegetable or flower garden and take the needed amount of earth from there. Fill the excavated area with this new soil to within an inch of the surface level; tread it firmly and water thoroughly. Next put on the top inch of soil, treading that down. When you are certain that the new area is level with the surrounding lawn, sow seed thickly and rake into the soil with a very fine toothed rake. Then run the lawn roller across the spot a few times for a final firming. Last of all, cover the bare area with grass clippings for three days. This keeps the soil moist and aids germination.

Various experiments lead to the conclusion that the best lawns for dry, late-summer weather and fall are secured by the "triple play" of lawn successes; feeding, mulching, and watering.

If you have a lawn which over several years has shown a tendency to "burn out," sprinkle a general fertilizer, such as 5-8-7, broadcast over the lawn, and water well. Then take pulverized peat moss and scatter evenly. The secret of this is to have the moss really pulverized. A good method is to fasten sturdy, quarter-inch mesh wire over the bottom of a strong box, and work the moss back and forth until it is broken into small particles. Peat moss has many valuable uses in the average gardener's program, and here is a place, when used in a particular way, that helps solve a special problem.

There is another fertilization method which should be mentioned. The strongest nitrogenous fertilizer you can use is nitrate of soda, and grass responds to nitrogen feeding. Don't use more than one-fourth pound for each plot 10 by 10, or 100 square feet. General experience shows that better results are obtained if two or more applications are made at intervals of 10 days to two weeks, than if one heavier application is made. Nitrate of soda is powerful; too much falling in one place will kill the roots.

Nitrate Recommended

However, nitrate has a place and will do the work in certain difficult soils until the soil has been built up by general fertilization and mulching. If you have spots in your lawn that do not seem to grow as they should, try some nitrate of soda.

There are two schools of thought about leaving the lawn clippings where they fall. One group says that these short clippings are the finest sort of mulching material, and ultimately decay and furnish good humus. The other group says that if lawns are correctly built, well firmed down and thickly seeded, the clippings are not necessary. The writer subscribes to the first group. Unless conditions are ideal, and they seldom are for the average gardener, it seems that lovelier and more lasting lawns result from leaving the clippings.

Finally, there is the question of watering. Much harm is done each year by well-meaning persons who enjoy "sprinkling the lawn." People may enjoy it—but the lawns do not!

In fact, one can almost say that the average person should never hold the hose while watering the lawn. The sensible thing is to purchase a good sprinkler and let this run for at least half an hour in one spot before moving it. If the ground is hard and dry, let the water fall on it a full hour before moving.

Hayden S. Pearson

A Tuesday feature.

Army Orders 3,000 Planes

Continued from Page 1

projects throughout the western area of the country. The power will go both to national defense industries and to civilian needs.

During 1942, the Department expects to add 250,000 kilowatts in the same area, 450,600 during 1943, and 555,000 during 1944, making a total of 2,621,062 from today.

Also, plans were laid for an investigation into reports that this country already has started shooting German naval craft.

Charging that the Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, has refused to confirm or deny reports that ships of the United States Atlantic Patrol have attacked German naval craft, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, has introduced a resolution for an investigation of the whole affair by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

The Committee, under the chairmanship of Senator David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, already has made plans to call Navy officers and officials of the Navy Department for questioning. Senator Walsh, who like Senator Wheeler is in strong opposition to the Administration's foreign policy, has said that he will press for a quick and precise answer.

Nation Entitled to Know

In introducing his resolution, Senator Wheeler stated that "for the past several weeks rumors have circulated to the effect that the United States Navy has begun shooting or destroying German naval craft. These are serious statements. If we are in a shooting and undeclared war certainly the American people and the Congress are entitled to know it.

"The Secretary of the Navy has refused to affirm or deny these oft-printed rumors of the American Navy sinking a German submarine. We are still a democratic republic—and the Secretary refuses to make public the truth or untruth of the charge that we have begun shooting f it is the duty of the Congress to determine the facts.

"If we have begun shooting—if we are in an undeclared war—the Constitution of the United States, which provides that only Congress can declare war, has been violated. The persons who authorized or ordered any such shooting should be identified, and, for any violation of the law of the land, they should be made to suffer the consequences."

Textile Pay Raises For 62,000 in N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 1—Under the new wage order for the textile industry, which became effective today, more than 62,000 North Carolina textile workers will receive pay raises, according to figures received here from Labor Commissioner Forrest H. Shuford in Raleigh.

Mr. Shuford said latest available figures show that of the 113,469 textile employees in the State, 54.9 per cent receive less than the 37½ cents an hour set as a minimum under the order. This minimum was established upon unanimous recommendation of an industry committee composed of representatives of employers, employees and the public.

Many of these textile workers live within a short distance of Charlotte, which is in the center of the rich industrial section of the Piedmont Carolinas.

New U. S. Aid for Britain

Continued from Page 1

of Britain, enable the Nazis to work up British feeling against the "meddlesome" Americans, and then in six or twelve months be in a position to attack either the United States or Britain with the reduced prospect that one would not then help the other.

U. S. and Hitler Peace

Independent of his significant Boston address and with the full knowledge of the White House, the Secretary of the Navy has dealt specifically with this subtle appeasement issue and in behalf of the President is evidencing the Government's determination to help Britain thrust aside anything approaching a "surrender" peace, or in Mr. Roosevelt's words, "the tenth cousin" of a Hitler "peace."

These are the Secretary's words on this point:

"Every country that has faced the Nazis alone has succumbed. That is why Hitler may be offering Britain today a negotiated peace that would be a major disaster for Britain and for this country.

"It is a Nazi trick. Having failed to conquer by violence, Adolf the devious, is trying to conquer by guile.

"Remember: Hitler, raucous and bellowing his threats, is less dangerous than Hitler slobbering poisonous sirup.

"Every decent man wants peace. But God help the peoples who make peace with Hitler. The Czechs were induced to try that at Munich. Less than six months later the Nazis wiped Czechoslovakia from the map.

Not the Source of Peace

"No real peace can ever come from such a source. It would be tragic folly to expect it. Those who point to friendly co-operation between the democracies and the totalitarian countries are false prophets.

"But will the British people listen to a peace offer that leaves Hitler master of Europe and able to renew the war in a few months hence? Probably not, under any circumstances. Surely not, if they are sure of American support. But they are worried by American isolationists, appeasers and 'fifth columnists.' German agents whisper that American aid is late, insufficient and unsure."

Speaking through the medium of an article contributed to the current issue of "Look" magazine, Mr. Knox concludes that "with our own American safety so closely bound up with a British victory, it is up to us to make the British understand that they can count on our aid to the limit."

How far the United States intends to go, now or later, remains to be clarified by the President himself but the most informed judgment in Washington is that the Government intends to go as far as is necessary.

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Ohio's Attractions Bid Visitors Linger

Beauty spots abound near State's main highways; hills and rivers call to vacationists.

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Ohio well may become the "tarry-a-while" State of the Nation.

Of this we were convinced after a week's tour of Ohio as guests of the Ohio Development and Publicity Commission.

We, that is about 50 travel editors and State Automobile Association officials, agreed that the traveler bound east and the traveler bound west passes through this land of rolling hills and lazy rivers much too fast.

For just a short distance from any of the main highways that run through the State are a number of outstanding historical attractions—caves and forest reservations. Of course, the part of Ohio which touches Lake Erie offers all of those water sports found at an oceanside resort.

But whether the traveler tarries a day, a week, or a month, Ohio feels that he will become acquainted with one of the country's outstanding States.

In our column of June 24 we recorded our first impressions of Ohio as we had seen them in the journey from Columbus, the Capital, to Cincinnati.

From Cincinnati we followed a pleasant rural route to Portsmouth at the mouth of the Scioto River. This city of 40,000 population is an old river community but it has none of the flavor that usually goes with a river town. It is, strangely enough, a railroad center.

Ohio is very proud of its Hocking State Forest Parks and it was in this expansive area that we made our next stop. Nature has been busy at work in this area for millions of years and today exhibits a series of rock caves that attract thousands of visitors annually.

Located within a short distance of Logan, there are at least a half-a-dozen caves. Among the better known and most accessible are Cantwell Cliffs, Rockhouse Park, Conkle's Hollow, Old Man's Cave, Queer Creek Canyon, and Ash Cave. Each has its individual beauty and appeal, especially to the traveler possessing the spirit of an adventurer.

Also the State Parks here are rich in wild flowers and bird life.

The historical town of Marietta, oldest organized American city in Ohio and the Northwest Territory, was our stop for a night. Situated at the juncture of the Ohio and the Muskingum Rivers, it is surrounded by wooded hills.

Here in Marietta is situated the Northwest Territory Land Office from which came that famous expression "He's doing a land 'offish' business." The building was erected shortly after the settlers arrived in Marietta and is recognized today as the oldest still standing in Ohio. It was here the first maps of the territory were made, and lands were sold and recorded.

At New Philadelphia we were shown the Schoenbrunn Memorial State Park, an authentic restoration of the first town in Ohio. This project, now practically completed, was one of the most interesting "sites" of the trip. For it was here, according to the records, that David Zeisberger established a new and peaceful home for his Moravian mission. The Ohio Guide records it this way:

"On August 24, 1772, Mr. Zeisberger and a band of Christian Indians took up their residence here. Soon the community numbered more than 200. Sixty houses of hewn timber dotted the plain; a church and a school were built, and the loamy soil of the valley was tilled."

The guide neglects to point out here that these people were strict prohibitionists. No alcoholic beverages of any kind were allowed in the village and those who brought it had it removed until their departure.

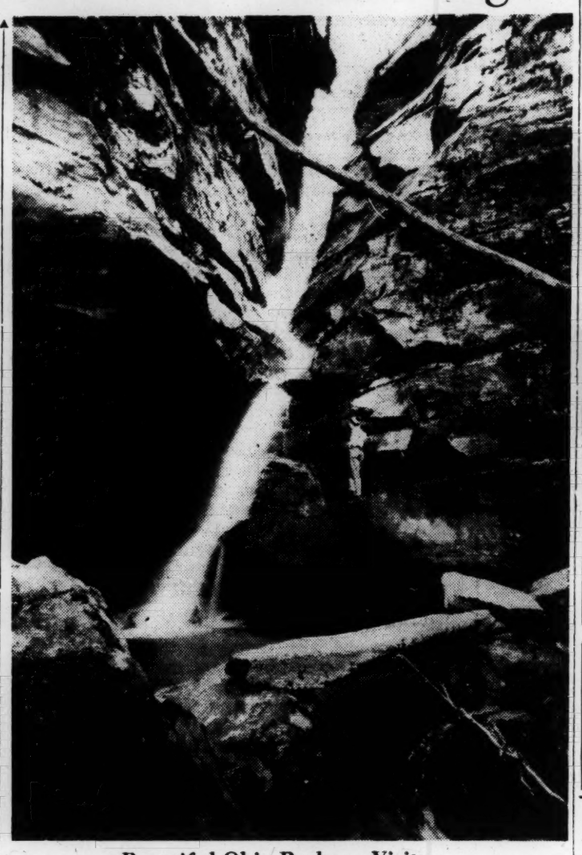
However, as the guide continues, Schoenbrunn burned to the ground around 1776 after the citizens had torn down most of the structure to prevent its destruction from the advancing colonists from the East.

In 1923, with the aid of a map found in Bethlehem, Pa., the site was located, and the outlines of Mr. Zeisberger's fireplace, with the charred logs around it, were uncovered. Since then the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society has been restoring Schoenbrunn to its original appearance.

From New Philadelphia the tour swung through lovely Canton, with its William McKinley memorial to Cleveland, posed on the shores of Lake Erie. Cedar Point, a large summer resort close to Sandusky, was visited. This resort not only offers a long bathing beach, boating, and fishing, but it maintains a large recreational area consisting of a roller coaster, fun house, and those numerous things found at any Amusement Park.

Toledo was the next on our stop before returning to Columbus.

The trip was admirably handled by Dwight Hatcher, Chairman of the tour.



Beautiful Ohio Beckons Visitors

Broken Rock Falls (Old Man's Cave) in Hocking State Forest Park is one of the many picturesque spots in the State where vacationists find their time all too short.

Radio Educators Named To Aid Hemisphere Amity

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Moves were made over the week end to strengthen radio ties linking the United States and Canada with the 21 republics south of the Rio Grande. Appointments of radio educators were announced by the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Edward Tomlinson, long a commentator on Latin American affairs for the National Broadcasting Company, was appointed Inter-American adviser to the NBC. Mr. Tomlinson's duties will be to assist NBC to contribute to the American Government's "Good Neighbor" policy. He will advise NBC on program policy and on the contents of individual radiocasts scheduled to be sent "south of the border."

Sterling Fisher, the Columbia Broadcasting System's Director of Education, was elected a member of the National Committee of the United States on International Intellectual Co-operation. He will serve as its radio expert, it was announced by CBS.

Started in 1926

As his first duty Mr. Fisher was asked by the Committee to prepare general recommendations for cultural co-operation among the American nations by radio. These are to be submitted to the second conference of the Committee scheduled for Havana on Nov. 15.

The Committee was initiated by Prof. Robert A. Millikan in 1926 to advise the League of Nations on matters of international interest, first in the fields of art and pure natural sciences and later in the social and political sciences. Since the outbreak of the war the Committee has confined itself to promoting intellectual co-operation among nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Prominent members of the Committee are Prof. James T. Shotwell, Columbia University Professor of History and Director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President, Johns Hopkins University; Leo S. Rowe, Director of the Pan American Union; and Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, among others.

CBS also announced the publication of a textbook to be used in classrooms in connection with its "School of the Air." The book is to be called "Lands of New World Neighbors," was written by Hans Christian Adamson of the American Museum of Natural History, and will be used on Wednesday geographical and natural science series radiocast under the title of "New Horizons."

The McGraw-Hill Book Company expects to have the book ready well before the inauguration of the air school on Oct. 6. It will provide background material for teachers and students in classrooms in the United States, Canada and Latin America. Each of the 26 chapters of the book will be correlated with the 26 scheduled radiocasts of the air school.

Song-Rights Suit

The question of whether performing rights belong to writers, publishers, or both, is the background of a declaratory judgment asked in the suit recently filed by Broadcast Music, Inc., radio song pool, and Edward B. Marks, music publisher, against the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

The older Society, known as "Ascap," has never taken a definite stand in this matter and its present stand is not known, according to B. M. I. Ownership of song rights has been a frequent bone of contention between "Ascap" publishers and writers in the past. The suit will serve to clarify this point for both song copyright groups so that the rights of both parties may be determined.

At the same time B. M. I. announced, and this is a result of the recent consent decree, that several prominent "Ascap" writers have entered into contracts with B. M. I. for the publication of their songs. B. M. I. announced that performing rights on these songs will be licensed directly to the radiocasters without fee and will become part of radio's repertory. B. M. I. will also control the publication and mechanical rights in this music.

Kate Smith's Contract

Kate Smith has had her contract renewed for three more years by her sponsor, General Foods' Corporation, it was announced following her last current seasonal radiocast on June 27. Miss Smith's Vavirety Hour will return to the air in September. The three-year contract is unusual in that it is noncancellable and does not carry the war clause now standard in sponsor-artist agreements.

Tinsmiths' Story Wins Out in N. Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—The case of four tinsmiths arrested for violating the Sabbath Law—a policeman scoffed at their explanation they were working overtime to produce termite traps for national defense—was dismissed in Magistrate's Court at the request of Army engineers.

The court was informed the traps were needed in the construction of a United States Army base at St. Lucia, British West Indies.

Magistrate Frank Giorgio—not one to place Sunday noise or termites ahead of defense—instructed the patrolman to withdraw his charge.

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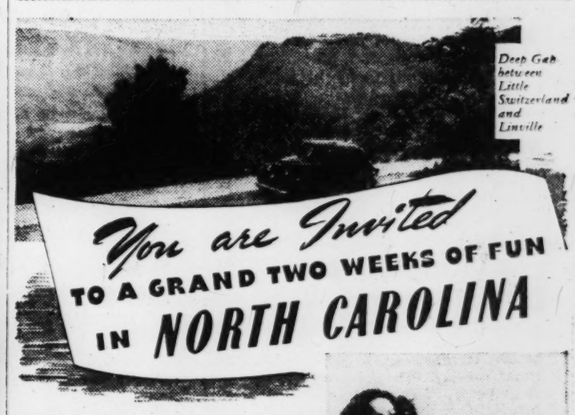

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The Home Forum

Tree Census

I HAVE COUNTED my trees. Pencil and pad in hand, I have taken a census of my half acre. I find that its population consists of one elm, one sugar maple, two red maples, three black oaks, three white oaks (four, if a boundary tree be counted), four white ashes, two wild apples, two wild cherries, six white pines, and eighty-six white birches. (These are not the canoe or paper birch, but its smaller and more commonplace cousin.) The grand total is one hundred and ten trees—all of voting age.

When I bought this land less than a year ago, I was not thinking primarily of trees. I was thinking of water supply and view and electric power and drainage and southern exposure and roads and neighbors. I was thinking of a house to be built. I saw the trees, but I saw them en masse. Only the birches made a particular impression on me, for my house was to be located in relation to them. The other trees were just collective foliage—"a green thought in a green shade."

* * *

One day—before the first spadeful of earth had been dug—an observing visitor pointed out a little pine tree pushing its head up through the branches of a wild apple. "Of course, you'll want to cut down that apple tree," he said, "and give the pine room to grow."

A few days later another visitor was here. He said: "Don't cut the apple. Cut the pine. You can easily plant another pine near by, but an apple tree on your estate is something to cherish."

Other visitors took sides. Some were for the pine and some were for the apple. (Advice usually comes to us in contraries, doesn't it? Our advisers dramatize the choice before us, but they can never do our choosing.)

Someone suggested that I write a poem about the two trees. I admitted that a poem might be written on the subject, but I could not see that it would do more than state the problem, and I was interested in a solution.

I thought of Robert Frost's poem, "Mending Wall," in which the poet questions the value of a stone wall between his orchard and his neighbor's pine wood, since the "apples will never get across and eat the cones." The problem there was whether or not to bother mending the wall. My problem was more pressing. It was not a question of cones versus apples, but of the trees themselves.

"If this wild apple has any value," I said after long deliberation, "it will be found to lie in its blossoms and not in its fruit. I will wait till spring and let it plead its own cause." Could Solomon have done better?

When May came, the apple tree was eloquent. It outdid itself. It did everything an apple tree could possibly do, not so much to justify itself as simply to be itself. It did not argue; it only stated its case, speaking in fragrant words, each white with a tinge of rose. I could not understand why I had ever doubted.

And what of the pine? Did I cut it down? No, I left it as it was. I could not see that it was doing any harm. The two trees had got along together thus far. Why shouldn't they go on? I left them to live it out.

* * *

That was in May. In June, I took my census. Leaves were fully out for identification. Thanks to the pine and the apple, I was beginning to regard my trees as individuals, and I wanted to know their names as well as their number. I discovered that the tall trees along the roadside, which had been anonymous all winter, included two kinds of oak, two kinds of maple, besides ash and elm. (I had to get a tree book from the library to find out what kind of ash, what kind of oak.)

Have you ever tried to count a grove of trees? It is not as difficult as counting a roomful of children all in motion. For the trees stand still and you stand in the center of them and pivot slowly. Yet it is hard enough to cause you to count them several times over to make sure. My eighty-six birches will stand at eighty-six, until somebody comes along and proves there are eighty-five or eighty-seven.

* * *

I call it a census. I might just as truly call it an inventory of my wealth. I did not know how rich I was until I counted my trees. Think of owning, think of a poor man's owning, think of anyone's owning a hundred and ten grown and growing trees besides innumerable infants and scores of sumac and sweetfern bushes (which are halfway between trees and grass) to say nothing of the grass itself and all the wild flowers. Although my little house cost nearly twenty times the land, I cannot escape the conviction, as I stroll about my half acre, that the land and the trees are worth twenty times the house.

ROBERT FRANCIS

India's Unending Procession

AT ABOUT FOUR-THIRTY we went out along the road in the car. This is the time when everything begins to happen along the road and I love to be out in it. There is the never-ending wonder of the sheer numbers of the droves and droves of cattle, and goats as delicate as deer, with pointed horns and delicate hoofs that patter along the road like rain. They pour out from the jungle where they have been grazing all day. The herd girls and boys, mere children, stare out of big eyes and tousled heads. . . .

From end to end of India they trek unceasing. It is like a sort of nightmare to think of it. It is like the migration of ants one sees, no beginning, no end, unbroken, crowding, jostling, a whole mysterious way of life beyond all common comprehension. As they are creaking by, or resting with patient bullocks in the shade, I must always scan the faces of this vast company of the road. Some are wild and fanatical, some gentle and fine. The faces of women and children peer out from the frames of the oval basket-work hoods. I wonder at the great size and iron weight of the teak logs they carry and what else there is of cargo to keep them ever moving, moving. . . .

Some five miles beyond Karapur the real jungle villages begin. They are exquisite. Thatched roofs nestle in banana groves at the forest edge, where the forest is cut like a slice, showing black behind the white boles of enormous trees, or tender green as fine as gossamer where giant bamboo fronds make a feathery screen and plume the sky higher than a palm. Before them gleams a great flat stretch of paddy fields, like a mirror-mosaic, flooded by the rains, viridescent where the rice seedlings are just sprouting; beautiful, slender figures of women with shining brass pots on their heads coming across them, threading the narrow, dyke-like paths. I have never seen anything more beautiful anywhere. . . . One girl I couldn't keep my eyes from. Her hair, smoothly oiled and pulled back from her brow, was decorated at the back with a flower wreath; on top of her head she had plastered a green fern, its fronds spread out. And there it stuck. You can't imagine how effective it was.—From "Elephant Dance," by FRANCES JUBBARD FLAHERTY. (New York: Scribner.)

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Mary Baker Eddy

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The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

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First Impressions Of England

A GLANCE AT THE beginning of these London months of ours carries me back to the day when we left New York aboard the American liner *New York*. It was Wednesday morning, July 12, 1899, and exactly a week later when we went on deck after breakfast we saw rising out of the sea far towards the eastern horizon the pillar of Bishop's Rock lighthouse on the outermost of the Scilly Isles. . . . All that afternoon we were coasting along the southern shores of England, much nearer than I had thought we could venture. . . .

As the evening lengthened I was surprised to notice the long continuance of daylight, until I remembered that we were some ten degrees further north than the latitude of New York. Later during the London midwinter we had the opposite experience of twilight coming on a little after three in the afternoon . . .

Among our first impressions of the novel English scenes as we sped through Hampshire and Surrey on our way to London were the fields of grain (the English call it "corn," which to us means Indian corn or maize) with bright red poppies sprinkled in their midst. Something else strange to our American eyes were the solid brick or stone farmhouses and other buildings in both town and country. There was no wooden structure anywhere. Forests are too sparse in England to allow their wood to be used for building purposes. During a year in London and its suburbs we never became accustomed to the uniform line of its streets enclosed in nothing but brick houses and blocks of all sorts of color. The buildings, of course, had all been darkened by the atmospheric effect of the passing centuries and the results of the soft-coal grime mingled with the dirty fog. . . . If I ever go to London again, which is unlikely, its peculiar odor will rise to my nostrils as I approach its outskirts. It still lingers in my memory, and I am sure there is nothing like it anywhere in the world.—From "I Speak for Myself," by EDWIN FRANCIS EDGETT. (New York: Macmillan.)

Nursery Song

The indistinguishable word
Of the rain's speech,
The sleepy syllable, the blurred,
Can never reach
The center of the thoughtful mind
With aught save sound,
Wherein no curious thought will find
More than is found
In an old nurse's mumbled croon,
With a child to keep,—
And the child ceases, soon,
To listen, and falls asleep.

DAVID MORTON

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A TWELFTH-CENTURY KOREAN WATER-POT

ALREADY RICH in its possession of pottery of Korea, the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston has recently acquired this water-pot which is declared to be a specimen of the finest production during the Koryo period (918-1392). This piece has been ascribed to the first half of the twelfth century when the ceramists of Korea were manufacturing their most superb celadon pieces, valued for excellent design and fine workmanship.

The porcelain pot has been shaped as a dragon-headed tortoise resting on a lotus blossom. A lotus bud serves as stopper, and the handle is molded from entwining stems. The water-pot is a revelation, not alone of supreme accomplishment in the ceramic art, but of age-old traditional symbols. Korea acknowledged Chinese influence, and in China the tortoise for long ages signified supernatural powers. David B. Little of the Boston Museum staff considers that the symbolism of the tortoise and lotus refers to longevity.

Says Mr. Little: "The clay of the water-pot is light gray, hard, and of fine texture, conforming to the Chinese definition of porcelain in that it rings when struck. The glaze is a cool, blue-green, translucent celadon varying in intensity of color according to depth."

D. A.

New England Elm

Out of the heart of the dry field
In the quiet summer hour,
Flows a green elm,
Like an eternal fountain rising.
The dark earth yields
To the impetuous voice of light.
The wide, calm branches come to flower
In the unending water-stream.
The tree, forever rooted in the night,
Divides the air into a murmuring dream—
Measures the fountain's rise and fall
Between the wind and a bird's call.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Michelangelesque

CRITICS OF MICHELANGELO have sometimes spoken as if the only characteristic of his genius were a wonderful strength, verging, as in the things of the imagination great strength always does, on what is singular or strange. A certain strangeness, something of the blossoming of the aloe, is indeed an element in all true works of art: that they shall excite or surprise us is indispensable, too; and this strangeness must be sweet also—a lovely strangeness. And to the true admirers of Michelangelo this is the true type of the Michelangelesque — sweetness and strength, pleasure with surprise, an energy of conception which seems at every moment about to break through all the conditions of comely form, recovering, touch by touch, a loveliness found usually only in the simplest natural things—*ex forti dulcedo*.—From "The Renaissance," by WALTER PATER.

The Inspiration of Spiritual Understanding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE MEN YEARN for surcease from the woes of war, confusion, distress, and uncertainty still persist. Mere human ways and means of solving world problems must prove futile. How then are people to find the peace they so sorely need? Turning to the Bible, we read (Romans 8:6), "To be spiritually minded is life and peace." The need then surely is to be "spiritually minded." Just what is meant by spiritual-mindedness, and how can this state of consciousness be attained?

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has given to the world in her great book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," page after page of inspired and practical instruction in the mighty truth of being. As we study the Bible together with her writings, we gain a clearer concept of God and man. We find that God is infinite Mind, divine Love; that He is ever present, all-powerful, wholly good. We also find that the real man, the only man, is His child, expressing integrity, purity, courage, ability, activity, kindness, and joy. As men reverently and gratefully know the truth that God is the Father of all, and that man is His image and likeness, they are praying aright, and so they awaken to their God-given spiritual understanding.

Surely the tasks, first of bringing the war to an end with victory on the side that stands for the freedom of the individual—on the side of divine Principle—and, secondly, of reconstruction after the war, will require a full measure of inspiration. Inspiration is that divine influence which comes from God to awaken us and uplift human experience. Inspiration comes with spiritual understanding; it gives impulse to right endeavor. Spiritual strength is attained through the inspiration of spiritual understanding. As men are controlled by spiritual strength, right must certainly win the day.

Resistance to the righteous government of Spirit falls away as men begin to understand God and man aright. Then they open their mental doors to an influx of spiritual ideas, which heal and bless. It is only through the study of Christian Science that they can gain the true sense of identity, the understanding of which will give them the power and ability to work out a peaceful and permanent state of civilized well-being, to progressively demonstrate the unfoldment of good in human consciousness.

Christ Jesus came exemplifying Life, which, by its very nature, carries with it all joy, all ability, infinite peace. In Science and Health (p. 51) Mrs. Eddy speaks of Christ Jesus thus: "His consummate example was for the salvation of us all, but only through doing the works which he did and taught others to do. His purpose in healing was not alone to restore health, but to demonstrate his divine Principle. He was inspired by God, by Truth and Love, in all that he said and did." And Jesus said (John 10:10), "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

In any case of healing in Christian Science the joy and freedom of divine inspiration are experienced, and this is proof in itself that God is, and that He is Love, infinite good. As healing comes to the individual, so it may come to the world. War will cease as the power of God is understood; and instead of chaos, there will be spiritual unity and Christian purpose. Men and women will then realize the warmth, tenderness, and security of divine Love. Indeed, there is no phase of human trouble that cannot be eradicated through the revealed truth. Without an understanding of God's law, there could be no hope for mankind; but with the inspiration of spiritual understanding, the harmony of being is recognized. How reassuring it is to know that right where fear, hate, greed, lust, envy, and selfishness seem to find expression in war, right there, unseen to mortal sense, are the love of God and the liberty of His children. The darkness of evil must give way to the eternal light of divine Love. The qualities of courage, kindness, unselfishness, spiritual satisfaction, unselfed love are present now, helping to build a new world of brotherhood. Nor need men wait until the last gun has ceased to fire to begin to rebuild on this true foundation.

Happiness is unfeigned and unchanging to the students of Christian Science, for they have found the answer to their longings. As this army of enlightened thinkers daily puts on "the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness" (Isaiah 61:3), they are throwing off the shackles of human will, and allowing the divine will of God to govern them. Thus they radiantly express the joy of true being, and actually are helping to bring peace on earth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

L'Inspiration qu'apporte la Compréhension spirituelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES HOMMES DÉSIRENT ardemment que les maux de la guerre prennent fin; mais la confusion, la détresse et l'incertitude semblent persister. Pour résoudre les problèmes du monde, les voies et les méthodes purement humaines s'avèrent impuissantes. Dans ce cas, comment trouvera-t-on la paix dont on a tant besoin? Voici ce que nous dit la Bible (Romains 8:6): "Les sentiments que fait naître l'esprit produisent la vie et la paix." Assurément donc, c'est de spiritualité que nous avons besoin. Quelle est la signification exacte de ce terme, et comment parvient-on à l'état de conscience qu'il indique?

Dans son œuvre principale, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, a donné au monde page sur page d'instructions pratiques en même temps qu'inspirées, faisant connaître la grande vérité de l'être. L'étude de la Bible jointe à celle des ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy nous apporte un concept plus clair de Dieu et de l'homme. Nous apprenons que Dieu est l'Entendement infini, l'Amour divin; qu'Il est toujours présent, tout-puissant, absolument bon. Nous voyons aussi que l'homme réel — le seul qui soit — est l'enfant de Dieu, exprimant l'intégrité, la pureté, le courage, la compétence, l'activité, la bonté, la joie. Quand avec gratitude et respect, l'on reconnaît que Dieu est le Père de tous, que l'homme est Son image et Sa ressemblance, on prie selon la vérité; ainsi l'on devient conscient de l'intelligence spirituelle que Dieu confère.

Les hommes se trouvent en face de deux tâches qui nécessiteront une inspiration sans limite: mener la guerre jusqu'à ce que triomphe la cause de la liberté individuelle — du Principe divin; ensuite, reconstruire après la guerre. L'inspiration, c'est la divine influence qui, venant de Dieu, nous réveille et rend plus noble la carrière humaine. L'inspiration marche de pair avec la compréhension spirituelle; elle donne aux bons efforts un élan nouveau. La force spirituelle s'obtient grâce à l'inspiration qu'apporte la compréhension spirituelle. Que les hommes se laissent gouverner par la force spirituelle, et certainement le droit triomphera.

La résistance au juste gouvernement de l'Esprit disparaît à mesure que les humains comprennent vraiment la nature de Dieu et de l'homme. Alors ils ouvrent la porte de leur pensée pour recevoir en abondance les idées spirituelles qui guérissent et qui répandent les bénédictions. Seule l'étude de la Science Chrétienne permet d'obtenir le vrai sens de l'identité; cette compréhension nous donnera le pouvoir et la capacité d'atteindre à un état que caractériseront d'une manière permanente la paix, le bien-être et la civilisation réels; elle nous permettra de démontrer pas à pas le déroulement du bien dans la conscience humaine.

Le Christ Jésus manifesta la Vie qui par sa nature même, comporte la joie, les aptitudes, la paix infinies. Dans *Science et Santé* (p. 51), Mrs. Eddy parle en ces termes du Christ Jésus: "Son exemple parfait fut pour le salut de nous tous, mais seulement à la condition que nous accomplissions les œuvres qu'il faisait et enseignait aux autres à faire. Son intention en guérissant n'était pas uniquement de restaurer la santé, mais de démontrer son Principe divin. Il était inspiré par Dieu, par la Vérité et l'Amour, en tout ce qu'il disait et faisait." Jésus lui-même a dit (Jean 10:10): "Je suis venu, afin que les brebis aient la vie, et qu'elles l'aient en abondance."

Dans toute guérison due à la Science Chrétienne, l'inspiration divine, sa joie et sa liberté, se font sentir; ceci prouve que Dieu existe, qu'Il est l'Amour, le bien sans limites. La guérison peut se produire pour le monde, comme c'est le cas pour l'individu. A mesure que le pouvoir de Dieu sera compris, la guerre cessera; au lieu du chaos, l'on verra prévaloir l'unité spirituelle et les desseins conformes au christianisme. La chaleur, la tendresse, la sécurité de l'Amour divin deviendront alors pour tous une réalité. Le fait est que la vérité révélée peut extirper n'importe quel genre de maux dont souffrent les humains. Sans la compréhension de la loi divine, le genre humain serait sans espoir; mais l'inspiration qu'apporte l'intelligence spirituelle nous fait reconnaître l'harmonie de l'être. Qu'il est rassurant de savoir que précisément là où la crainte, la haine, l'ambition déréglée, la convoitise, l'envie, l'égoïsme semblent s'exprimer par la guerre, c'est en réalité — bien que les sens mortels ne le voient pas — l'amour de Dieu, la liberté de Ses fils et de Ses filles, qui représentent la vraie situation. Les ténèbres du mal doivent faire place à l'éternelle lumière de l'Amour divin. Le courage, la bienveillance, le dévouement, la satisfaction spirituelle, l'amour sans égoïsme, sont présents ici même, et ces qualités aident à construire un monde nouveau, que caractérisera la fraternité. Pour commencer à rebâtir sur ce fondement solide, il n'est pas nécessaire d'attendre que le dernier canon se soit tu.

Les Scientistes Chrétiens savent que le bonheur est chose réelle, permanente, car ils ont trouvé la réponse à leurs aspirations. Revêtant chaque jour "un manteau de fête au lieu d'un esprit abattu" (Ésaïe 61:3), ces penseurs éclairés, dont le nombre est immense, échappent à l'esclavage de la volonté humaine et se laissent gouverner par la volonté de Dieu. Ils expriment ainsi, pour le bien de tous, la joie de l'être réel; ils hâtent le jour où la paix régnera sur la terre.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Odyssey Of The Pacific

WHILE EUROPEANS WERE still creeping cautiously along their coasts, or venturing to cross the Mediterranean only within the threatening Pillars of Hercules, Polynesians in frail canoes were fearlessly making trips between Hawaii and New Zealand. During the daytime they guided themselves by the sun, trend of waves, wind, and the flight of sea-birds, but, in long voyages between island groups, stars were used as guides.

The Polynesian outposts in the Carolines and Easter Island were nearly nine thousand miles apart, and three thousand eight hundred miles of water lie between Hawaii and New Zealand. Without chart, compass, or sextant, the Vikings of the Pacific explored every island in their vast domain. Even uninhabited atolls give up stone or shell implements proving that they had been visited at some time by the hardy navigators of long ago.

A youth studying navigation was taught to view the heavens as a cylinder on which were marked the highways of navigation. . . .

For trans-Pacific voyages large twin canoes were often used, fastened together by a canopied platform which shielded the voyagers from sun and rain. Such craft were remarkably seaworthy and could accommodate as many as sixty or eighty persons, in addition to water, food, domestic animals, and other supplies necessary for a long voyage. Some of the vessels had as many as three masts. The sails were made of braided pandanus sewed in triangular form with wooden booms and yards to strengthen them. As the Vikings of the Atlantic were equipped with oars, so the mariners of the Pacific were fitted with paddles. The Norsemen looked at the wake lying behind; Polynesians faced the waves and horizons ahead. A steering-paddle took the place of a rudder and was so important that it always had a personal name. Polynesian legends of old-time voyages give not only the name of the canoe, the hero who discovered the new island, but also the name of the steering paddle he used.

Building a big seaworthy canoe with nothing but stone chisels and adzes and cocoanut-fiber lashing was the work of trained craftsmen. Canoes played such a major role in the life of Islanders that each one was constructed with chants and ceremonies. When the tree was felled, when the wood was scraped, and when launching-time came the entire population assembled for the event. By the time Columbus ventured with his fearful crew across the Atlantic, the great voyages of Polynesia were over, and most of the island groups had been discovered and inhabited. — From "Born in Paradise," by ARMINE VON TEMPSKI. (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Tightening The Government ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

President Roosevelt is today faced with the urgency of not one but three reorganizations, all in the field of his management of high defense policy.

The movement for a clear and complete centralization of authority to speed defense procurement is rapidly gaining momentum.

The report of the House Military Affairs Committee this week, charging the Government with short-sightedness, delays and lack of co-ordination in all phases of preparedness brought nearer a streamlining of the Office of Production Management which has been urged by others for some time.

Following two months of testimony from the highest War, Navy, Treasury and OPM officials, taken in executive session, the House committee urged the immediate appointment of a single responsible head for the whole program of defense production and priorities.

But this step, though deferred by the President for reasons persuasive to him, has been indicated for quite a while and has been discussed at length in these messages. Its realization is brought nearer by the strong stand taken in the House.

Other Reorganizations in Progress

The fact of new importance is that other reorganizations of perhaps even greater consequence are now in prospect. They have not yet reached the stage of action but they are very clearly in the making.

One is a Cabinet reorganization.

The other is a reorganization of the President's relations with Congress together with a new effort to widen the base of the Government's non-partisan counsel and support.

The objective of the Cabinet reorganization is not to acquire new personnel but to develop a steady, competent, efficient emergency Cabinet which would be in almost daily session and which would be the equivalent of a War Cabinet.

At present Mr. Roosevelt has in the day-to-day meeting of his problems loosely developed an inner Cabinet which meets with him as a group or singly from time to time. Sometimes the President confers separately with the Army, Navy and Air Corps chiefs and sometimes they are called into conference with the inner council of the Cabinet.

But those who are close to the President are now convinced that the war is moving into a potentially decisive stage demanding continuous attention from the best minds which Mr. Roosevelt can bring to his assistance and in consequence it is likely that the emergency Cabinet, including the Secretaries of State, War, Navy, Treasury and a few others whom the President would name in response to specific needs, will be organized on a more formal and functioning basis.

The President and Congress

Designed to meet daily—under the chairmanship of the President himself as often as possible,—the emergency Cabinet, frequently in collaboration with the highest military officials, would be free to devise and lay before the President for final decision immediate and long-range planning on high defense policy. It would be the instrument of total defense against total aggression in a world of shifting and undeclared wars.

It would not depreciate the President's authority or decrease his responsibility. It would give him the most considered, careful and competent advice available. It would attack the most insidious menace to harried officials, the tendency to be too busy with detail to think clearly in the broad.

As to Mr. Roosevelt's reorganization of his relations with Congress, that reform is beginning to evolve. The fact that the President addressed a special message to Congress on the sinking of the Robin Moor, which message became in effect a note of protest to the German Goverment, was a significant step in this direction.

The President did not need to send this message to Congress. He made no request of Congress. He did not ask approval for anything he was saying or doing, but it has become increasingly plain to Mr. Roosevelt that if undeclared war is the only defense against undeclared aggression, then he must consciously and willingly search out ways of utilizing Congress, inviting its counsel, extending to it confidential information and winning its fullest possible support.

Congress' Role in Crisis

It is for this reason that Lindsay Rogers, erudite Professor of Law at Columbia University, performs a valuable service in frankly putting the case in his article on the "Legislature and Executive in Wartime" in the current issue of Foreign Affairs.

"Even though the American Executive and Legislature are separated," Professor Rogers writes, "even though the former occupies a special status under the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief, and even though the latter has difficulty in securing an over-all view, the two can and should work harmoniously in time of crisis.

"The President could allay a good deal of legislative uneasiness if he conferred on a group of Congressional leaders the rights which Walter Bagehot once declared were the only rights the British Crown possessed: the right to be consulted, the right to encourage and the right to warn. Bagehot added that 'a King of great sense and sagacity would want no others; he would find that his having no others would enable him to use these with singular effect.'

"Those are in essence the rights that Mr. Churchill encourages the House of Commons to exercise. He could ignore Parliament. Instead he cultivates it."

President Roosevelt cultivated Congress in his special message on the Robin Moor. He informed Congress that he was notifying Berlin that the United States Government "would not yield" to Germany's attacks on the freedom of the seas. In effect, he invited Congress to accept this declaration of policy or to dissent from it. He might well —and with propriety—construe that for Congress to accept the policy is to accept the measures to enforce it and the consequences. At least the President is embracing Congress, not short-circuiting it.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Growth of a City ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

Out of that same Michigan Avenue skyscraper window through which we've watched so much of what has been going on in the world during the past six years, we see today the same world, but a more vital, a busier, a cleaner, and much more polished-around-the-edges world.

The big lake out there is of course the same. That is, it's just as big and full of white-capped waves of blue water, and over a span of several months looks about the same—serene one day, dark and growly the next—as six years ago. But there are more of those funny, block-long ore freighters smoking up the horizon today. They're hustling iron ore from the Minnesota ranges down to the hungry steel mills at the south end of the lake. It's a race between those boats and the huge derricks that gobble up the red dust from the piles on the mill docks.

There are quite a few new buildings down there, three of them more than 12 stories high, one of 20 stories. All are handsome structures. The river below as it winds along between Chicago's vertical walls down to the lake has been streamlined here and there. We recall that one summer was full of rat-a-tats and booms and clanks as machines put in new pilings and shaved down and bolstered up its banks. It's a fine sight today. Things look tidy, orderly.

Chicago River's "Huge Stopper"

There's a bridge and several miles of gleaming white highway out there now, where there were none before. And beyond are the completed locks, the huge "stopper" in the Chicago River "plumbing system." The locks always make us think of suspicious ticket-takers standing at the gates of a ball park.

There are several new parking lots, one of them, said to be—note the qualification—said to be the largest in the world. Even from here—it's a good half-mile away—it looks as if it might cover a big chunk of a good-sized Midwestern plains farm. And incidentally it's almost full today, as it is most of the time now.

Then there are always those coal piles. A few weeks ago the big shovels were scraping the ground after a most demanding winter. New stocks, coming in by water and by rail, are now building up the black mountains again. Little if any of that coal of course goes to heavy industry. Those piles are for office buildings and little downtown shops. But with big industry booming the office buildings are filling up, and the little shops are humming too.

The freight yards are literally alive. Six years ago there were bare spots on the tracks. And many of the cars were just being stored pending better times. There are few stored today. There's hardly a car there now that'll be there tomorrow. New sheds and loading platforms have sprung up recently. Along the sides of one immense shed are swarms of truck trailers and trucks, loading and unloading things for which apparently there is a pretty big demand.

Grain Elevator's Face Painted

The giant grain elevator—one of the few buildings that remained standing in this area after the great Chicago fire—has just had its face painted. The tall brick chimney that stood beside it, unused, for years, has long since come down, brick by brick.

A candy factory over on the other side of the river seems to have a brighter than usual coat of paint. And its smokestacks seem to be spouting more smoke. There are more sail boats and motor boats and dinghies out in the harbor. There aren't as many of the big yachts this year though. Several of them, we find, have been turned over to the Government, for the sum of $1, for some kind of service in the Navy or Coast Guard down east.

It's an ever-changing picture, a reflection of some of the most fundamental things in the bigger picture of world events. Action! Life! Yes! But there's no crowding. No hysteria, no confusion. It's a picture, this scene through our 29th floor window, of orderly progress, a piece of what goes on today in America.

To Change the Subject:

Re-enter the White Whale ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

Why should that one small item of news fairly leap from the printed page straight into my eyes? A good many people, I suppose, would never have noticed. And yet this was the headline:

White Whale in Gloucester Harbor

White Whale! For me, there is forever one white whale and that one is Moby Dick.

A "rare beluga or white whale," wrote that newspaper reporter, innocently, just as though it were all a matter of everyday routine. Just as though the mere mention of such a creature did not rekindle the quick imagination of a devotee of Herman Melville's "Moby Dick"; or just "The Whale," as it was called in that rare English first edition.

There is a thrill attached even to the whisper of the presence of a whale. Haven't you had one pointed out to you at sea? And fairly vibrated with excitement, tinged with fear, at nothing more than the telltale spout of water to call attention to those sleek slippery black sides half-visible below?

You would have been safe and high on a firm steel deck; so what had you to apprehend? Perhaps, as you looked and the vast bulk moved smoothly away, you tried to realize what it must have been like to stand upon the briny deck of an old-time whaler, treacherously close to the foam of the waves and to the threat of that great whale mouth.

In case you have never seen a whaler, there is one still—embedded solidly in the sand at South Dartmouth, Massachusetts. Yes, the sort of whaler that went once out of Nantucket, the "Pequod," commanded by Captain Ahab, in the year 1775. Walk its diminutive decks, slide down the ladder into its stuffy cabin, look out over its rails; and then remember what whaling meant in all earnestness, up and down the wide vastness of the Pacific and into the South Seas.

But most of the whales which figured in such perilous business were only black whales, and therefore negligible. Herman Melville's was a white whale; and the mighty import which attaches itself to his tale becomes almost too heavy to bear. I remember how I was engulfed in its tremendous sweep, when first I read it; and only occasionally came up for a gulp of air. And that, when I closed the book at last, the deep import of the allegory burst upon me so that I longed to cheer. No one would have heard me; I was alone in that cool green room where I read so many books to remember always. Instead of cheering, I think actually I felt a special awe such as I have seldom felt before for anything inside the covers of a book.

Only last month, after a sale of rare books in New York, I came away wonderfully possessed of a first edition of "Moby Dick." It is nothing at all to look upon, objectively speaking, although encased for protection in an outer leather case. Neither large nor beautiful; but faded green and shabby with strange and, I must admit, unattractive end papers in marbled dark green and yellow which Professor Tinker of Yale has identified in pencil as the correct end papers for that edition: Harpers. 1851. It is inconspicuous upon my bookshelf; but, whenever I go into the room, I am aware of it. Might this just possibly be the reason why I was so pleased over the recent news of the appearance of another white whale?

Hitler Resorts to Red Herring to Cloak Next Move

Attack on Soviet Union one of typical shifts to confuse situation in European 'crusade.'

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has just returned to the United States after service on the major war fronts including Finland, Norway, Greece, and Africa. He spent 5½ years in Russia.

The biggest Red herring in the world—5,250 miles from head to tail—is being used by Hitler in his favorite trick of throwing people off the trail.

It was a smaller red herring—fear of Communism inside Germany—that first got Hitler his job as Chancellor. Later the pose he struck as savior of Europe from the Red menace, gained him the good wishes of many in conservative British circles.

Today, by his sudden war on Soviet Russia, he again assumes a role which accomplished so much for him in the past.

The calculated intention of this sudden turn is to sow confusion among his enemies and regain the support of peoples who oppose Communism—a support he sacrificed by his 1939 pact with the Soviets which he now has repudiated to secure a favorable atmosphere for his peace offensive and to keep the United States from further action.

That is why Hitler has deliberately chosen to fight for the mastery of Russia which he might otherwise have attained by diplomatic means. In the latter event he could never have posed as the White Knight slaying the Red Dragon.

From the Arctic and the Black Sea to the Pillars of Hercules, all the conquered, co-ordinated, and humiliated nations of Hitlerized Europe are to pool their hunger and bitterness in a holy war on Soviet Russia under the swastika standard. Latest to fall into goose-step is Vichy, France.

It was an audacious stroke such as only a bold and desperate gambler like Hitler would attempt. So far it is too early to judge the results, although official reaction in Britain and America must so far be a disappointment to the Nazis.

Ism Rift Revived

But it would be dangerous to underestimate the possible effects of the red herring, at any rate on certain groups, confronted with the question: "Wont fighting Hitler mean strengthening Stalin?"

It was so much easier for people to take their stand when all their favorite menaces could be tagged, labeled and lumped together in one Nazi-Communist-Fascist Totalitarian Bloc. A blow struck at one "ism" was a blow at them all.

Virtually every supporter of the Allied cause experiences to some degree the dilemma exemplified by the refugee Polish government which suddenly finds itself officially at war with both sides—a situation without parallel in history. Obviously the Poles must now make peace with the Nazis or the Soviets and it will not be Germany.

The Poles could give a few pointers both to the Russians and to those various small nations who have now climbed onto the German bandwagon. They, too, went through their period of "alliance" with the Nazis. In 1934 it suddenly served Hitler's purpose to suspend his violent baiting of the Poles and suddenly sue for friendship. The Polish Government forever teetering in precarious equilibrium between two giant neighbors accepted the Führer's offer of a 10-year nonaggression pact, and from then until the post-Munich period the Polish Foreign Office trimmed its sails to Nazi winds. When Hitler struck at Poland the nonaggression pact still had five years to run.

Most tragic of all is the predicament of little Finland now forced to fight as Germany's "ally." In the war with Russia during the winter of 1939-40 the plucky Finns had the almost undivided sympathy of the democratic world. England and still unconquered France seriously discussed going to war with Russia over the Finnish issue. American opinion was solidly pro-Finnish.

The greatness of Finland lay in the fact that it was proving that democracy is the best form of human government. Out of the ashes and destructions of the fierce civil war of 1918-19—wherein "reds" and "whites" took turns massacring each other, with foreign intervention on both sides—Finns of all shades got together and made a peace. A comparatively few years found a relatively united nation. They were refuting, in practice, the Marxist thesis of irreconcilable class war.

A Model State

Starting literally from scratch the Finns made their land of snow and forest a model state. As time progressed the class-war parties—Communists and Fascists—dwindled away. While the democratic parties grew in strength and prestige. The Finnish working class which in 1918 had fought heroically on the barricades of Tammerfors, Helsingfors and Abo, joined the Social-Democratic Party, the largest political party in Finland which has supplied the Republic with many of its Cabinets and finest leaders.

The came 1939 and Russia's attack upon the Finns.

Spontaneously the whole Finnish nation stood together against the Russian aggression. Among the foremost heroes of the campaign were men who had fought with the "reds" in the civil war. The Finnish war Cabinet numbered several Socialists, among them Vaino Tanner, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

But while these people were prepared to make the supreme sacrifice for defending their country's freedom, against Soviet Russia, they had no illusions regarding Hitler as "preferable." They knew what Hitlerism means to smaller nations and to working-classes in particular—most ruthless oppression and enslavement.

No Principles

They knew that the tyrant, regardless of whether his name is Hitler or Stalin, has no principles or convictions. He uses political creeds and ideologies as convenient cloaks, to be assumed or cast aside as expediency requires. But underneath these changing disguises the constant fundamental common denominator of all tyranny —hatred of liberty and of all the finer values of the spirit liberty implies.

Historically Finland was the victim of a German-Soviet alliance, which, though temporary, was, for the span of its endurance a united front of tyrants against free men everywhere.

Except for a few incipient Fascists, the Finns recognized that Nazi Germany was chiefly responsible for the Soviet attack on Finland, and throughout the unequal struggle they felt the effects of Nazi diplomatic and other aid to Russia.

Although rumors of direct German military assistance to the Soviets were never substantiated, it is known that the Nazis refused transit through Germany for supplies and armaments for Finland, and that they threatened Sweden with invasion if that country joined the Finnish cause.

At no time could the Finnish democrats have desired their country's subservience to the bitterest foe and destroyer of democracy. The only people in Finland who welcomed their country's gradual transformation in the course of the past year into a Nazi military base, were the ultra-reactionary handful of pro-Fascists who had always desired the destruction of the democratic Republic.

The worst of it is that Finland will suffer again, but will find no fruit of victory at the hands of either Russia or Germany. Hitler is no more interested in redressing the wrongs of Finland than he is in the welfare of any of his other small nation pawns—Rumania, Hungary, Slovakia or Croatia. When it suited his policy to sacrifice Finland in 1939 he did so without hesitation, when the occasion requires he will do so again.

Hitler's Concern

Today Hitler is chiefly concerned with the growing volume of American aid to the Allies and the virtual certainty of America's participation in the war. The realization that the resources of a whole new continent are pledged to his destruction turns the fruits of present victories to gall and wormwood in his mouth.

It was primarily the hope of staving off American intervention, of retarding this country's war effort, and arresting the rapid crystallization of public opinion and government policy that induced Hitler to assume his old threadbare cloak of the world's champion against Communism.

This intended effect may best be ascertained by studying the reaction of those groups on whom Hitler pins his chief hopes of keeping America neutral until he is ready to take it on—the isolationists, with their America First Committees, Keep America Out of War Congresses, etc.

While Col. Charles A. Lindbergh refused to state his position vis-a-vis of the Nazi attack on Russia, pleading time out for "profound analysis," the America First headquarters lost no time placing column ads, in leading newspapers, proclaiming "No Red Allies for the U. S." and with a red herring in every paragraph.

Only yesterday this committee had Communists for fellow-travelers, and while their presence sometimes caused embarrassment, they were tolerated, along with the open Fascists. It is interesting to note that the America First orgapization suddenly awoke to the Red Menace the day after Hitler had suddenly revived it.

The America First advertisement contains some masterpieces of historical analysis—

"In September, 1939," it declares, "Hitler was bound for the Ukraine, using Poland as a pathway. Britain and France, drugged by propaganda—the same propaganda that now seeks to drag us in, halted him." In other words, the public is asked to believe that Hitler was really saving Europe from Communism all along—that even after he concluded the nonaggression pact with Stalin he never really intended to fight the democracies.

Typical Propaganda

Even more self-revealing is the next paragraph: "This is a war between Fascism and Communism, it asserts, restating Hitler's thesis of the moment. "Which do we choose? If Hitler wins Russia will go Fascist. If Russia wins, Germany will go Communist," In this simplification the fact that certain democracies, including the United States are also involved is omitted, as well as Hitler's plans for world domination.

At the same time Hitler's pretense that he is out to save the world from Communism is accepted at its face value. With democracy left out of their picture, the America First spokesmen confront the public with a bald choice between Fascism and Communism in which they, by inference, have chosen the former.

Someone once aptly said that Naziism is efficient in its ruthless destructiveness where Communism muddles and blunders. Even if the choice were between a Hitler-dominated Russia and a Stalin-dominated Germany, the question of which would constitute the immediate threat to America is clear.

Alaskan Neighbor

Russia is the United States's neighbor in Alaska and has the longest Pacific coastline in the world. With its Nazi friends moved in next door in Siberia, Japan would no longer be bound to the Axis chiefly by sentimental ties, distance being an obstacle to practical collaboration.

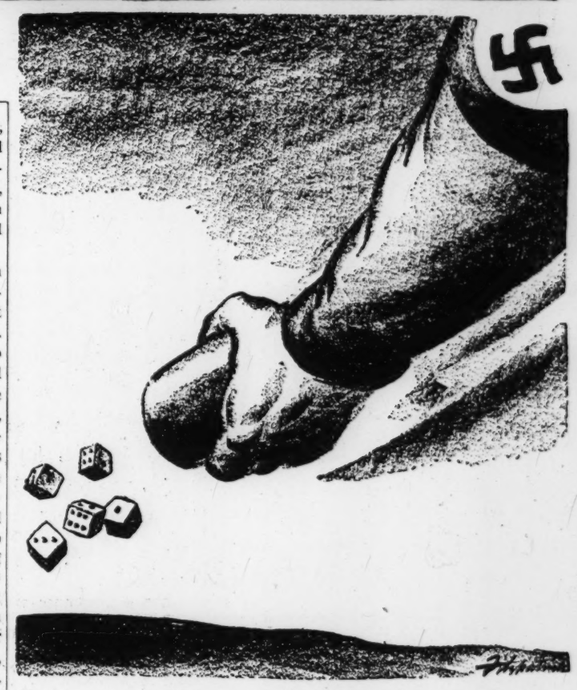
Japan would cease to be a sleeping partner in the Axis and activize its anti-American policy. At the very time when America had lost its only real ally—for Hitler's triumph could not be achieved without Britain's defeat—it would be faced with a most formidable combination in the Pacific.

The factor which the red herrings seek to ignore is that Hitler's victory means not only the destruction of Stalin, but of all the democracies as well, leaving him alone in the field, whereas Hitler's defeat while it might leave Stalin in power—by no means a foregone conclusion, for the armed people of Russia might have other ideas after an Allied victory—would certainly leave the democracies in a position where they could defend themselves against all comers—Fascist or Communist.

The German Soviet war thus provides the embattled democracies with an opportunity to mend their past defeats and offers strategic possibilities, provided they recognize the destruction of Hitler as the immediate issue.

Rendezvous

A now-historic cartoon dated September 20, 1939, satirizing the signing of the Russo-German nonaggression pact which precipitated the war, by the brilliant British cartoonist David Low.



Germany Attacks Russia

"Again I lay the fate of the Reich in the hands of our Soldiers." With this quotation from Adolf Hitler, Fitzpatrick, of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, American cartoonist, pictures his verdict on Germany's attack on Russia.

Right About Face

By a Staff Artist

Art Exhibitions in Boston—Midweek Prospects on the Radio

Etchings at Vose Galleries; Chamberlain Prints Shown

By Dorothy Adlow

During July, prints by William Meyerowitz will be on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street. Two groups occupy the two small galleries, etchings and colored etchings.

Mr. Meyerowitz is no run-of-the-mill etcher. He works in this medium in great tradition. He is no imitator; on the contrary, he has devised a method of his own for making color etchings. He is a painter, too, and in the color etchings he has blended features of the two media so they enhance each other.

Mr. Meyerowitz reveals a quality of rare distinction. He has a boundless curiosity about technical possibilities; he experiments with his tools, puts the line to work in a number of ways, devises methods of achieving atmospheric effects, movement, dynamics. In this exhibition no two prints are alike. Each seems to provide a new challenge. The artist works directly on the plate. His line is informed with a striving tremulous, expressive quality.

For all the technical variations, the commanding quality of Mr. Meyerowitz's art is feeling. He is stirred to poetic utterance, and the needle on the plate "writes" with eloquence what the artist has felt. It is not uncommon for graphic artists to be literary, but to evoke feeling in terms of the medium itself is another matter, a more profound accomplishment.

The themes of the prints range from fact to fancy, but all of them are heightened by a quality of imagination. The Talmudic subjects have a patriarchal atmosphere, and in these penetrating portrayals Mr. Meyerowitz shows closest kinship with an artistic forebear, Rembrandt. The scenery tends toward the decorative and idyllic, and views, say of harbors, reveal the tireless search for a motive which is decorative and which in some way is allied to feeling. The color etchings have the added charm of pigment, handled delicately by Mr. Meyerowitz. The line sometimes retains its authority, sometimes dissolves into a tinged ambiance.

The exhibition contains several portraits of Justices of the Supreme Court, scenes of New York, and New England. The print medium takes on stature in the hands of Mr. Meyerowitz.

Prints by Chamberlain

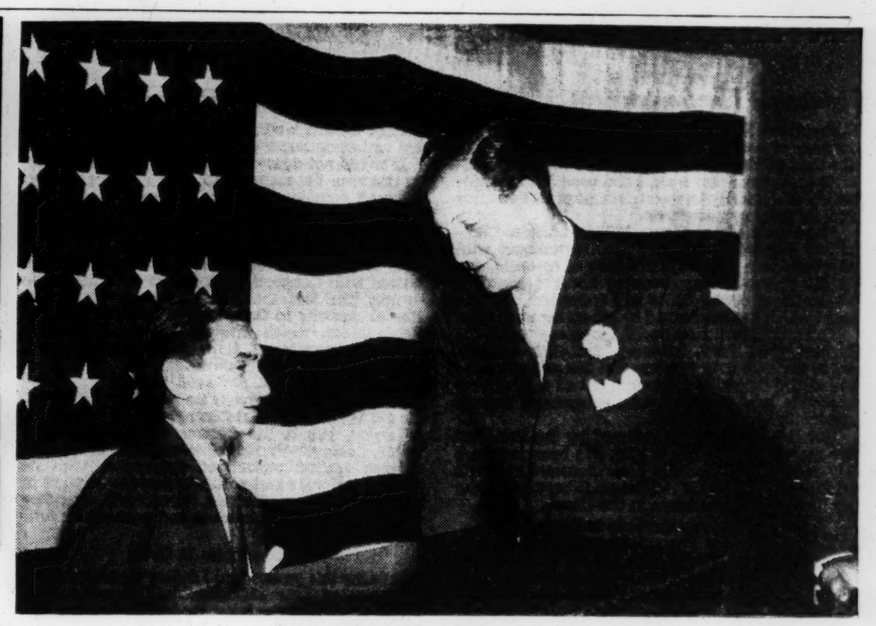
At Goodspeed's Bookshop, 18 Beacon Street, is an exhibition of prints by Samuel Chamberlain.

Interest in architecture has enriched the plates of Mr. Chamberlain, who has made many fine studies and compositions in Europe and the United States. Abroad he portrayed old European structures, worn houses, ornate churches, arches and façades. He has been patient recording details and avoiding haphazard effects. The prints at Goodspeed's treat American subjects and qualify the various styles of architecture which have been developed and approved in the comparatively short history of this country.

"Manhattan Twilight" is a study of light patterns as they emerge from the great mass of solid masonry. Mr. Chamberlain seems to long for accents and interludes of which there are so many in the lacy surfaces of Gothic architecture, or in the cornices, shingles, doorways of Colonial houses. The spare functional pattern of modern building leaves him without the moorings of design essential in his manner of drawing.

Mr. Chamberlain's "Christ Church, Cambridge" is a handsome bit of drawing which imparts the full architectural values, the mass, the volume, the three-dimensional design. "Springtime in Salem" is another fine specimen to which the artist has conveyed his own delight in a handsome Colonial vista of fine old buildings enveloped in shade and patched with light.

Tommy Dorsey
Heard with his orchestra Saturdays, WBZ, 5 p. m.



Irving Berlin and Barry Wood
To be heard Wednesday in the premiere of a new defense program, "Treasury Hour—Millions for Defense," CBS-WEEI, 9 to 10 p. m.

Conant of Harvard to Talk; Treasury Campaign on Air

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Burgess Meredith, actor, will act as master of ceremonies in "We the People" tonight, as guest during Mr. Heatter's absence on vacation. Talks by Dr. James B. Conant, president, of Harvard; Helen Menken, actress, and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt are scheduled to be heard.

The premieres of a United States Treasury weekly air campaign for defense bonds and stamps, with a cast of radio and film stars, a mystery dramatic series based on "The Thin Man," and a quiz program replacing the Eddie Cantor show, are set for Wednesday.

Speakers from the National Education Association and the Governors' Conference, both being held in Boston, are listed for radiocasting.

Tonight

Talk features

Louis J. Amiro, personnel official for American Airlines, to tell "Job Hunters" program requirements for jobs in commercial air transport work; WEEI, 7:30.

Burgess Meredith to take over assignment of Gabriel Heatter, during Mr. Heatter's vacation, on "We, the People"; to interview Sergeant Alvin York, now a draft board official; Rex Beach, author; and Newbold Morris, president of the New York City Council; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, on "Our Country and the World Situation"; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Helen Menken, Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Robert Appleby, vice-president of British War Relief Society, to tell of work being done by various groups of Americans in aid of the Society's program; CBS-WEEI, 11:30.

Charles A. Lindbergh, for America First Committee, from San Francisco; NBC-Blue-WBZ, MBS-WAAB, 11:30.

Premiere

"Hap Hazard," comedian, or Ransom Sherman as he is better known to listeners to "Club Matinee," in coast-to-coast network comedy show, under the same circumstances and same sponsor who launched Fibber McGee and Molly upon their network career; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Drama

National Broadcasting Company, in co-operation with American Automobile Association, in special program urging safe driving by motorists over the holiday period; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

"A Date with Judy"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Music

Morton Gould to conduct his own "Robot" and favorites including "Irene," "Singing in the Rain," "Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen," "Get Out of Town," "Casey Jones," and "Strike Up the Band" medley; Jimmie Shields, tenor soloist; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Wednesday

Defense premiere

Fred Allen's sponsor donates last of current series to launch the "Treasury Hour—Millions for Defense," on behalf of defense bonds and stamps; Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to dedicate program; Mayor R. E. Lambertson of Philadelphia to ring Liberty Bell; Fred Allen to be master of ceremonies; Barry Wood to sing Irving Berlin's new songs, "Any Bonds Today?" and "Arms for the Love of America"; song by Grace Moore, sketch by Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland, "Information Please" group, Charles Laughton reading Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Summer premieres

Dashiel Hammett's "Adventures of the Thin Man," with Les Damon and Claudia Morgan as "Nick and Nora Charles"; first story has to do with disappearance of Judge Carver; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

"Quizzer Baseball," a quiz which has nothing to do with sports though scoring will be in manner of baseball game—"home runs," "strike outs," etc., to replace Eddie Cantor program for summer; Budd Hulick to be "pitcher," Harry Vonzell, "umpire" for two premiere teams composed of New York newspaper people; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Talk features

Armchair visits to American scenic spots to begin in National Forest series in National Farm and Home Hour; Coronado National Forest in southern Arizona to be featured in premiere visit; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Dr. John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, before national convention of National Education Association, in Boston; NBC-Red-WNAC, 1; Dr. Winifred E. Bain, principal of Wheelock School, Boston, on "The Modern Parent and the Modern School," in "Children Also Are People" program; CBS-WEEI, 3:45; also panel on "What Kind of Education Should Free Men Have?"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 4:15.

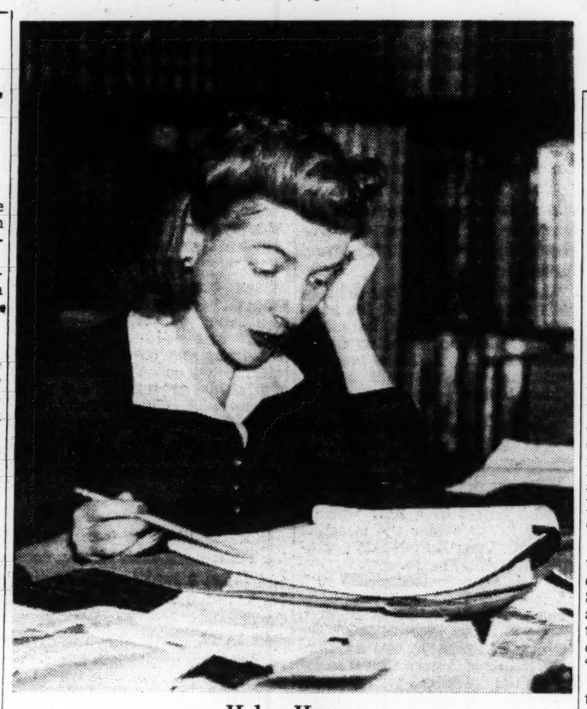
Talks by Gov. Prentice Cooper, Tennessee; Gov. John W. Bricker, Ohio; Gov. J. Howard McGrath, Rhode Island; Gov. Charles Edison, New Jersey; and Gov. Dwight P. Griswold, Nebraska, scheduled through recordings of earlier addresses, before thirty-third Annual Governors' Conference, in Boston; WEEI, 4.

Leland Stowe, foreign correspondent for Chicago Daily News, to take over first of three periods temporarily vacated by Raymond Gram Swing; MBS-WAAB, 10.

Robert V. Fleming, president of Riggs National Bank, for Defense Savings campaign; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Drama

Edward G. Robinson and Ona Munson to play in "Let the Eagle Scream," a story of America's progress in commercial and defense aviation, for last of current series of "Big Town" stories; CBS-WEEI, 8.



Helen Hayes
To play in a modern story of England in the British War Relief Society program, Thursday night, WAAB, 8:15 p. m.

On the Stage

Starting next week "The Corn Is Green," at the National Theater in New York, will omit Monday evening performances and will give an extra matinee Thursday instead. Reservations for the play, in which Ethel Barrymore is starring, are now on sale through Labor Day.

The New York Times hears from California that Edmund Gwenn has been selected for the leading role in Frederick Hazlitt Brennan's play, "We Fought at Arques." The tryout engagement, it seems, will be in Detroit instead of Boston. Rehearsals start in New York on July 21.

Guthrie McClintic has acquired a modern comedy, still untitled, by Isabel Leighton and Bertram Bloch, for autumn production.

Holman's Print Shop

There are many prints relating to ships currently on view at Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street. Included are several portraits executed in lithograph by the late George C. Wales. The pictures command interest chiefly for subject. Both in lithography and etching, George Wales worked conscientiously, striving to indicate all salient details of structure. He depicted many notable sailing vessels and clipper ships.

Colored linoleum block prints are also shown. They are by Louis Novak who has made many portraits of Boston landmarks. Shown in addition are old maps, Curtis flower prints and miscellaneous items which are classified as graphic art. Holman's has so arranged its material that it is easily seen and handled. There is no attempt to signalize the print too much. On the contrary one feels that drawing and engraving are part of a larger picture—literature, history, sociology and play. **D. A.**

Tonight at the Pops

Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
"Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes" ..... Arranged by Pochon
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saëns
"Divertissement" ..... Ibert
"The Flight of the Bumblebee" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
Finale, Fourth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
Austrian Peasant Dances ..... Schonherr
"Amapola" ..... Lacalle
"Strike up the Band" ..... Gershwin

News of the Screen

Paramount is announcing the reissue of its film, "Ruggles of Red Gap," starring Charles Laughton. The picture, it is said, will be available by mid-July. This reissue is not expected to affect the release schedule for August, which includes "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," co-starring Don Ameche and Mary Martin, with Oscar Levant, Connie Boswell, and Rochester; "Secrets of the Wastelands, a Hopalong Cassidy production; "World Premiere," with John Barrymore; "Aloma of the South Seas," Technicolor production starring Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall; and "Flying Blind."

Richard de Rochemont, according to an announcement from RKO Radio, has reached New York with films photographed during some six weeks in the unoccupied area of France. He also had with him material secured in North Africa. Mr. de Rochement, who is now the managing editor of the March of Time, spent considerable time in Vichy and in travel, photographing French life today.

Sheppard Strudwick, has been signed by Columbia, for one of three featured romantic roles in "Tonight Belongs to Us," starring Loretta Young. Prominent in the cast are Dean Jagger, Conrad Veidt, and Eugene Leontovitch.

Eddie Bracken has been signed to a one-year contract at Paramount as a result of his work in "Reaching for the Sun" and "Caught in the Draft."

Bennington Plans

The Bennington School of the Arts, which opens on July 5, has arranged to present its drama offerings in the General Stark Theater in the town of Bennington.

The drama and music divisions of the school are rehearsing an eighteenth century evening to include Molière's "School for Wives," with music and incidental ballets, and a production in English of Mozart's rarely done operatic burlesque, "The Impresario." The Vermont State Symphony Orchestra, which Alan Carter has conducted for six years, will furnish the music for both these pieces, under the baton of Otto Luening. Performances are scheduled for the General Stark Theater on Aug. 3 and 4.

Four sets of variety shows are to be given on Sunday and Monday during July at the General Stark Theater in conjunction with a feature film. On Aug. 10 and 11 there will be a modern production of Philip Dunning's melodrama, "Broadway."

The music division will present two lecture-recitals by Henry Cowell on modern music, Aug. 2 and 3, and two harpsichord recitals by Ralph Kirkpatrick on Aug. 9 and 10.

Doris Humphrey will present a new piece in which she will dance with Mr. Weidman and members of their company.

Martha Graham will offer a new work, "Punch and Judy," and will give a repeat performance of her "Letter to the World."

As its contribution to the Green Mountain Festival, which will be held in Middlebury from July 21 to 27, Bennington will offer the eighteenth century program on July 24, and a program by the dancers on July 25. Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman, and company will dance "The Alcina Suite," "Atavisms," and "Shakers," and Martha Graham and company will do her satire, "Every Soul is a Circus." Another Bennington artist to be featured during the Green Mountain Festival is Robert McBride, who will play his "Wise Aple Five" with the Gordon String Quartet on July 26.

The dance festival schedule in the college theater calls for performances by the Humphrey-Weidman company on Aug. 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17, and by the Graham company on Aug. 10, 12, 14, and 16.

Patricia Collinge has completed her role of Birdie Hubbard in Samuel Goldwyn's production of "The Little Foxes." She played the same part in the stage version of the play.

N. E. Shipbuilding Facilities Face Prospects of Expansion

Military and defense news in brief:

New England Shipyard Expansion—Recommendations for expanding shipbuilding facilities in New England were being considered today by a House Naval Affairs Subcommittee just returned from an inspection trip in that area. Among the proposals held likely were enlargement of facilities at the Electric Boat Co., Groton, Conn., makers of submarines; removal of channel obstructions near the Bath, Maine, Iron Works, building destroyers; and an additional way at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Plant at Quincy, Mass.

Progress Being Made—Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Massachusetts, a member of the Naval Affairs Subcommittee which made the tour, reported that conditions in New England were very favorable and that private and Navy shipbuilding yards were ahead of schedule in turning out warships. The Committee will meet July 8 to draft a report, he said.

New England's Share—The House Roads Committee has made public a report recommending a $250,000,000 defense highway program to improve strategic roadways in all States. More than $4,000,000 has tentatively been allocated to New England to correct critical deficiencies in highways and bridges as follows: Connecticut, $620,997; Maine $866,500; Massachusetts, $1,311,369; New Hampshire, $487,500; Rhode Island, $487,500; Vermont, $487,500.

Coast Artillery Gets Leave—Three hundred trucks bearing 1,600 officers and men of the 198th Coast Artillery (AA), former Delaware National Guard Regiment, rolled out of Camp Edwards at midnight last night for a seven-day leave in their home State. Two overnight stops were scheduled on the journey—at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., and Sunbury, Pa. The convoy is under command of Col. George J. Schulz.

New London Subs Active—The Navy announced that United States Submarines will operate out of New London, Conn., this week and has warned vessels operating in the area to keep watch for periscopes.

General Blood Honored—Two hundred Army officers and their ladies will honor Brig. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood, new commander of the Harbor Defenses of Boston, at a reception and dance in the recreation hall at Fort Banks, Winthrop, tomorrow afternoon between 5 and 7. This will take the place of the usual formal call made by the officers, it was announced at the Army Base.

CCC Convoy Due—The Civilian Conservation Corps' Traveling Processing Team—an enrollment office on wheels—will arrive in Boston tomorrow and will be stationed at the Municipal Gymnasium, East Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, for two days, Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, commander of the First Corps Area, announced today. The convoy is a new idea just inaugurated to make it easier for young men to enroll in the CCC in New England. Three trucks carrying equipment and transporting enrollees and a staff car make up the maintenance detachment. B. H. Van Buren, CCC Assistant Adjutant General, is in charge.

Eastern Star Official Feted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST MEDWAY, Mass., July 1—Members of Quinobequin Chapter, No. 67, Order of the Eastern Star, gathered last night at the Masonic Temple, in this typical New England village incorporated as a town in 1713, to pay tribute to one of their members who has been highly honored by the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Hazel McLean Chase, now a resident of Winthrop, but who served the Eastern Star here as Worthy Matron in 1918 and again in 1919, was elected Associate Grand Conductress of the Grand Chapter, at the recent annual session of that organization, held in Worcester. She was selected from five candidates for the office, and is the first member of Quinobequin Chapter, which was instituted 42 years ago, to be elected to a Grand Office.

Sharing the honors with Mrs. Chase, was Mrs. Hattie L. Hunter, a Past Matron of the same Chapter, and a resident of West Medway, who has been appointed Deputy Grand Marshal to serve with Mrs. Chase during her term of office.

Miss Mary F. McGoldrick, Grand Matron; Francis D. Collings, Grand Patron, and past and present Grand Officers from many parts of the State attended the reception.

Feted

Purdy

Mrs. Hazel McLean Chase
Newly-elected Associate Grand Conductress of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL — COOL
BUD ABBOTT and LOU COSTELLO — DICK POWELL — CO-FEATURE Jane Withers
IN THE NAVY — The ANDREWS SISTERS — A VERY YOUNG LADY — JOHN SUTTON
Latest INFORMATION PLEASE

STATE — Loew's — ORPHEUM
25c 'Til 1:00 P. M. Plus Tax
Marx Bros. with Tony Martin
"THE BIG STORE"
Plus "They Dare Not Love"
George Brent • Martha Scott

NOW! METROPOLITAN
John Garfield • Ida Lupino
"Out of the Fog"
Plus "West Point Widow"

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Entertainment Timetable

Music

Symphony Hall—Pop concert, 8:30. Paul Herkasshy conductor.

Boston Films

Exeter—"That Hamilton Woman," Vivian Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. Short films, 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. "The Round Up," Patricia Morison. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Fine Arts—"Red Army on the March." 1, 2:45, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:45.

Keith Memorial—"In the Navy," Abbot and Costello. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. "Information Please." 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50.

Kenmore—"Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope. 1, 4, 6:40, 9:40. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley and Richard Carlson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 11:30 a. m., 3:10, 6:45, 10:25. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:15.

Orpheum—"The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. and Tony Martin. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 9.

Paramount—"Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:35. "The Round Up," Patricia Morison. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

RKO-Boston—"The Terror," Wilfred Lawson. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. "Mystery of Room 13." 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9:05. "Horroscopics." 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15.

Scollay—"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 1:40, 5:25, 10:10. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier. 11:30 a. m., 3:15, 8.

South Station Theater—"Invasion of England," "The Life of a Fighting Pilot," "The Swastika in Chile," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. and Tony Martin. 1:15, 4:15, 7:20, 10:20. "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9.

Telepix—"Can England Win?" "Syria." "Father Hubbard," oddities, cartoons and 30-minute news digest.

Tremont—"International Settlement." 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "Of Human Bondage." 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 10.

Trans-Lux—"Under Age," Nan Grey. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "U-Boat 29," Conrad Veidt. 10:38 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:05, 8:40.

Uptown—"Great American Broadcast." 3:35, 7:45. "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, William Holden. 1:10, 5:15, 9:20.

Suburban Films

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. "Rookies on Parade," Bob Crosby. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Model Wife," Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Face Behind the Mask." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Vivacious Lady," James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. "Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Wagons Roll at Night," Hmphrey Bogart. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 5, 8:15. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 2:50, 6:05, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:50, 4:58, 8:06. "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. 3:28, 6:36, 9:44.
Cleveland Circle: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Rookies on Parade." Bob Crosby. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "They Met in Argentina." 2 and 7:45.
University: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. 2:50, 6, 9:15. "Repent at Leisure." 1:25, 4:45, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Mr. District Attorney. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young. "Romance of the Rio Grande." 2. Evenings, 7-11.
Strand: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. 2:53, 8:15. "Shot in the Dark," William Lundigan. 1:50, 6:34, 10:30.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "The Penalty." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Father's Son." 2 and 7:45.
Park: "That Night in Rio." Don Ameche and Alice Faye. "Meet Boston Blackie." 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "Power Dive." Richard Arlen. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 2:30, 8:15. "Blondie Goes Latin." Penny Singleton. 4:05, 9:50.

LYNN — Open - Air Theater: "Swanee River." Don Ameche. "Leopard Men of Africa." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Strange Alibi." 1:30, 4:51, 8:12. "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:38, 5:59, 9:20.
Mystic: "Repent at Leisure." Kent Taylor and Wendy Barrie. 2, 7, 9:55. "One in a Million." Sonja Henie and Don Ameche. 3:10, 8:30.
Maplewood: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Robert Montgomery and Carole Lombard. "Road Show," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:30.
Orpheum: "Sign of the Wolf." M. Whalen. "Li'l Abner." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Double Date." 1:55, 7, 10. "Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye, Jack Oakie and Cesar Romero. 3, 8:10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "Shot in the Dark." William Lundigan.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Topper Returns." Joan Blondell and Robert Young. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "The Penalty." E. Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart. "Monster and the Girl." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Power Dive." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Power Dive." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland and William Holden. "The Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. "Ellery Queen, Penthouse Mystery."
Strand: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "A Shot in the Dark."

REVERE — Boulevard. "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. "Roar of the Press." Jean Parker. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. "Roar of the Press." Jean Parker. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Pinocchio," in color. "Saint in Palm Springs." George Sanders. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Ziegfeld Girl." Judy Garland. "Strange Alibi." Arthur Kennedy. 2 and 8.
Central: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Sleepers West." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "This Thing Called Love." "Saint in Palm Springs." George Sanders. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "That Night in Rio." Don Ameche and Alice Faye. "Meet Boston Blackie." Chester Morris. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "Shadows on the Stairs." Paul Cavanagh. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Land of Liberty." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Knockout." Arthur Kennedy and Virginia Field. 2:09, 8:09. "Model Wife." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 3:37, 9:37.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "A Shot in the Dark." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart. "Monster and the Girl." 1:15 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Bowery Boy." Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45 and 7:45.

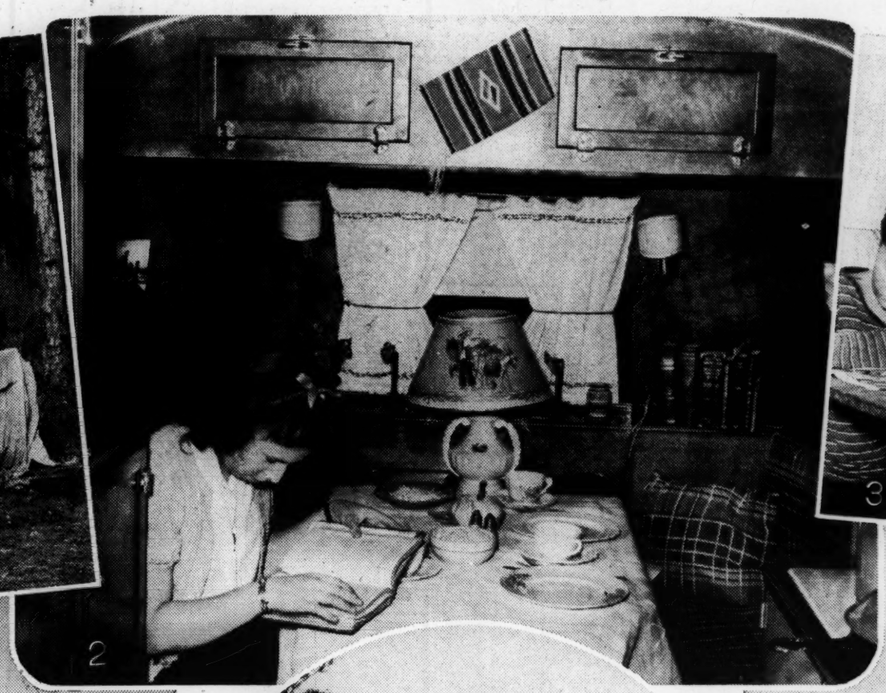
WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Man Who Lost Himself." Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. 2 and 7:45.

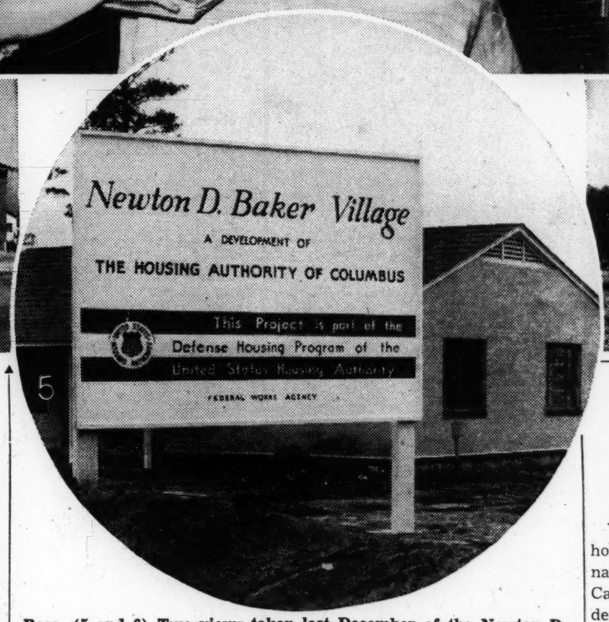
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Lady from Cheyenne." Loretta Young and Robert Preston. "Model Wife." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2:30 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Power Dive." Richard Arlen. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Slightly Honorable." Pat O'Brien and Edward Arnold. "Remedy for Riches." Jean Hersholt. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Baker's Wife." Raimu. 3:45, 8:03. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 2:10, 8:30, 9:50.

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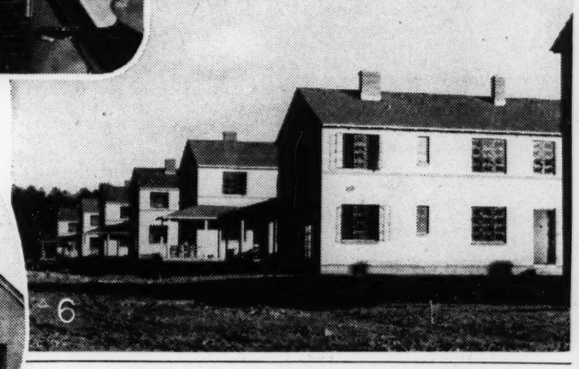

Farm Security Administration; photo by Marion Post

The United States Government's swift need of defense workers and their influx into industrial areas in such numbers brought about crises in the housing and the school situations. The upper row of photographs depicts some of these conditions as of last December, while the lower row shows early stages in the Government's housing and school-building projects. (1) Construction worker's wife and children outside their shack home near Alexandria, La. (2) Doing school homework in a trailer home in a trailer camp outside of San Diego, Calif. Many workmen in some places are living in trailers very comfortably, but unless the school near such a camp is enlarged, the strain on the local school situation is often great. (3) Six children of a carpenter from Hobbs, N. M. This family of eight moved to Corpus Christi, Texas, and in December were living in two small rooms in a tourist court because they could find nothing larger at a price they could afford. Below, (4) School under construction at Corpus Christi. This section has been taken over by the workmen of the Naval Air Base. (5 and 6) Two views taken last December of the Newton D. Baker Village, a defense housing project built by the Housing Authority of Columbus, Ga.

Federal Aid To Schools In Defense Areas

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

American defense workers generally will not stay in a town that shows no signs of offering their families a decent place to live and their children a fair chance for education.

Experience in the world war showed that.

This time federal officials are awake to that lesson. They are paralleling their $40,000,000,000 defense production program with large scale housing program for defense workers and extensive school building plans, under which the federal government, for the first time in its history, may give direct financial aid for school equipment and teachers' salaries.

"We cannot neglect our children," John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner on Education, warned a House committee which was considering a $150,000,000 appropriation for community facilities in defense areas. "We can't let them run around on the streets without any schoolhouses to go to," he said.

"And if we discover in the study of each local community in cooperation with the state educational authorities, that after they do all that they can do under their systems for the support of education and they can't handle the additional burdens, then I think that difference ought to be taken up by the Federal Government.

"It is obviously unfair," he argued, "for the Federal Government to go into a district and take away a good deal of its taxing power by buying up property which the state and local school districts can no longer tax, and then through other manipulations force upon the surrounding school district a burden which it can't carry, and couldn't even if the taxing wealth had not been taken away from it."

Federal aid to schools has been sought for some years by the National Education Association as a means of increasing educational opportunities for children in poorer states that furnish the greater portion of the nation's future population.

Safeguard Against Federal Control

In his plea for federal aid to schools in overcrowded defense areas, Mr. Studebaker assured Congress, "We haven't anything in mind except to help in the pinches."

The Commissioner himself advised Congress to write into the proposed law a safeguard against federal control of educational policy or content of curricula. This restriction specified that "No department or agency of the United States shall exercise any supervision or control over any school with respect to which any funds have been or may be expended pursuant to this bill, nor shall any term or condition of any agreement relating to any lease, grant, loan or contribution made under this to or on behalf of, any such school, prescribe or affect its administration, personnel, curriculum, instruction, methods of instruction or materials for instruction."

At the request of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War, the U. S. Office of Education has made a survey through State Departments of education of school problems in all local areas affected by activities of the defense program.

In community after community the story was the same. Families moving into defense areas where schools are already overburdened. A high school with a capacity for 1,600 pupils trying to accommodate nearly 2,600. In elementary schools two to three children to one desk. Teachers overworked. Libraries and recreation facilities practically non-existent. Bus service inadequate. Morale of parents bolstered only by the faith that "something will be done" before next fall.

Take the situation at Fort Bragg, near Fayetteville, N. C., described by Henry F. Alves, Dr. Studebaker's assistant. About two years ago, the county built a four-room school near the entrance to the Fort, located eight to 10 miles from Fayetteville. When the school was opened, about 45 children were enrolled. Today Ft. Bragg has become one of the largest Army camps in the country. The enrollment in the four-room school, with a capacity of about 120, is now approximately 250. The state has now provided six teachers, working in shifts. There is need for two more, but no room.

The schools of the county within walking or transportation distance of the Ft. Bragg area have a seating capacity of slightly more than 3,000, but the defense influx is expected to bring the school population up to more than 5,000.

Financial Support

During the past four years, Cumberland county in which Ft. Bragg is located has voted approximately $370,000 worth of bonds for new construction. "It cannot," Mr. Alves reports, "vote any more bonds now. There must be financial assistance if anything is to be done other than run about three sessions in each 24 hours."

Similar situations are reported from other highly concentrated defense areas. Indian Head, Md., site of a naval powder factory, needs schools for 1,000 children by next fall. Norfolk, Va., shipbuilders have reported they were encountering some difficulty in getting the right kind of workers because of the lack of housing and community facilities.

A request from Michigan asks for 175 new teachers to take care of about 6,000 school children moving into Macomb County, where a $20,000,000 tank plant has been built.

Bremerton, Wash., site of the Puget Sound Navy Yard, reports that its schools built to accommodate 3,300 pupils will have more than 6,000 enrolled by fall.

The San Diego Bay military areas in California has said it could use more than $1,000,000 immediately for school plant and transportation and for salaries of teachers for children of defense workers.

The $150,000,000 provided in the bill for schools and other community facilities will not meet emergency school needs entirely, but it will, as Dr. Studebaker says, help to "relieve the pinch" until local communities are able to straighten out their own school budgets."

New school buildings would be permanent or temporary, depending upon the type of housing the Government had decided to build in the area.

Through the Editor's Window

Unforgettable Teaching

By Millicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes when I see a whole conventionful of teachers, as I do this week with over twelve thousand of them here attending the National Education Association convention, I think back with renewed gratitude to the lasting influence some of my own teachers have had upon me in definite unforgettable ways.

One of my earliest teachers, a pretty thing whom I passionately loved, has had this message for me all across the years: She was always the same. If she had any home problems, and I later learned that she had serious ones, she never let it cool the radiant warmth of her loving smile nor tighten her musical, encouraging voice. I know now that she helped at least one motherless child to feel a much-needed sense of security and well being.

A sixth grade teacher with a roomful of youngsters in the hoodlum stage is remembered chiefly for her companionable treatment of us and her jolly good sportsmanship. One illustration of this stands out. I possessed at the time a little brown Mexican burro, the kind with a patient, innocent face, white nose, and wicked heels. Besides riding this beast, who invariably threw me, I used to hitch it to a two-wheeled cart spilling over with children. The expeditions, fraught as they were with the excitement of balking, brief runaways, and our own acquired ability to leap out of the low cart when essential, were high adventure. Even in those hoydenish days I recognized sheer sportsmanship in that sixth grade teacher for accepting rides in our wild equipage. What she thought, I don't know; but she stood by her convictions of comradeship, and was a good sport amid the hazards.

* * *

A Latin teacher in prep school taught me values of courtesy in ways that meant much to an impressionable schoolgirl. She never ordered us to translate; she always asked us to; and she never forgot to say "please" and "thank you." It was my first experience in being thanked for reciting, and somehow it gave me a feeling that I had really contributed to the class. She offered us chairs instead of simply claiming her own—and we replied by the courtesy that I later realized she was deliberately teaching us by example. She never raised her voice, always spoke to us as guests and friends. In those days we were not talking about "democracy in the classroom" but where that teacher of Latin was at work capturing our genuine interest in the Romans and in Caesar's accounts of the Helvetii, true classroom democracy was there.

But the list is getting long. Two math teachers among many are especially remembered. One because she saw when fear smothered our abilities, and helped us more to handle fear than to answer her questions. Many a time when a geometry proof left me cold I was able to do it after she had thus helped me get rid of the real difficulty. The other was a professor of mathematics in college, who so loved truth and who so made truth as a reality shine through her presentation of mathematical principles, that at least one student, deeply religious, took course after course under her to be near this white flame of purity in thinking.

* * *

Perhaps many of us have been blessed by an English professor who knew and loved sincere and beautiful style in writing. I hope many have been blessed as I was, by having in such a woman a particularly clear thinker, rich in laughter, and ready to do anything for those who would sacrifice to learn. To her I owe more than I can measure of any trained critical sense of literature I have achieved. Excellence was her creed, and a devotion to awakening young people to claim it as their food. This and something else—the loyal way she used to come to our student Y. W. C. A. religious services—have always meant much to me.

Napoleonic era, Medieval and Modern, French Revolution, and all the rest of those fine history courses we signed up for in college in order to come under a certain famous historian, did not teach me much history—unless it is learning history to skim through it in college and read it avidly the rest of your life after graduation. But that great professor taught something anyone is glad to learn—and perhaps it was all that he set out to teach us, after all, for it was worth more than a sequence of facts. He made us interested in dictators without admiring them; he taught us to see present developments in the light of past ones and to discern a progress that did not show on the surface. From him therefore I learned to strive to take a long view of events, to teach myself tolerance, to temper intensity with the humor of detachment. Perhaps all history teachers should be teaching these useful values instead of battles and dates.

Looking back, realizing that I was not the only student these and other teachers helped in unforgettable ways; realizing, too, that these are not by any means the only teachers who have made a lasting difference to their pupils;—I cannot help meditating, as I see the N. E. A. assembled here, what a vast power for good educators can be.

A Tuesday Column

Association for Childhood Education 'Goes to School'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the Association for Childhood Education opens its five-day national convention in Oakland, Calif., on July 8, nursery, kindergarten, and elementary school teachers, together with teachers of teachers, from all parts of the United States instead of merely listening to speakers will actually "go to school" in 12 live study groups supplemented by a balancing ration of six studio groups. For the A. C. E. idea of a convention is not a series of speeches, but a series of group experiences along well-planned and well-rounded lines. More than 140 persons are serving the study classes in the form of specialist-leaders and specialist contributors to the discussions; and some 100 more are participating in the studio groups and elsewhere. A "traveling university," someone has called it.

Tackling crucial problems that teachers of young children are today squarely facing, the 12 groups or classes are organized under the following subjects: Cultural Relations Within Our Own Country; Cultural Relations Within the Americas; Relation of Youth Problems to Early Childhood Education; Relationships Between Citizen Groups and the Schools; Finances and an Adequate Elementary School Program; Welfare of Migratory, Relief, and Low Income Groups; Mental Health of Children and Adults; Religion as an Important Resource in the Lives of Children and Adults; The Arts as Stabilizing Factors in the Lives of Children and Adults; Language and Literature as Avenues of Understanding and Relaxation; Recreation as an Essential to Wholesome Living; Democratic Living in Our Classrooms as an Influence in the Development of Children and Adults.

Eight Viewpoints

Each "class," in addition to leader-specialists in its field, will deal, through the contributions of participating specialists, with the subject under discussion at the levels of nursery school, kindergarten, primary school, middle school, administrator, teacher preparation, student, and parent.

The questions put to these groups call for fundamental thinking and practical answers. "How may we, as individuals of different races, nations, and creeds, learn to live together in a truly democratic way, with mutual respect and understanding and friendliness?" is one of them. Another, "How may we, as teachers, join with other members of a community to arrive at an intelligent understanding of the function of our schools and to establish a basis of mutual respect and faith that will lead to successful co-operation?" Then here is one that might challenge any parent: "How can we open to ourselves and to children the avenue of creative expression through language and reveal new worlds to children through books—both experiences leading to enriched living, and clearer understanding of other places and peoples?"

A Test For Teaching

A test for anyone's teaching, too, may be found in a two-beamed question high lighting the discussions in the section on democratic living in the classroom. (How does your classroom—yes, and your home—measure up?) Here is the question: "What opportunities are there for genuine co-operation in planning for and carrying on one's own education; and how may individual interests and abilities be used so that they contribute to group and community welfare?"

Study groups are by now fairly familiar as a convention method, both this organization and the Progressive Association having made extensive use of them with others following suit. But the "studios" are still new, yet so important as to recommend themselves to wider use. Teaching in a good modern school means dealing with all sorts of teaching materials in addition to books. For example, knowing how to make Indian pottery and baskets, a model farm or village, a Greek house and various handicraft products, as well as knowing how to do folk dances, or play pipes, is essential to the modern teacher. The studios, six of them, in natural science, choral speaking, music and the dance, creative writing, and dramatic art, provide opportunity for creative expression in delightful, recreational ways that at the same time make for better teaching. The teacher or parent who has actually worked with craft materials, for instance, is better able to work with Johnnie when he starts to make something. In the days when classroom teaching was exclusively book teaching this broadened experience was not necessary.

School Excursions

The same thing is true of modern teaching and community experience. Children of the modern school go out into the community for some of their learning materials. They visit factories, parks, docks. They go to museums, airports, publishing houses. The teacher and parent who know from experience how to "see" these places and learn from them, are the sorts of guides children should have. But even a few years ago schools did not take these trips. It is a new educational method. So teachers themselves must learn. Parents, to share, must also learn. The A. C. E. convention keeps both up to date by including these school excursions in its regular program.

Many of the convention goers are planning to remain to attend West Coast summer schools. Mills College, among others, is encouraging this by granting summer school credit for attendance at convention study groups, the same field to be continued at its summer session after the convention.

Defense Programs For High Schools

The best defense of democracy is a nation of healthy, well-rounded individuals, capable of critical thought and with ability for problem-solving. The high school curriculum should be designed to turn out such individuals, and high school education should provide an endowment of complete understanding of the meaning, working, and significance of the democracy to be defended.

Herold C. Hunt, Supt. of Schools, Kansas City, Mo.

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Paul Runyan Maintains Lead at Three-Quarter Mark of State Open Championship

Jug McSpaden Advances To Within One Stroke

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSTERVILLE, Mass., July 1—Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, whose three-year reign as Massachusetts open golf champion was interrupted first by Byron Nelson two years ago, and then by Horton Smith last year, moved himself into an advantageous position for a fourth title this morning when he passed Smith and crept to within one stroke of the pace-setter, little Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y.

Although Runyan tenaciously clung to the lead he established yesterday, he found himself with a 54-hole total of 212 this noon as he carded an even-par 72 over the Oyster Harbors Club course here. McSpaden, who was playing in company with Paul, was two strokes lower with his 70 and stood threateningly second with a 213 as the field headed into the final 18 holes this afternoon.

Smith Three Putting

Smith, the new Pinehurst professional who won here last year and who was second this morning with a 36-hole total of 142, slipped to a 73 before lunch despite a brilliant first-nine of 34. Horton even wound up by three putting the 18th green, a mischance which occurs probably three times a year with him.

McSpaden did all his picking up of strokes on the back nine this morning, as Runyan fell to "playing like a plumber" by his own admission. After leading Jug by two strokes at the turn, Paul began by by bogeying the ninth and tenth holes, winding up with a 38 to Harold's two-under-par 34.

Standing Apart

These three stars of the professional golfing parade stood apart at the head of the list, and appeared already to have made a runaway of the title race. Closest to them was Herman Barron of White Plains, N. Y., with 218. Herman, who is picking up his game after an absence of four years from the links, came in with a brilliant second-round of 69 yesterday to trail Runyan by merely four strokes, but he lost his touch today to kite to a 75 for 218. Tied with him was little Willie Turnesa, the former national amateur champion, who went from 143 to 218 with his 75.

As the three pros battled for the championship, another fight developed among the higher scoring amateurs as New England's two leading simon-pures wound up in a dead heat with third-round totals of 221. Ted, who was first amateur by a full 10 strokes last year, breezed around this morning in 70 blows to pick up seven strokes on his husky Trapelo rival Leo Martin. Closest amateur to them was 18-year old Dave Sullivan of Blue Hill at 232.

Dave scored an eagle on the 434-yard 11th hole today when he drove and then holed a full No. 2 iron shot.

Runyan's performance yesterday was considered remarkable for the first time. In addition he arrived here early this morning after a week end of golf which found him appearing at Worcester Saturday and at Ridgewood, N. J., Sunday.

Smith was disappointed over his second-round 74, although he brightened when he remembered that he won even with a third-round 74 last year. "My morning performance was just about as smooth as I can play," he said as he peeled off his glove. "I only made three mistakes and I shouldn't have made them. This afternoon I played about the same, but I guess I got in the wrong slot. I felt my game going away from me, and instead of letting it come back to me, I started after it."

McSpaden's 71 which he tacked onto his 72 did not please him one bit. "I made too many dumb shots," he said. "I couldn't hole a putt over six feet and putting is one of the best features of my game."

One of the most pleased of the contenders last evening was Herman Barron, who added a three-under-par 69 in the afternoon to his morning 74. The White Plains pro, who is taking up golf again after a lapse of four years and who only last month tied Runyan for fifth in the U. S. open, hit every green but two and on those two he was on the fringe. In his last appearance in this tournament in 1932 he was runner-up to Ouimet.

Leo Martin of Trapelo, the N. E. amateur titleholder who was in an advantageous position with his morning 70, slipped to a 74 in the afternoon when it took him 39 blows to negotiate the outward nine. Leo, lowest amateur of the tourney so far, found himself tied with Alex Watson of Yonkers, N. Y., at 144. Alex, who had a first-round 75, played around in 69 after lunch.

Besides these seven leaders only 11 other contestants were able to get under 150. Other low scorers included Al Brosch at 145 and Sergeant Johnny Thoren of Camp Edwards, Tony Manero of Salem, Jimmy Thomson of Chicopee, Eddie Burke of Wianno and Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham at 146. The field today was cut to the low 60 scorers and ties.

Divot Digging

McSpaden almost scored a hole-in-one on the 210-yard 10th—his ball hit the back of the cup and came to rest three inches away—Jimmy Thomson, who has not been beaten in a driving contest in the past 18 months, gave evidence of his prowess when he was hole high on the 539-yard par five 14th with a drive and a No. 2 iron—by contrast Runyan used a drive, a full brassie and an iron.

* * *

Lou Little, Columbia football coach, was a visitor yesterday—he plays golf left-handed, and laughingly admitted as a golfer he was a good coach. Lou figures to have as good a team as he had last year if the draft doesn't take too many boys—five boys on his first team are on the doubtful list. Next Monday Little begins instructing at the football school which opens for a three-week session at Hyannis.

Third Round Scores

*Mel Merritt, Salem, 149—84—233.
Jim Fogerty, Myopia, 152—82—245.
Lester Dunn, Winthrop, 163—82—245.
Jack Reidy, Pakachoag, 157—77—234.
Bob Walsh, Bridgeport, Conn., 158—81—239.
Julius Boros, Bridgeport, Conn., 157—76 233.
Don Brown, Edgartown, 157—75—232.
Henry Girardi, Putnam, Conn., 159—75—234.
*John O'Donnell, Woodland, 157—83—240.
Willie Gall, Bridgeport, Conn., 157—82—239.
*Bill Bearse, Hyannisport, 154—82—236.
Leo Mallory, Bridgeport, Conn., 153—69—222.
*Dave Sullivan, Blue Hill, 153—79—232.
Phil Friel, Woburn, 153—84—237.
Harold McSpaden, Winchester, 143—70—213.
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., 140—72—212.
*Corp. R. W. Knowles, Camp Edwards, 153—80—233.
Herman Barron, White Plains, N. Y., 143—75—218.
Alex Watson, Yonkers, N. Y., 144—80—224.
*Leo Martin, Trapelo, 144—77—221.
Jimmy Thomson, Chicopee, 146—83—229.
Tony Manero, Salem, 146—81—227.
*Ted Bishop, Woodland, 151—70—221.
Al Brosch, Farmingdale, N. Y., 145—80—225.
Horton Smith, Pinehurst, N. C., 142—73—215.
*Willie Turnesa, Detroit, 143—75—218.
Sergeant John Thoren, Camp Edwards, 146—73—219.
Gene Anderson, Oyster Harbors, 151—78—229.
Charlie MacAndrew, Burlington, Vt., 146—78—224.
Edmund Burke, Wianno, 146—74—220.
Harry Nettlebladt, Framingham, 146—78—224.
*Bernie Conway, Manchester, N. H., D. N. S.
Roy Bronsdon, Brae Burn, D. N. S.
*Pvt. Leonard Curran, Camp Edwards, no card.
John Fitzgerald, Albemarle, no card.

*Amateur.

Barnhill, New Coach of Vols, Will Stick to Neyland System

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Note to Tennessee's football foes:

You can expect the Volunteers to unlimber more of the same Neyland system next fall even though Major Bob won't be on the scene, having been called to the Army.

It'll be the same old stuff, the balanced line, the single wingback, tailbacks that kick and run and pass, plenty of running plays and the aerial change of pace.

For John Barnhill, the new head man, has been virtually brought up on the Neyland gridiron theory.

"If anything new comes up in Tennessee football next fall," the new boss says, "the boys will be ad libbing. It won't come from the script."

Big Shoes to Fill

Barnhill, as affable as he is modest, realizes fully that they handed him a big job when they called on him to follow Neyland.

He played guard for the Vols of '25, '26 and '27 and for the past 11 years has been coaching the varsity forward wall.

"I plan to follow the plans made by the Major in spring practice," he says, "and I'm hoping for the best. Neyland football is what I know best. I don't see how I could improve on it anyway. It's been doing pretty good here of late."

(In 14 years at Tennessee, Neyland elevens have won 118 games, lost 14 and tied 8. In the past three years the Vols were undefeated in regular season play. They downed Oklahoma in the Orange Bowl but lost to Southern California in the Rose Bowl and to Boston College in the Sugar Bowl in their three successive appearances in post-season games.)

Dark Outlook

"Right now I don't see how anyone can figure us to win even half of the games with our major foes next fall," says "Barny." "We lost from last year's team our starting ends, three best tackles, three best guards, two centers and two regular backs."

That's the greatest loss the Vol camp has suffered in many a year and Barnhill will be looking towards sophomores much more than the Major has been wont to.

Barny isn't play-acting when he grimaces at the mention of Duke, Alabama, Louisiana State, Vanderbilt, Kentucky and Boston College. They'll all be shooting at him come autumn.

Whenever anyone congratulates him on his appointment as the Army man's successor, he smiles shyly and says:

"I guess it'll be all right until next fall. I hope we won't embarrass anybody."

BRAVES FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Canadian and U. S. Army Team in Double-header

MONTREAL (CP) — Canadian and United States Army baseball teams will meet in a double-header here July 5, it was announced here.

The American team will be drawn from the 461st Armored Car Squadron stationed at Plattsburg, N. Y. It is believed their opponents will be a French-Canadian team from the training center at St. Jerome, Que.

Local Ballplayers in All-Star Show

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Left to right: Jimmy Foxx, Bobby Doerr, Joe Cronin, Ted Williams, and Dom Di Maggio of the Red Sox.

Below: Eddie Miller of the Braves.

First College Women's Golf Tourney Away

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 1 (AP)—Eight opening-round matches were booked today in the first annual Women's Intercollegiate golf championship, and the toughest chore facing any of the 16 qualifiers confronted Dorothy Hicks of Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

Miss Hicks, after qualifying with an 87 yesterday, was slated to oppose Marjorie Row, Michigan State student, who annexed the medal honors with a brilliant 75, five under par, which she manufactured with the aid of two sizzling eagles and four birdies.

On only one hole was she compelled to sink a long putt, so accurate was her iron play. That came on the final green, where a 20-footer plunked in for a birdie.

Other first-round pairings, with the qualifying scores:

Betty Mackemer of Rollins (83) vs. Marjorie Wendel of Skidmore (88).
Pat Grant of Oklahoma Baptist (80) vs. Betty Putnam of Arizona (88).
Mary Lou Eaton of Ohio State (85) vs. Eddell Wortz of Stephens (89).
Alberta Little of Rollins (78) vs. Ruth Thomas of Hillsdale (87).
Frances Ann McCanna of St. Mary of the Woods (84) vs. Mitzie Levine of Western Reserve (89).
Eleanor Dudley of Alabama (82) vs. Deborah Morgan of Michigan State (88).
Martha Dakin of Miami (87) vs. Mary Jane Wilson of Bouve Boston School (89).

Two rounds of match play are scheduled tomorrow, with the 18-hole final Thursday winding up the event.

Canadian War Defense Needs Hockey Player

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—With "all the goodwill in the world towards sport," National War Services officials say they consider training for the defense of Canada more important than hockey.

Their comment was made on the statement at Winnipeg of Mervyn (Red) Dutton, Manager of the New York Americans, that his team might as well "throw in the towel" if Canadians in the 22, 23 and 24-year-old classes called for four months training are enrolled in the Army for duty in Canada for the duration of the war.

Defense More Important

Exemptions for hockey players and others engaged in sports are not planned under the National Resources Mobilization Act, officials said. They said the present situation called for the training of men for the defense of Canada and all Canadian institutions.

"Sport is important, but defense is even more important," one official said.

Still in Doubt

At recent joint press conferences when the provisions for calling men of the 22, 23 and 24-year classes were announced, Defense Minister J. L. Ralston and War Services Minister J. Thorson made no comment as to whether the men thus called to complete their four months training would be kept in the service thereafter.

While it is expected that defense department decision will depend on conditions existing when the men finish their compulsory training, officials agreed there was every likelihood the men will be kept in service as has been the case with 21-year-olds already called for four months training.

N. Y. Golfers Win

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 1 (AP)—A team of women golfers from Westchester County, N. Y. defeated Connecticut Women, 11 to 4, yesterday, in their annual tournament at the Brooklawn Country Club.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cooney	137	19	58	0	8	.310
Rowell	234	27	65	4	24	.278
Moore	190	24	55	4	19	.278
Waner	94	9	24	0	7	.255
Hassett	87	11	22	0	8	.253
Sisti	183	19	46	1	15	.251
Miller	228	33	56	4	27	.246
Wietelmann	187	27	43	3	27	.230
Masi	58	4	12	0	4	.207
Berres	127	9	24	0	9	.188
Manno	27	2	5	0	4	.185
Ross	39	1	4	0	2	.103
Wietelmann	33	1	3	0	0	.090
Gremp	22	0	1	0	2	.045
Monogomery	5	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	213	65	86	15	54	.404
Cronin	235	47	79	5	47	.336
Di Maggio	271	65	87	3	21	.321
Tabor	231	30	74	9	56	.320
Foxx	232	51	65	11	53	.293
Doerr	174	25	48	5	44	.276
Finney	247	45	64	2	25	.259
Pytlak	160	16	40	1	21	.250
Fox	77	8	19	0	8	.247
Peacock	104	10	25	0	14	.240
Newsome	94	8	21	1	9	.223
Sposso	92	11	20	1	12	.217
Carey	10	3	1	0	2	.100

Connecticut State Golfers Threaten New England Play

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The year 1941 in golf, still young but growing old rapidly, looms as one of unusual twists and turns, not the least of which is the present state of uncertainty as to what effect conscription and defense jobs will have on the various title tournaments still to come, including the national amateur. The battle between youth and age (if Craig Wood's 39 years can be classed as "age") has been raging fiercely, "age" having the edge at the moment through Wood's winning of both the Masters' tournament and the national open, supplemented by the Metropolitan district amateur, won by 37-year-old Mike Cestone, in a final with 40-year-old Marty Issler, neither of whom was granted even a look-in for the title when the event started.

Quite another story was true of the Connecticut amateur championship last week at the Brooklawn Country Club, Bridgeport, Conn., where a 19-year-old, Robert Walsh, captain of the 1939 state championship Bridgeport Central High basketball team, completely upset calculations by winning the title, and where a 24-year-old, 225-pound public links player Bill Galla, who once was rated as a professional and had to apply for reinstatement as an amateur, led the qualifying field, with cards of 73, 71. And 47-year-old Frank Ross, a former Connecticut champion, was a single stroke behind Galla.

Stiffer Competition

That Connecticut championship strikes me as worthy of more than passing attention, from the double angle of the several unusual things that transpired, along with its possible influences on the coming New England amateur. It would appear that the Massachusetts front-liners, as well as those of the other New England states, will have stiffer competition from the Nutmeg environs than they may have figured upon, especially after defeating Connecticut and Rhode Island in the tri-state matches at Oyster Harbors.

This blond giant Galla, who cracked off 144 for the 36 holes of qualification, in spite of high winds and intermittent rains, used to be a ranger on the D. Fairchild Wheeler public course, where his duties were partly to hustle the delinquents along. Goodness knows, most courses need somebody to do that. Anyway, the job technically removed Galla from the amateur ranks, but he applied for reinstatement and was accepted.

General Impression

His performance in the medal rounds put him right in the limelight, more especially as he had all the power that should belong to a six-foot, 244-pounder, in fact was accredited as the longest hitter in the field. His stock boomed when he won his first two matches handily, but Goliath struck his David in the third round, in the person of J. L. McKeon of the Brooklawn Club. Galla drove so far, as one writer puts it, "that casual witnesses thought the big fellow had dubbed his second shots." But Galla discovered that distance is not everything, especially on the 16th green when, eight feet from the cup, with two putts to win, he not only putted too far but actually stymied himself and got only a half. He lost by 2 up.

Meantime, the general impression was that the title would go to the defending champion, Harold Hollingsworth Mandly, or Charlie Clare, three times state champion, the pair who finished third and fourth in the qualifying round. Mandly had just returned from Springfield, where he had won the invitation tournament and had beaten Ted Bishop, the Massachusetts champion, in the final, with two 4's for a 69 at the conclusion of the match. He had recorded a 71 in the first round of the Connecticut and appeared to be in exactly the same groove that won him both the amateur and open titles of his home state last year.

The turn of the draw had Mandly and Clare come to grips in the semifinal round. The general impression was that the winner between those two would add another Connecticut title to his name. All this time, however, there was a youngster moving up to give either of them battle, the aforesaid Robert Walsh, son of the Brooklawn Club professional. He had an erratic spell in the middle of his second-round match, but made up for that with a couple of birdies later on, to beat his man one up, and he kept up the good work by sticking to par in the third round and semifinals. Thus he landed in the final with a past record of three minor victories in as many years of competition, although he singularly enough had defeated Charlie Clare on three occasions, but none so important as a state final.

Cat and Canary

He was among those who watched the last few holes of the Clare-Mandly semifinal match and doubtless he had friends come up to josh him on how it felt to be the canary who was going to be fed to the cat the next day, and which of the two he'd rather be taken by. It took a long time to settle that point, in fact to the first extra hole. When the end did come, it was one of the weirdest anti-climaxes on record.

Mandly had kept himself level at the 17th with a fine recovery and one putt, with Clare apparently all set to become one up, and Clare had exactly reversed the situation at the 18th. That provided a thrilling setup for the gallery at the extra hole. Then came the trouble. Mandly pushed his drive and hooked his second to a spot of hard pan. Clare drove a trap and put his second in rough far short of the green. He played a low third, under some branches, to the rough beyond the green and that was the last shot he had to play, for Mandly played a sand wedge over the green into a trap, bombed back over the green into another trap, bungled this explosion, took one more stroke and walked over to congratulate Clare.

Instead of Walsh being the canary in the 36-hole final, it was Clare. They went along nip-and-tuck for 20 holes, when Clare's game fell apart. He lost six in a row and the match by 7 and 6.

Crowthers In With Answers For Officials

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Jerry Crowthers, national Public Parks doubles champion from Hermosa Beach, Calif., knows all the answers.

He can't tell, of course, how far he'll go against the strong field entered in the Eastern Clay Courts tennis championships at Jackson Heights, but he brought good news for the officials who are running the tournament.

When rain stopped play late yesterday afternoon, officials who had been concerned over the absence of Crowthers and two other important Californians, Defending Champion Frankie Parker and sixth-seeded Gene Mako, began to fret on a full-time scale. They had heard that Crowthers was somewhere in the United States on a bicycle, pedalling in a general easterly direction. They had no information at all about the others.

Wheel Broken

Just then Crowthers walked in with all the answers. He knew where Parker was; he knew where Mako was; but he didn't know where his bicycle was. Frankie, he explained, was driving from Cincinnati and would arrive in time to play today. Mako already was in New York, dining with Don Budge, his former Davis Cup doubles partner.

As for himself, Jerry admitted he had started east on a bike a few weeks ago. But 350 miles out, at Needles, Ariz., he broke the front wheel coasting down a hill and from there he had made the trip to New York in practically everything from a station wagon to a dog cart. The last lap from Cincinnati was made in a friend's car.

Others Turn Up

Four other prominent Californians turned up yesterday and, as usual, won their first-round matches in straight sets. They were Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Jack Kramer of Los Angeles, Ted Schroeder of Glendale and Ted Olewine of Santa Monica, seeded in order behind Parker. They remained two rounds behind Jeff Podesta of Montclair, N. J., twice winner of the tourney, and J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., who easily reached the third round.

In the women's tournament, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke of New York, seeded first, won her opening match and Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco, the defending champion, gained the third round with a bye and an easy triumph over Donalda Gillingham of Philadelphia.

Western College Tennis Players Face Easterners

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 1 (AP)—The large crop of favored western entries in the eastern intercollegiate men's singles tennis championships encounters opponents from eastern states today in second and third round play at the Montclair Athletic Club.

Defending Champion George Toley of the University of Southern California takes the court against William Gifford of Cornell in a second-round contest while third-seeded Frank Mehner of the University of Utah faces Steve Ham of Princeton in the same bracket.

Last year's runner-up and second-seeded Seymour Greenberg of Northwestern, already past the second round, is slated for action against William Wilkins of Southern Methodist with the winner advancing into the quarter-final.

In another third-round contest Edward Moylan of Spring Hill College of Mobile, Ala., meets Fred Higginbotham of Southern Methodist.

Greenberg, seeded No. 2, disposed of Robert Minogue of Muhlenberg, 6—1, 6—0, yesterday; Wilkins scored over Edward Catterson of Manhattan, 6—4, 8—6; Moyland advanced by default over Henry W. Scovill of Drew; while Higginbotham set back Robert Goodkind of Northwestern, 6—3, 6—4.

Toley advanced on the default of Herbert Gunnison of St. Lawrence, and Mehner, Utah State champion, won from Robert Hendrie of Williams, 6—4, 6—0.

Ronald Edwards of San Jose State, seeded fourth, took a second-round berth on the default of Jack Larned of Williams and will finish a match with Elston Wyatt of Navy in the next bracket. Edwards won the first set at 6—3 before rain halted play.

Dick Morris, fifth-seeded player from Rice, is bracketed with Hans Omenitsch of St. Johns in another second rounder while sixth-seeded Marvin Kent of Lenigh faces the winner of the match between Olen Parks of Notre Dame and Cliff Berg of Utah for entry into the quarter-final.

Craig Wood Loses

TORONTO, July 1 (CP)—Craig Wood, United States open golf champion, paired with Willie Lamb of Toronto, lost 2 and 1 to Bill Kerr of Toronto Hunt and Gordon Brydson, Toronto Mississauga, in an exhibition four-ball match here Saturday. The match was in aid of the British War Victims' fund.

Wood, who arrived from New York one hour before the start of the match, completed the 18 holes in 76, seven strokes above Lamb's sub-par 69. Kerr shot a one-over-par 72 and Brydson's medal was 74.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

New York at Boston
Philadelphia at Brooklyn
St. Louis at Pittsburgh

American League

Boston at New York (2)
Cleveland at St. Louis (night)
Washington at Phila. (night)
Detroit at Chicago

Tomorrow

National League

New York at Boston (2)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh

American League

Boston at New York
Detroit at Chicago (night)
Washington at Philadelphia

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

New York Yankees blanked Boston Red Sox, 5-0, dropping Boston to third place.

Five Years Ago

Don Budge won Wimbledon singles tennis championship for second successive year, routing Henry (Bunny) Austin, 6—1, 6—0, 6—3.

Stengel Is Still High For Salvo

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Manny Salvo may have lost more games than any other pitcher in the National League, and all of them in succession, but he still ranks high in Casey Stengel's estimation as a hurler.

"That one and 10 record doesn't mean a thing," said the Boston manager early today. "Of course, I wish he could have won them all. Nobody likes those wins any better than I do. But the point is, I haven't lost confidence in him and never will as long as he pitches the sort of ball he has this spring.

Poor Support

"We've given him rotten support," Stengel went on. "Either we don't hit behind him, or we kick balls all over the place. One day in Cincinnati we got nine hits off Vander Meer and he walked eight batters, but still Salvo was the losing pitcher. You know what happened yesterday. The afternoon Melton shuts us out in 12 innings, Salvo has to be the guy I pick to do the hurling.

"And I want to make something else clear," said the Braves' leader. "If I have anything to say about it, the big guy will get just as much money in 1942, regardless of his record. This club doesn't cut a ball player because he happens to hit under .300, or loses more games than he wins. If he's worked hard, we pay him. If he hasn't, we get rid of him."

Close Losses

Had Salvo been working for a first division club, his mound record would today be one of the best in the circuit. Consider his setbacks. He was beaten first in April when Kirby Higbe blanked the Braves. He failed to last one inning against the Cubs, but chiefly because his mates couldn't hold the ball. He lost to the Cardinals, 3-1, although delivering shutout ball until the eighth. Next was a Giant defeat, in which Bill Lohrman had a no-hitter until the ninth.

Following was that setback by Vander Meer, previously mentioned by Stengel. Then came a 1-0 beating by Si Johnson, a 3-1 loss to Lon Warneke and an 8-2 defeat in Pittsburgh. At Pitt, Salvo probably hurled his only bad game of the spring. He yielded nine hits in eight innings and walked six.

Melton Wins

In the series opener with the Giants yesterday, the big right-hander had another one of his good days, but shutout ball for 11 innings wasn't even good enough. Cliff Melton held the Braves to six well scattered singles, half of which were made by Paul Waner. Melton fanned six. He is one of the big reasons why the Giants have come back a first division outfit this year.

Waner, who over the week end made the Brooklyn Dodgers wish they had not let him go, continued his new hitting streak against Bill Terry. Melton's tricky southpaw slants were no puzzle to Paul. He beat out a single to third base in the second inning, pushed one through the box in the fourth and lashed one to left in the ninth. But Eddie Miller and Bama Rowell were not hitting behind him.

Stengel was also talking about Waner this morning.

"I had a 'hunch' about him," said the manager. "Lloyd was hitting over .400, but we let him go and kept Paul, who was under .200. Some of the boys wondered if I was losing my grip on the national pastime. But I think Paul will answer them with his bat."

* * *

Shorts . . . The Braves and Giants play two games tomorrow . . . Rowell accepted 11 chances at second base behind Salvo . . . The Braves still lead the N. L. in double plays and now have 71 . . . They made three yesterday . . . As of this morning, the Giants had six straight over the Braves and the Dodgers 10 straight over the Phillies . . . The Pirates had beaten the Cardinals once in nine starts . . . The Red Sox were scheduled to open their big series at Yankee Stadium this afternoon . . . Joe Cronin was within three games of the second-place Indians this morning . . . He was five behind the Yankees.

Local Box Score

Braves

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bartell 3b	6	1	2	3	1	4	1
Rucker cf	5	1	2	3	3	0	0
Danning c	4	0	2	2	6	2	0
Ott rf	5	0	2	3	1	0	0
Young 1b	2	0	0	0	14	0	0
J Moore lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
*O'Dea	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arnovich lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hale 2b	5	0	0	0	2	4	0
Jurges ss	5	0	2	2	5	3	0
Melton p	4	1	1	1	1	4	0
Totals	41	3	11	14	36	17	1
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	4	0	0	0	3	4	1
Cooney cf	5	0	1	1	2	1	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	1	1	11	1	0
Ross lf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Waner rf	5	0	3	3	1	0	0
Miller ss	5	0	0	0	5	3	0
Rowell 2b	3	0	0	0	5	6	0
†Montgomery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berres c	4	0	1	1	7	1	0
‡E. Moore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masi c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salvo p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	40	0	6	6	36	17	1

*Batted for J. Moore in 11th. †Batted for Rowell in 12th. ‡Ran for Berres in 10th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3

Runs batted in, Rucker 2, Ott. Two-base hits, Ott, Bartell, Rucker. Stolen base, Hassett. Sacrifices, Rucker, Melton, Ott, Rowell. Double plays, Miller and Rowell; Berres and Hassett; Sisti and Hassett. Left on bases, New York 11, Boston 8. Base on balls, by Melton 3, by Salvo 6. Struck out, by Melton 6, by Salvo 4. Umpires, Stewart, Dunn and Magerkurth. Time, 3h. 20m. Attendance, 1535.

New York Yankees, Brooklyn Dodgers Lead With Six Players Named for Contest

All-Star Squads Picked For Classic at Detroit

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers have been awarded six places on the 25-man National League squad for the All-Star game next Tuesday at Detroit, but it appeared today the Dodgers would have only five men ready for duty, for Catcher Mickey Owen was out with an injury. Owen was hurt in the second inning of yesterday's contest with the Phillies, when he was hit by a ball pitched by John Podgajny.

Two of the original nominees chosen by Manager Bill McKechnie of the world champion Cincinnati Reds with aid of the other league pilots are already out. Outfielder Joe Medwick of the Dodgers was picked to replace Hank Leiber of the Chicago Cubs, and First Baseman Frank McCormick of the Reds, the league's most valuable player in 1940, to supplant Dolph Camilli of the Dodgers.

Fifteen members of the winning 1940 team are on the roster. Mel Ott of the New York Giants and Billy Herman of the Dodgers have missed only once in the nine-year history of the game.

The four All-Star "rookies" will be Brooklyn's Pete Reiser, Enos Slaughter of the St. Louis Cardinals and Bob Elliott of Pittsburgh in the outfield, and veteran pitcher Claude Passeau of the Cubs.

Back of the Dodgers' six men come the Cardinals and Reds, four each; Chicago, Pittsburgh and New York, three each, and Philadelphia and Boston, one each. The full roster of the National League squad:

Pitchers — Bucky Walters and Paul Derringer, Cincinnati; Whitlow Wyatt, Brooklyn; Lon Warneke, St. Louis; Carl Hubbell, New York; Cy Blanton, Philadelphia, and Passeau.

Catchers—Al Lopez, Pittsburgh; Harry Danning, New York, and Owen.

Infielders — Johnny Mize, St. Louis; Billy Herman and Harry Lavagetto, Brooklyn; McCormick and Linus Frey, Cincinnati; Stan Hack, Chicago; Arky Vaughan, Pittsburgh, and Eddie Miller, Boston.

Outfielders — Reiser and Joe Medwick, Brooklyn; Slaughter and Terry Moore, St. Louis; Bill Nicholson, Chicago; Elliott and Ott.

American League

Pitchers: Bob Feller, Cleveland; Edgar Smith and Thornton Lee, Chicago; Alton Benton, Detroit; Sid Hudson, Washington; Charley Ruffing and Marius Russo, New York.

Catchers: Bill Dickey, New York; Frank Hayes, Philadelphia; George Tebbetts, Detroit.

Infielders: Joe Gordon, New York; Ken Keltner and Lou Boudreau, Cleveland; Cecil Travis, Washington; Rudy York, Detroit; Joe Cronin, Bobby Doerr and Jimmy Foxx, Boston; Luke Appling, Chicago.

Outfielders; Joe Di Maggio and Charley Keller, New York; Dominic Di Maggio and Ted Williams, Boston; Roy Cullenbine, St. Louis, and Geoffrey Heath, Cleveland.

Manager, Del Baker, Detroit; Coaches—Mervyn Shea, Detroit, and Art Fletcher, New York; batting practice pitcher—Dave Keefe, Philadelphia; batting practice catcher—Steve O'Neill, Detroit; Trainer — Dr. Gustav Nemitz, Detroit.

Browns Defeat Feller Again in St. Louis Park

By the Associated Press.

If Bob Feller has a weak spot, it probably is Sportsman's Park in St. Louis. It's not the Browns who play there who bother him so much, it would appear, since Rapid Robert has beaten them twice in achieving his total of 16 victories. But those two triumphs came in Cleveland. By the banks of the Mississippi the fabulous Feller also has pitched against the tail-enders in two games, and each time they have shipped him to the showers.

The way they did it yesterday was horrible to behold for all but a St. Louis fan, and there were only 1,408 of them in the stands. For six innings the Brownies let Feller and the Indians coast along on a 6-3 lead. Then, before Feller or the Tribe could recover, they exploded for nine runs and a 12-6 victory that was Feller's first defeat in four starts and made it three straight losses for Cleveland.

Yankees Gain

That dropped the Indians two full games behind the idle Yankees. The latter, returning to New York today, play a doubleheader with the Red Sox. If he can get a hit in each contest, Joe Di Maggio, already holding a modern record of connecting safely in 42 straight tilts, will tie Willie Keeler's all-time major league mark of 44 in a row.

With the eastern half of the circuit taking a day off, the only other American League game yesterday saw the Chicago White Sox knock Schoolboy Rowe out of the box with two runs in the last of the ninth to trim the Detroit Tigers, 7-6. A 14-hit attack that included a home run and single by Joe Kuhel carried John Duncan Rigney to victory No. 5.

Tie in National

Day and night proceedings in the National League left the St. Louis Cardinals and Brooklyn Dodgers tied for the lead.

The Dodgers, in the afternoon, won their 10th straight from the Phillies, 9-2, with Whitlow Wyatt getting his 12th triumph on a six-hit hurling effort that was marred by two homers. In the second inning Brooklyn catcher Mickey Owen was benched by a pitch by John Podgajny.

The Cardinals, at night, were beat out, 4-3, by the Pittsburgh Pirates as Maurice Van Robays belted a two-run triple in the third inning that settled the issue. The Pirates were out-hit, 12 to 7, but Ken Heintzelman had enough stuff in the pinches to hang on for his third victory against six defeats, and the Bucs' first in eight clashes with St. Louis.

Giants Score

The hard "luck" that has been dogging the Boston Braves' Manuel Salvo since he beat the Phillies on the second day of the season kept right on his heels. This time it was a fluke double by Johnny Rucker of the New York Giants—a hard grounder that bounced off second-baseman Carvel Rowell's head into center field—which drove in two of the three 12th-inning runs with which the Terrymen won, 3-0. Cliff Melton pitched six-hit ball for the winners.

In another night encounter the Cincinnati Reds teed off on Charlie Root for five hits and five runs in the first inning and went on to rout the Chicago Cubs, 7-1. Elmer Riddle, in spreading the Cubs' seven hits, marked up victory No. 8. He hasn't lost one yet. The only run off him last night came on a four-bagger by Clyde McCullough.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .404; Heath, Cleveland, .375.
Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 66; Williams and Di Maggio, Boston, 65.
Runs Batted In—Keller, New York, 66; Di Maggio, New York, and York, Detroit, 60.
Hits—Heath, Cleveland, 99; Di Maggio, New York, 96.
Doubles—Di Maggio, Boston, 24; Boudreau, Cleveland, 23.
Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, 10; Travis, Washington, 8.
Home Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 17; Johnson, Philadelphia, York, Detroit, and Keller, New York, 16.
Stolen Bases—Kuhel, Chicago, 10; Case, Washington, 9.
Pitching—Benton, Detroit, and Ryba, Boston, 5-1; Feller, Cleveland, 16-4.

National League

Batting—Mize, St. Louis, .357; Reiser, Brooklyn, .355.
Runs—Moore, St. Louis, 59; Reiser, Brooklyn, and Hack, Chicago, 54.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 57; Ott, New York, 51.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 91; Moore, St. Louis, 89.
Doubles—Dallessandro, Chicago, 23; Reiser, Brooklyn, and F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 20.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 7; Moore, Boston, 6.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 18; Camilli, Brooklyn, 15.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 10; Reese, Brooklyn, Hopp, St. Louis, and Handley, Pittsburgh, 7.
Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 8-0; Nahem and Krist, St. Louis, 5-0.

Zeke Bonura to Remain At Camp Shelby, Miss.

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. (AP) — Capt. V. N. Rollo, reception center adjutant, announced that Zeke Bonura, former major league first baseman inducted into the service June 19, would remain at Camp Shelby as assistant to the athletic officer.

Potter to Red Sox

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Athletics have announced the sale of right-hand pitcher Nelson Potter to the Boston Red Sox for the waiver price of $7,500.

Potter, who won nine and lost 14 game a year ago, has disappointed this season. He has been used mostly in relief and has not pitched since June 14.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	47	23	.671	....
Brooklyn	47	23	.671	....
New York	37	30	.552	8½
Cincinnati	36	33	.522	10½
Pittsburgh	28	33	.459	14½
Chicago	31	39	.443	16
Boston	24	39	.381	19½
Philadelphia	19	49	.279	27

Results June 30

Cincinnati 7, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 9, Philadelphia 2.
New York 3, Boston 0. (12 inns.)
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 3.

Pole Vaulter At Best With Light Weight

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—The loss of 20 pounds from his six-foot frame has meant to Cornelius Warmerdam the difference between being just a very good pole vaulter and being the only man in track and field history who has vaulted 15 feet.

Two years ago Warmerdam weighed 185, and at that weight rarely was going better than 14 feet 6 inches. Last spring he trimmed down to 165 pounds, and since then has cleared 15 feet or better nine times, seven times in competition.

His best height, the as yet unofficial world record, is 15ft. 5¾in., which he attained in the Compton (Calif.) invitation meet several weeks ago. In retaining his national A. A. U. title at Philadelphia, he didn't miss at any height as he went up to win the event with a 15-foot leap, and almost surely cleared 15ft. 5¾in. several times more.

Dutch tried three times at 15 feet 7. On each occasion, following his upward flight through a strong pair of field glasses, he appeared to have cleared the cross-bar going up, only to brush it off with the front of his jersey as he started down again.

The California school teacher's training methods seem unorthodox.

He and his wife took 10 days for the auto trip from the west coast to Philadelphia. During that time Warmerdam took four workouts, yet only once did he do any actual vaulting. Usually he merely limbered up on the track. When they were available, he went over the hurdles, since this helped keep his timing co-ordinated.

When he does practice vaulting, he never tries for excessive height. Usually he aims at a modest 14 feet, or perhaps 14 feet 6. He has, in other words, perfected his own peculiar technique to such an extent that he needs little more than to be limber to start cracking records right and left.

Every Man a Coach

Flying Cadets at Randolph Field, Texas, giant U. S. Army Air Corps basic flight school, started recently on a new calisthenics and sports program designed not only for exercise but also for sports training and supervisory experience.

Officers of the Cadet detachment who evolved the system said each lower class group will be divided into four sections and will study boxing, swimming and tumbling in successive weeks so that each group will get the same amount of instruction in each sport.

Upper classmen who have previous experience will maintain supervision and be instructors, getting not only their own exercise but also learning how to handle men, a knowledge which will help them when they become officers in the Air Corps.

The daily routine will start with 15 minutes of regular calisthenics, and will include 45 minutes of the sports activities.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Elmer Riddle, Reds — Scattered Cubs' seven hits and didn't walk a man in gaining eighth straight victory.

Maurice Van Robays, Pirates—Hit triple in third drove in deciding runs against Cardinals.

Cliff Melton, Giants — Pitched six-hit, 12-inning shutout against Braves and started winning rally with single.

Pete Reiser and Cookie Lavagetto, Dodgers—Led 10-hit attack on Phillies, Reiser with homer and triple, Lavagetto with three singles that drove in as many runs.

Joe Kuhel, White Sox—Hit home run in fifth, then singled in ninth to touch off winning drive against Tigers.

Joe Grace, Browns — Belted four-bagger, double and single that helped beat Bob Feller and Indians.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 30

International League
Jersey City 14, Baltimore 7. (Only game scheduled.)

American Association
Louisville 6, Toledo 1.
Columbus 6, Indianapolis 0.
Minneapolis 4, Milwaukee 1.
Kansas City 9, St. Paul 7.

Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.

Texas League
Dallas 3, Oklahoma City 1.
Fort Worth 6, Tulsa 0.
Shreveport 4, San Antonio 3. (Only games.)

Southern Association
Birmingham at Atlanta, wet grounds. (Only game.)

Eastern League
Hartford 6, Elmira 2.
Albany 4, Wilkes-Barre 2.
Scranton at Binghamton, rain.
Williamsport at Springfield, rain.

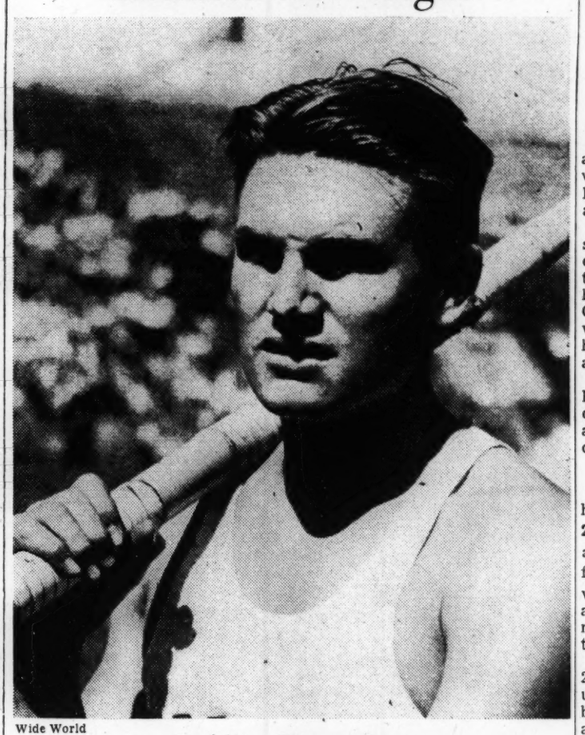
American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	42	26	.618	....
Cleveland	42	30	.583	2
Boston	36	30	.545	5
Chicago	36	32	.529	6
Detroit	35	36	.496	8½
Philadelphia	32	36	.471	10
Washington	26	42	.382	16
St. Louis	24	41	.370	16½

Results June 30

Chicago 7, Detroit 6.
St. Louis 12, Cleveland 6.
Only games scheduled.

Reduces for Height



Wide World

Cornelius Warmerdam

The newest sensation among pole vaulters from California has decided that reduced weight enhances higher soaring possibilities and has cut his poundage from 185 to 165 and now drops over the cross bar at world-record altitudes.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

American League All-Stars

That the New York Yankees once again will play a leading role in the ninth annual All-Star classic became evident this afternoon with the release of the complete American League squad by the Associated Press. Of the 25 players who will assemble at Briggs Stadium, Detroit, on July 8th to carry the junior circuit colors against the National League, six will be wearing Yankee uniforms. On the coaching lines, probably at third base, will be Art Fletcher, another fellow who earns his living on the banks of the Harlem River.

Joe McCarthy is sending Red Ruffing, Marius Russo, Bill Dickey, Joe Gordon, Charley Keller and Joe Di Maggio to the automobile city next week, a hint that rival managers think more of the Yankees in this hot American League pennant scramble than they do of the Indians and Red Sox.

Five Red Sox

Next in line behind the Yanks are the Red Sox, with Joe Cronin, Bobby Doerr, Jimmy Foxx, Dom Di Maggio and Teddy Williams slated to make the trip. Cleveland, flag favorites in the West, will send Bob Feller, Ken Keltner, Lou Boudreau and Mickey Heath. Trailing are the White Sox and Tigers with three apiece, Washington with two, and Philadelphia and St. Louis with one each. The list includes seven pitchers, three catchers, nine infielders and six outfielders.

As usual, the junior league will be strong on the power side. If Manager Del Baker desires, he can start a team of inflated averages right down the line. Ted Williams, the left fielder, has been over the .400 level since May 25th. Joe Di Maggio is in the greatest hitting streak of his career and has now gone over .350. Heath has been the lone threat to the lofty Williams perch for several weeks. At the moment Mickey is around .375. Roy Cullenbine, the St. Louis player on the squad, is around .360. Dom Di Maggio is over .300 and sensational on defense. Keller, after a slow start, is finding his stride.

Foxx or York

Whether it's Foxx or Rudy York of the Tigers on first base, the National League will need to be careful. Both gentlemen are high in extra base hits and run production, and always will be as long as they can walk up to the plate with bats in their hands. In Doerr and Gordon, Baker will have two of the best young second sackers of modern baseball. The averages are misleading at the moment, because both have driven in a flock of runs despite their inability to get up over .300. The shortstops will be Cronin, Boudreau and Luke Appling of the White Sox. Cronin is leading this trio in batting, but Baker is more likely to start young Boudreau, the league's number one man at the berth.

To complete the infield, Baker will have Ken Keltner and Cecil Travis of Washington. Travis is having a great year, alternating between shortstop and third at Griffith Stadium. But in an All-Star Game he belongs at the hot corner. Frank Hayes of the A's, Birdie Tebbetts of Detroit and Dickey will take care of the catching.

In Bob Feller, the Harridge league owns the leading pitcher in baseball. No hurler the Frick circuit can name will match Master Bob's torrid pace. Moving in the direction of 30 victories, he reached the halfway mark a week ahead of midseason. For three innings he could stand the Nationals on their collective heads. The Cleveland fireballer is sure to get in there for at least one third of the way—perhaps longer if he works the last three and the game goes into overtime.

Aside from Feller, Baker can toss the names in a hat and pick his men. Along with Ruffing and Russo there will be Al Benton of the Tigers, Sid Hudson of Washington, and Thornton Lee and Ed Smith of the White Sox. Of this group, Benton has the most attractive record, but he compiled it out of the bull pen. Lee is Baker's best man if he needs a southpaw. Ruffing has started slow this spring but is now doing all right and will probably get in there for a while. By the way: what's the matter with Ted Lyons?

Marvin Ward Tuning Game For National Golf Title

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash—Marvin (Bud) Ward, Spokane's contribution to amateur golf, is out to regain the national amateur championship he won in 1939, but lost in 1940. Ward has been playing at the peak of his game this early summer, and now holds the Pacific Northwest amateur trophy as proof that he is ready for future laurels.

In winning the Northwest championship, Ward had to defeat the strongest field ever entered in this tournament. But win it he did, in a convincing manner. It was true that the tourney was played over his home course, the Spokane Country club, but this advantage was counteracted by the fact that he was "under pressure" continually as the favorite.

He refused to be dismayed when he shot a 76 in the first day of qualifying, and came back with a 73 in the second round and easily qualified to begin match play.

Defeated Givan

In the first match, Ward defeated his home townsman, Al Appleton, 2 and 1. The second match was against Seattle's Harry Givan, former Walker Cup star, and Ward was saved from defeat only by the ability to make birdies when needed. After 14 holes these two top-notch golfers were all even.

On the 15th, Ward rolled in a 25-foot putt for a birdie, to go 1 up, and was forced to make a birdie 4 on the 16th hole, as Givan also birdied. However, Ward managed to halve the final two holes and take the match, 1 up, to enter the quarterfinals.

Ward defeated Ward Wortman of Spokane in the quarters, and then again showed "pressure" golf by eliminating Tacoma's Chuck Hunter, 1 up in a 36-hole semi-final. Hunter had a 2-up lead with only nine holes to play, when Ward started his rally.

Rolled in Long Putt

The former national champion sank a long putt for a birdie 2 on the 28th hole, and followed it with a birdie 4 on the long dogleg 29th hole, to even the match. A birdie 4 on the 34th gave Ward a 1-up lead. Hunter made a great bid to even the match by pitching to within four feet of the pin on his second shot at the final hole. Ward was 18 feet past the hole with his second, but rolled in the long putt for a birdie 3 and the match.

The final round was easier for Ward, as he smothered Pat Palacio of San Francisco, 7 and 6. Despite playing in the rain, Ward scored a two-under-par 70 for the first 18 holes.

In the women's Pacific Northwest championship played during the same week, national champion Betty Jameson proved far too good for the field. Miss Jameson blasted her way through all competition, winding up with a course competitive record in defeating Portland's young Sissy Green, 6 and 5, in the final round.

Miss Jameson established a 5-up lead with a one-under men's par 35 on the first nine of the last round, and then came home in 40 fora 75, to set the record.

Miss Green, a junior player from the Rose City, looked like a future winner. Only 16 years old, she won the Oregon State women's championship recently, and displayed a well-rounded game in getting to the Northwest finals. In a semi-final match, Miss Green defeated five-time Northwest champion, Marian McDougall.

The feature attraction of the tourney was not Ward, Miss Jameson or Miss Green. It was Hollywood's Bing Crosby, who drew the biggest following and helped make the tourney a final success.

Although Bing was defeated in a first round match by Spokane's Marsh Hammond, the likeable movie star showed he was no prima-donna by coming back the next day to play in the first consolation flight. He lasted until the second round, and left for another golf tourney after being defeated.

* * *

Henry Prusoff, the nation's eighth ranking tennis player who is doing his network in hometown Seattle this year, won an important victory recently—at least it was important to Prusoff.

While he has defeated National Champion Don McNeill, Bobby Riggs and many other stars, Prusoff was not champion of his own town. But he corrected that in the 1941 Seattle city tournament, by winning the men's singles title from Tacoma's Dick Bennett, 6-2, 9-7, 6-3.

Bennett, former national intercollegiate doubles champion with Paul Newton, gave Prusoff a hard battle in the finals, but the powerful Seattle player was playing at the peak of his game. By mixing his famous spin shots with a deft drop-shot, Prusoff succeeded in defeating his steady opponent.

B. C.

Draft Keeps Golf Match Play to 32

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 1 (AP)—The draft and other national defense measures have ripped a tremendous gap in Western Amateur golf tournament ranks this year.

The field for the 42nd running of the event, beginning at peak-hemmed Broadmoor today with the first half of the 36-hole qualifying round, is by far the smallest in modern times for this meet, generally regarded as second only to the national for Simon-pure linksmen.

With some eleventh hour entries expected, only 56 players had signed up last night for the meet in which Marvin (Bud) Ward, stocky, curly-haired former U. S. amateur king from Spokane, Wash., is defending his title.

32 in Match Play

Consequently, only Ward and 31 rivals will enter match play Thursday instead of the usual 64-player bracket. One set of 18-hole matches will be played Thursday and two Friday to determine the four swatters for Saturday's 36-hole semifinals.

Officials traced the slender field—contrasted with the 120 at Minneapolis last year—to selective service, work jobs of importance to national defense and the disinclination of many players to go to the expense of traveling to the tournament.

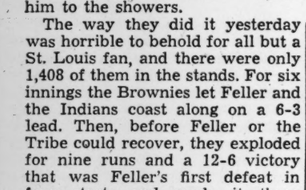
Theodore C. Butz of Chicago, President of the Western Golf Association, said "this is the first big amateur tournament since the draft law became effective and we've been anxious to see what effect selective service might have on golf."

Crosby Entered

Ward stuck close to par 70 in a friendly round with singer Bing Crosby, Ed Dudley, Broadmoor professional, and L. B. (Bud) Maytag, washing machine heir.

Crosby is entered, along with tennis pro Ellsworth Vines, Dutch Clark, coach of the Cleveland Rams pro eleven; Frank Stranahan, 18-year-old Trans-Mississippi champion from Toledo, Ohio; Ray Brownell of Stanford University, runner-up in last week's national intercollegiates, and Rodney Bliss of Omaha, a finalist when the Western was held here in 1935.

Ward and Harry Todd, tall Dallas veteran who won this tournament two years ago, may be the two to fight it out in Sunday's 36-hole finals. Todd knows the rolling course from frequent past tournaments and said he was putting well on the exacting greens.



ENGLAND

LONDON

33 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11.
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Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Lucy Milligan Warns U.S. Women: "Nation's Economic Future Is in Your Hands"

By Elizabeth Richey Dessez

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Economics, like charity, begins at home."

This was the startling statement made recently by Mrs. Lucy R. Milligan—Director of the Women's Division of the National Association of Manufacturers, and President of the National Council of Women. She voiced an arresting truth. And the interpretation of this truth to the women of the United States will be a vital part of the defense program of the N. A. M.—the organization which speaks for industry.

When I first heard that Mrs. Milligan had become a high official of the N. A. M., I called to ask her how she had ever managed to crash the gates of that male citadel; for the National Association of Manufacturers has always been as masculine as the United States Navy. It has regarded women as consumers only.

Today the picture has suddenly changed. The N. A. M. not only has women members, but has women sitting on important committees and taking part in panel discussions.

Mrs. Milligan told me that she did not force the gates of the National Association of Manufacturers. "I did not even knock for admittance," she smiled. "The gates opened from the inside and I was invited in."

N. A. M. Had Appraised Situation

It occurred in this way. Long before American industry came into the defense program, the N. A. M. had made a candid appraisal of the economic situation the world over. It saw that our economic system, based on free enterprise, must continue at all costs if the United States were to survive. Tolerance must be preserved, inertia and subversive propaganda combatted. It saw, furthermore, that here was a job for the whole Nation—women as well as men. It knew how to reach the men. It knew, in a measure, how the men were thinking. But what of the women? How were they thinking? How well were they informed? Did they comprehend the system of free enterprise, so essential to our American heritage of freedom? Could their co-operation be enlisted in this war for economic survival? These questions and many others were put suddenly to Mrs. Milligan.

The National Association of Manufacturers could have chosen no wiser, better informed advisor. Lucy Milligan knows her United States. And the women of America know her. As President of the National Council of Women and as chairman serving other national organizations, she has traveled all over this country. Moreover, long before her public work started she had been well informed regarding women's work and progress. As the daughter of the beloved Anna Steese Richardson, she had had a grandstand seat all her life from which to view the feminist trends.

Women Need a Clearer View

On a spring day in 1939 Mrs. Milligan accepted the invitation to meet a committee of the N. A. M. She told that group of industrial leaders that the women of America were eager to serve the country in every possible way—that their patriotism was of the highest order. But that, in her opinion, they had lost contact with the economic system of the country. They were not informed regarding it, nor did they realize its importance to the preservation of the American way of life. "We women need to regain the clear view we had when life was less complex," she assured her audience, "the place we had when industry was largely in the home and in the shop around the corner."

Mrs. Milligan answered a barrage of questions, and went back home. Nothing was farther from her thought than a post with the N. A. M. But with startling suddenness she found herself installed in the organization's national headquarters in New York—developing the program she had herself suggested.

The function of the Women's Division of the N. A. M. is one of twofold interpretation. Through it the aims of our economic system are interpreted to the women of the country; and, in turn, the attitudes and interests of women are interpreted to the producers.

The importance of the first part of this program is obvious. That of the latter part is equally vital. In breaking down a barrier between men and women, built up in industry's rapid expansion, Mrs. Milligan is helping to bring about unity and co-ordinated effort. This second part of her work is comparatively simple, for daily contact with her confreres in the N. A. M. affords opportunities for discussion of women's attitudes as well as major consideration of policy and objective.

Reaches Millions

The outreaches of the Women's Division are tremendous. A critic has said that Lucy Milligan employs every known device for communication except carrier pigeons. She does not contradict the statement. On the contrary, she admits an ambition to reach every woman in the United States, organized, unorganized and disorganized. And with the assistance of the nation-wide Home and Industry Committee of the N. A. M., millions are being reached. Every week radio programs are sent out from Radio City to be broadcast from 375 stations; each week a woman's column is sent to 1,500 papers with local circulation. Speakers appear before large and small audiences all over the country.

The "Primer for Americans" is perhaps the outstanding achievement of the Women's Division. For Lucy Milligan it is a dream come true. This 80-page study program for women's groups presents an array of thought-provoking facts that enables anyone to evaluate the role the free enterprise system plays in our lives—and will play in those of our children and our children's children if we preserve it.

Whatever the medium through which Mrs. Milligan's department reaches American women, the theme is always the same: Economics Begins at Home. She knows that our national defense is not alone in ships and guns, in planes and bombs, but in the home—in every home in America.

Meaning of Economics

"Did you ever look up the word economic in the dictionary?" Mrs. Milligan asked me. I hadn't. Have you? Here are two meanings: "The science of managing a home or a household," and "The art of regulating receipts and expenditures." The dictionary I consulted—a large unabridged edition—observed that the plural form of the word is most common, but the word is singular in meaning and construction.

"Let us study and apply this science and this art in our homes and also in our communities," Mrs. Milligan urges. "I do not exaggerate when I say that we American women hold the destiny of the Nation in our hands. We are the home-front guards. We spend 85 per cent of the national income—that gigantic sum that is simply the net income of my family and yours and of our friends and neighbors. If we spend wisely, we help the national economy. If we save and invest, we help to make jobs to create income for others and for ourselves. If we are wasteful—if we withhold and do not invest—we weaken the national economy. We become a negative rather than a positive force."

Mrs. Milligan continued: "We must work at being citizens. We must look after our own communities. Every village, town, county or State is a unit of democracy. Let us take part in local elections. Let us watch the spending of our tax money as we watch our household budget. There is a full-time job in the community for lots of women who are asking, 'What can I do?' When responsible citizens run a community, corrupt politicians lose their jobs and their power."

A former president of the N. A. M. has pictured our freedom as resting on a tripod. One leg is our representative democracy; one is our civil and religious liberty, and the third is free private enterprise. If one leg is broken, the whole goes and our freedom has nothing to rest on.

The Three-Legged Stool

"I like to think of this stool as the one that used to stand in my grandmother's kitchen in western Massachusetts," Mrs. Milligan said. "It was handmade, sturdy, strong and unshakable. It was hewn from oak, and had a patina that came from age and use. One leg was as strong as the other.

"Women support two legs of that stool," she continued earnestly. "They comprehend and uphold free speech, a free press and the right to worship God as one's conscience directs. They defend representative government. Even the woman who does not always bother to go to the polls will defend her right to vote. But few women are even aware of the importance of free enterprise that preserves individual initiative and the right to acquire and own property. Women must grasp this third principle in our American Way. They must support that third leg of freedom's stool."

Mrs. Milligan paused, then resumed: "Wherever totalitarian rule exists this third leg of the stool is promptly smashed—ruthlessly demolished. Young people no longer have any choice about the work they will do in their lives. Men lose all they have created in a lifetime of work. Women are driven from the homes they love. We cannot let that happen in this free America."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Burt Mader

Mrs. Lucy R. Milligan—Director of the Women's Division of the National Association of Manufacturers and President of the National Council of Women.

Salads Take the Spotlight On Summer Menus

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the first hint of torrid days, salads take the spotlight once more. Not only is salad an American favorite, but you can find just the right one for any occasion.

During the summer our specialty is a bowl salad. We use a wooden bowl, well seasoned and carefully preserved. If you have a wooden salad bowl, treat it carefully; it is well worth the effort. The wood develops a fine patina with age, and the flavor of garlic rubbed into the wood is preserved if the bowl is not washed. Drain the bowl each time after it is used. Rub dry with absorbent paper and polish with waxed paper. This also keeps the bowl from cracking. If it is made of unfinished wood, rub the inside thoroughly with olive oil and dry out before using the first time. If possible, keep one for green salads alone. Large pottery, china, or glass bowls may be used if preferred, especially for meat, fish, fruit, or other salads mixed with mayonnaise. Chill the bowl before the salad is added.

The foundation of the bowl salad is crisp, well chilled greens. Use as many as are available. Watercress, lettuce, romaine, escarole, chicory, and red or white cabbage are always good. Be sure that they are perfectly dry, because the water which clings to them dilutes the dressing, spoiling the perfection of its flavor.

The best way to care for greens is to wash them well when you bring them home from the market. Shake them to remove excess water and pat dry with absorbent toweling. Store in a hydrator in the refrigerator until time to use them. If you do not have a hydrator (and you can buy one for a small sum in any dime store), use a canister or other tight-lidded container. Then shred or tear the greens into a bowl. Greens should not be cut.

Your own tastes are a good guide to the ingredients of a bowl salad. Here is our favorite summer supper menu and the recipe for our bowl salad.

Summer Supper Menu

Tray of Assorted Fruit Juices
California Chef's Salad Bowl
Hot Cornbread Squares
Fresh Berry Pie

California Chef's Salad Bowl

½ head romaine
½ head lettuce
½ head chicory
1 bunch watercress
6 scallions, thinly sliced
10 radishes, thinly sliced
1 seedless orange, thinly sliced
3 tomatoes, quartered
¼ to ½ pound American cheese cut in thin sticks
1 cup boiled ham or cooked chicken, cut in thin sticks

Tear greens into bowl. Add other vegetables and cheese, ham, or chicken. Pour over French dressing and toss lightly with a spoon and fork until all ingredients are well coated with dressing. Use just enough dressing to coat the salad ingredients without leaving a pool at the bottom the bowl. Serves 8 to 10. Reduce amounts of ingredients for smaller salad.

French dressing is a permanent item in our refrigerator. We make it up as needed and keep it on hand in a well corked bottle. Our favorite recipe for a dressing to be used on vegetable salads is given below. If you like a less highly seasoned dressing, omit some of the condiments.

French Dressing

1 tablespoon onion, grated
1 cup vinegar or lemon juice
2 cups salad oil
½ tablespoon A-1 or Worcestershire sauce
2 tablespoons chili sauce
½ teaspoon paprika
Dash of Tabasco sauce
1½ teaspoons salt
⅛ teaspoon black pepper
1 tablespoon prepared mustard
¼ teaspoon celery salt

Combine ingredients in a bowl and mix thoroughly with a beater, or combine ingredients in a jar with a tightly fitting lid and shake thoroughly. Makes 3 cups.

Career as Private Secretary Demands Many Talents, an Expert Declares

By Hazel Cropsey

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"And I got the job!"

Dorothy Donnelly, secretary to Clarence Francis, president of the General Foods Corporation, aroused my wonder. She was not cast in the accepted mold of the typical self-effacing secretary. She was an individual, as well as the very able secretary that she must necessarily be to hold such a responsible position.

"But tell me, Miss Donnelly," I persisted, "*how* did you get it?"

"It seemed to be mere chance that brought me to Mr. Francis—who at that time was national sales manager of the Postum Cereal Company. It happened this way.

"I had heard of an opening with one of the large advertising agencies. But when I called to investigate it, I found that the position had been filled. However, the man to whom I talked said that someone he knew was looking for a secretary, so he 'phoned and arranged the interview with Mr. Francis. And I got the job."

Miss Donnelly apparently had not assayed just what in herself had induced an utter stranger to go to so much trouble, nor did she appear to surmise how remarkable it was for her to be accepted immediately, when there must have been many other applicants.

"That was in 1925," she continued. "In 1927 the company became the Postum Company, Inc.; and in 1929 the General Foods Corporation was formed and Mr. Francis was made vice-president in charge of sales. In December, 1931, he was made executive vice-president, serving until December, 1935, when he became president. And here we are," she lightly concluded.

"Then you've been with Mr. Francis 16 years," I said. "Do you advise staying in one place?"

"All I can say is," Miss Donnelly replied, "that in those 16 years I've seen many girls change jobs, and in very few cases have they gotten further by doing so. Every change means beginning over and throwing away all that a girl has built up. On the other hand, though, if a girl finds she is in a dead end, she shouldn't be afraid to change."

Essential Secretarial Qualities

"What do you feel is the most important quality for a secretary?" I questioned.

"First of all," she stated after a moment's thought, "I'd put technical knowledge of one's work. No matter what else a girl has, if she hasn't that, she can't do her job satisfactorily. I feel that the best thing that ever happened to me was the boring writing of short paragraphs back in the business college in St. Louis where I was trained. There we had to transcribe newspaper editorials which called for a varied vocabulary, after writing them perfectly a hundred times in shorthand. We had to be able to write them backwards in shorthand, too, and then transcribe those notes literally word for word. That was the best kind of training for any job we might take later.

"Then along with that technical knowledge, in importance, I'd put interest in the peculiar aspects of the particular business with which a girl is associated. By that I mean that she must be actively interested in the business, and not just pretend to be so from nine to five."

"Do you mean that a girl should actually study the business and understand all its ramifications, whether they be technical processes, or clients, or customers?" I asked.

Know the Business

"Yes," Miss Donnelly stated firmly, "I do. She must know all the details and all the people concerned, whether within the firm or outside it. Also, it helps if she knows the legal and financial setup thoroughly."

"If she can't accomplish both things at once," I interrupted, "should she familiarize herself with the public with which the company deals—or the organization itself?"

"Well, of course, if a girl really loves her company, it is no 'work' at all to familiarize herself with the organization. The personnel becomes like a part of her family, and each member holds a particular interest for her. That is true, too, of the company's properties, products, plants, policies, financial setup, etc.

"On the other hand, it is very important, and pleasantly so, to know the fine people with whom the company deals—customers, stockholders, manufacturers, and the hundreds of people who come to one's desk on their way to see the president."

A Public Relations Job

"In other words, a secretary is really doing a public relations job," I interposed, "isn't she?"

"Yes, she is," Miss Donnelly replied. "And right there are demanded tact, cordiality, poise—all the qualities that one employs in meeting people anywhere." I could guess how efficiently she handled that side of her work from the graciousness, friendliness, and patience she showed me that afternoon.

"That brings up something else I've thought about," she went on with an animation that indicated how much thought she had given it. "It's so necessary to be cheerful about one's work. A secretary should never carry over into the office any problems or worries she may have outside. If she doesn't leave those behind her when she gets to the office, their effect is bound to show itself during the day."

Apropos of that, Miss Donnelly told of a surprise telephone test put on a year or so ago. No one was warned of it in advance. Quite as if it were a matter of routine, a very difficult stranger got on the wire and demanded to talk to one of the executives personally. He would not take no for an answer, although he refused to state why he was calling. Only extreme courtesy and patience finally won him over. It wasn't until later that the two girls at General Foods who had handled the call discovered that they had been accorded a high rating!

One other very important phase of the day's work is to be sure that the people coming to see Mr. Francis personally get what they want. Instead of thinking of herself as "buffer" between the public and the chief executive of General Foods, Miss Donnelly feels that hers is the direct responsibility of bringing together callers (who have a legitimate errand) and the president. Or, if it develops that the caller's errand relates to a department other than the president's, she will make it easy and agreeable for the one calling to see the right person.

In other words, she does not consider it in her province to "keep people out." Rather she considers it her job to see to it that each caller is given a courteous reception and the proper attention.

Grooming Plays Its Part

"A secretary's grooming is important too, isn't it?" I prompted. I remembered the favorable impression Miss Donnelly's appearance had created when she came out to greet me.

"Yes," she agreed. "That's part of her relation with the public. I try not to go in for clothes that are too stereotyped, yet I must avoid the even worse mistake of overdressing. But a woman's clothes can be interesting and attractive and not be too extreme or ornate. And, of course, the rudiments of grooming—cleanliness and neatness—go without saying."

Miss Donnelly's simple brown and white printed silk dress, beautifully matched with tailored brown suede pumps, and brown accessories, was evidently selected with great care; and not only did it become Miss Donnelly, it also harmonized with the homelike atmosphere of the president's suite of offices, with its green carpeting, brown walnut furniture, and soft silk drapes.

Apparently, initiative and resourcefulness are also an important part of the framework of secretarial success. Miss Donnelly showed me indices and lists she had made up and which she kept in her desk for celerity in producing information. And later we went into Mr. Francis' office and looked at several fascinating scrapbooks she had thoughtfully prepared of clippings, snapshots, speeches, and all the doings of the year in the life of her superior. She only remarked with a smile, "When I showed one to Mr. Francis at the end of the year he said, 'Did I really make that speech?'" Evidently the same modesty coupled with efficiency characterizes the president of General Foods Corporation as well as his secretary.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics—public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Sing a Song of Soufflé Kitchen Full of Wry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

Ladies, ladies, I rise to speak on a subject important to you and me. An important event I know you'll agree though it happens only occasionally.

I speak of that day when hubby comes home right smack in the middle of the afternoon, with a box of candy—(Oh, oh, what now?) while gaily whistling the latest tune.

Then he says so sweetly, "My dear, tonight I shall get the dinner for you and me. You stay on the porch and don't you move. I'll do quite well by myself," says he. "I saw a 'receipt' on the Women's Page and that is the dish I'll try today; it sounds so simple, a dozen eggs well beaten, and presto! a fine soufflé."

Then he sheds his coat and away he goes with never a question and never a doubt. And you sit quite still and try to be the kind of wife you read about. But every sound as it comes to you is a sound you know, alas, too well! That tiny "plop" was a venturesome egg that rolled from the table. As it fell, it probably left a telltale mark down a trouser leg. "He's such a boy," you fondly murmur while trying to act—well, at least a little like Myrna Loy.

When the oven door bangs on a dozen eggs, you need no television to know that depression has set in. You figure with long division, but the budget totters and falls supine—as that soufflé must be doing. But you sit quite still, as a good wife should. That gurgle is something stewing.

Soon the sounds grow less and the scents grow more (there's something burned to a crisp). And out to the "restful" porch where you sit comes a wandering, blue-white wisp of innocent smoke that seems to say, "We escaped from the chaos yonder." And you long to escape, but you hold your ground, and "restfully" sit and ponder—on the ways of a man. But soon you sense a quiet—a benediction! With ear to the ground and nose to the wind you gather a sound conviction. A garbage can slams, and then you hear a shower bath's grateful splutter. And that is precisely the time to go in and explore the clutter.

Your toss-up salad is all prepared and waiting—you made it early, and left it to chill, and there it stands, the celery crisp and curly, right on the ice, and beside it, hash all chopped and ready to brown. You lay the table out on the porch, —in a moment he'll be down. . .

So I challenge you, ladies. And I suggest that we launch a great offensive. Let's meet this crucial testing time with something that's defensive. An appeal to the Editors might help. We could ask them, every one, to cease from printing recipes telling just how it's done. But if they still must print them, if they'd just leave out soufflés—at least the kind that needs twelve eggs—we might stave off "those days." **Prue**

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted.

Did You Ever Try Corresponding With Your Maid?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Did you ever try running your household by correspondence? Silly? Not at all. This is how it works:

Your maid is setting the dining-room table. You happen to be in the living room and notice distinctly that there are little kitties of dust under the bookcase. Your first thought is to rush out to the kitchen and mention it — before you forget. This means either your treasure is going to leave what she is doing to attend to the dust, which is certainly a waste of energy, or that she is going to continue in the dining room and possibly forget, before she does the living room in the morning, that you have ever mentioned such a thing. This isn't careless thoughtlessness either. It's just plain forgetfulness, in which both you and she indulge upon occasions.

Now pretend instead, that you had a pad and pencil conveniently located, and that you jotted down the simple fact that you had noticed the dust. You would get it off your chest, the maid would find the note—and remedy the matter when she came into the living room the next morning. More efficient? Of course. Let's take another instance. You find that the soup is too thin—not perhaps too thin for some people, but after all, this is your house and you like your soup thick. Instead of speaking immediately to the nice person in your kitchen, who may have taken great pains with that soup, make your notations to guide her the next time she embarks upon the making of your favorite cream-of-mushroom.

A correspondence is not a very good one when it's all one-sided. There are undoubtedly things your maid would like to say to you, too. Encourage her to jot down on her pad what is on her mind. Instead of letting her interrupt you when you are in the midst of figuring out your monthly accounts, to ask whether you prefer that she flavor the apple pie with nutmeg or cinnamon, or to tell you that her best uniform is wearing thin, let her make a note of such matters on paper.

Like all correspondence, this can be carried to ridiculous extremes. Perhaps the guests are about to arrive when the dust is discovered, or the apple pie is in preparation when the problem of seasoning arises. In these cases, would it not be wise for you to get after that dust yourself, and for the cook to use her own judgment? Jot down the items, yes. But have an understanding with your worthy cohort in this business of running a house, that when she does do what she thinks best, the result will not be criticized with the question, "But why didn't you ask me?" or, on her part, with, "Why didn't you tell me?"

All this does not mean, of course, that you can get by with a great deal more on paper than you can by talking. You will have to be just as tactful, just as courteous as ever, and you can't hurl extra duties upon a helper and expect her to like it any better via correspondence than by word of mouth.

Hope Ranslow Bennett

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Commerce and Finance

Defense Leaders Predict Rationing Along With Price Control

Business and Industry

Flour Mills' Machine Shops Aiding Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As consumers adjust themselves to a curtailment in the production of such durable goods as automobiles and refrigerators, they may be further confronted with the encroachment of defense production upon the supply and quality of non-durable goods such as food and clothing, according to the current issue of Business Week.

Developments of recent weeks among Minneapolis flour milling companies may give a possible foretaste of things to come, states the magazine. The largest of these companies are turning their machine shop facilities over to defense work. As yet, however, the article points out, any curtailment in flour production or consumption arising from defense work by millers is in the future, since the industry has capacity estimated at 30 per cent above potential domestic and export requirements.

Pillsbury, General Mills

Among the flour mills mentioned are Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. and General Mills, Inc. Pillsbury has taken its 25-man machine shops off maintenance of its milling equipment and is now working 24 hours a day, 7 days a week on subcontracts for naval antiaircraft 5-in. ordnance components for Northern Pump Co., Minnesota's largest defense industry.

Some of the gun-mount parts, especially ring gear castings above 100 in. diameter are too large for any of Northern Pump's machine tools to handle, and it would take months or years to get the requisite equipment. Since Pillsbury's maintenance shop has two huge machine tools, originally installed for keying drive shafts and centerboring waterwheel gears, the big rings, trunnions, and certain other parts are sent to the flour mill for machining, then returned to the pump plant for further operations.

General Mills, Inc., has gone into defense manufacturing on a far larger scale than Pillsbury, and from a different direction, according to Business Week. General Mills possesses a mechanical development staff which ordinarily designs technical improvements in processing grain, and in all auxiliary plant services such as mechanical handling and automatic packaging. To implement this staff, the company has a machine shop, one of the best in the country for precision work, which has a full range of the most modern machine tools.

On Navy Contracts

Last winter, when Northern Pump Co. moved out of its city plant to its brand-new factory in the suburbs, General Mills bought the old plant. Into this, it has recently transferred its own mechanical development personnel and equipment which were formerly housed in the flour mill. It has increased the force by hiring as many top machine hands as it could obtain. Precisely what this force is doing now is zealously guarded from public knowledge by General Mills, beyond the fact it is working on confidential contracts for the Navy.

Heads of both Pillsbury and General Mills declare they are motivated by a patriotic desire to participate in defense manufacturing, and at the same time admit that their participation is based on plain horse sense. No gift for prophecy was required to recognize that, for the duration, the techniques of making flour, cereals and stock feeds are probably frozen.

Rather than support this expensive and painstaking accumulated staff of engineers and mechanics in relative idleness, General Mills undertook to shift it over to war work. As yet it has not transferred the maintenance mechanical department to defense production. Both companies, however, have in mind the fact that in a milling emergency, it should always be possible to obtain spare parts or repair service from other mills.

Pipe Line Bids Will Be Opened July 11

NEW YORK (AP)—Bids for the laying, welding and construction of the plantation Pipe Line between Baton Rouge, La., and Greensboro, N. C., will be opened in the pipe line company's office at Atlanta, Ga., on July 11, it was announced.

Plantation officials said the bids would probably be awarded the week of July 11. The construction will be in charge of the engineering firm of Ford Bacon and Davis, Inc.

A. T. & T. Expenses of New Issue Total $1,362,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Incidentals can pile up, American Telephone and Telegraph Co.'s new debenture registration statement showed, in its case totaling $1,362,000.

The expense is in connection with the telephone company's $234,000,000 convertible issue and includes $375,000 for accepting and recording subscriptions, $358,000 for preparation and delivery of the debentures and $260,000 for federal stamp taxes.

Robert Hawkins Opens Office

The firm of Robert Hawkins & Co., Inc., has opened offices at 10 Post Office Square, Boston, to deal in municipal bonds. Officers in the new corporation will be Robert F. Hawkins, George T. Curley and W. Frederick Spence, all of whom have been prominently identified with the municipal bond business for many years.

Wage-and-Price Crisis Looms In Congress-Henderson Battle

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—All hands here in lower New York seem to agree that some kind of crisis is approaching in the Administration's handling of the price-and-wage side of the defense program. As Candidate Roosevelt in 1932 told business, "what we need is an economic plan," and the "honeymoon," as Leon Henderson calls it, in which the Administration has been able to smile on wage and farm price advances while doing a piece meal business of pushing commodity prices down is obviously over.

Specifically, the three incompatible Washington policies of (1) raising wages, (2) raising farm prices, and (3) lowering or holding down other prices, have now begun to overlap, and the overlap reveals their innate contradictions. The two conspicuous overlaps are in, first, the automobile industry, where rising wages meet fixed prices-to-be, and in the cotton business, where Leon Henderson has taken up Cotton Ed Smith's dare, on two counts, one by promising to announce a severe cut in the price of cotton seed oil, and the other by actually announcing a severe cut in the prices of six leading lines of cotton cloth or gray goods.

This, the farm bloc is saying, is "a threat to parity income for agriculture . . . this is no time to be fixing prices on farm products that will prevent the farmers from getting their fair share of the rising national income." Says Senator Smith, "Mr. Henderson hasn't any authority to fix prices, except what he claims is authority under an executive order of the President . . . based on a precedent established by President Wilson. . . . We are going to take the reins of Government into our own hands and not leave it in the hands of one man. . . ."

OPACS Faces Dilemma

And Senator Thomas states, "Congress has been laboring and appropriating money for ten years to get farmers parity . . . and just when we get a chance to get prices up we find an agency of the Government alleged or otherwise, driving them down. . . ."

The irrepressible conflict between rising wages and fixed selling prices has come out almost as dramatically in last week's bout between OPACS and Chrysler, in which Chrysler pointed out, in a public release which was unusually readable for a statement from private business, that its proposed price increases just about offset its recent cost increases, and that it was working for defense up to the hilt and virtually at cost.

The impending crisis in the world of prices and wages has been further foreshadowed recently by the rapid speeding up of orders, mandates, warnings, ukases and requests out of OPACS, which have reached a rapid-fire tempo with notes of one sort or another last week regarding prices in autos, railroad car wheels, bread, furniture, rubber tires, cottonseed oil, and cotton cloth.

On Monday SEC was asked to check certain commodity markets. Tuesday the furniture and refrigerator people got notes and a tungsten-steel scrap price schedule was promised. Wednesday Mr. Henderson sounded off against Chrysler, a pig iron schedule was released, car wheel makers were asked to cancel an advance, and carbon black people were asked to come to Washington and explain how come they wanted to up prices. Thursday OPACS put a top on tires and tubes, and Friday it announced it was working on lumber and cottonseed oil maxima. And Saturday the gray goods schedule came out.

Novel, too, was the fact that some of these things affect retail prices for the first time; the additional fact that OPACS found it necessary in the case of tires and tubes to freeze qualities, grades, discounts and concessions in order to freeze prices; and the ominous fact that the cost of living now appears to be advancing faster than wages.

As a result it now appears that a chapter in price control has closed and a new chapter has begun, in which the Administration will have to make some rather painful decisions, and in which it will have to lay down some kind of policy.

The first painful decision will be whether to halt the current wage advance or to give up the effort at price control. Heretofore, there has been a considerable cushion or velvet between wages and prices in the form of large corporation profits resulting from larger volume and the consequent savings on overhead. Steel wages, for instance, could be boosted 10 to 12 per cent without an increase in finished steel prices, at the cost of part of the steel industry's profit gains (before taxes).

Farmers Now the Chosen People

The profit cushion, however, is disappearing, as second-quarter earnings reports are likely to show vividly; many of the major industries have now been running round 100 per cent for some time and the consequent economies on overhead have already been realized by the stockholders and then taken by labor. Further wage advances are very largely (i. e. from 62 per cent up) at the expense of the U. S. Treasury. Demand for many commodities like copper has reached the point where a lid on the price is choking off certain submarginal producers, the cost of whose needed output is more than the official ceiling-price.

The second painful decision must be between permitting further advances in farm prices, and holding down the cost of living. The recent gains of the farm people have only whetted their appetites. They not only want 85 per cent of parity loan values frozen for the duration, but they want the CCC to put the most favorable interpretation on this 85 per cent (i. e. to put the "basis" near the farm instead of near the port) and they want present CCC holdings frozen-in so that future statistics will work to their advantage without statistical hangover from the past. (This is particularly meaningful in cotton, where the latest crop estimates, averaging round 10,500,000 bales as a result of too little rain in the east and too much in the west, are not much larger than current consumption in the United States alone, with the export market thrown to the wolves.) The extent of their wishes can be seen from the fact that they are aggrieved by Leon Henderson's crack-down on cottonseed oil prices though cottonseed oil prices are up from round five cents to round 12 cents in a year.

Thin Margin of Profit

There may be a certain amount of leeway for the Administration to get farm prices up further and still hold grocery costs down somewhat—but the leeway is by this time very thin. The recent earnings statement of Great Atlantic & Pacific, in which it reported earnings of only $19,000,000 on a gross volume of well over $1,000,000,000, is an indication of how thin is the remaining margin of expropriatable middleman's profit.

The little men's markup is a good deal more, but blocking the way to any cut in it are the minimum-mark-up laws of most states, carry-overs of the old pre-war days, plus the vote-raising powers of NARGUS and the fact that, of that horrific difference between farmer's prices and grocery-store prices so much publicised in recent years by consumers' organizations, the overwhelming proportion appears to be economically as well as politically unshrinkeable.

The enormous political hammering of recent years has shown distribution costs to have a Brinnell hardness beyond the percussion power of known political instruments in the present state of the political arts. A good reason pops up every time a leading question is asked about the distribution costs of farm products, and only lack of imagination seems to be the force that pins people to the habit of repeating the questions.

(To be continued)

Congressmen Ask Delay On Price Action

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—A cautious prediction that rationing of consumers' goods might be employed along with "drastic" price control measures to prevent inflation was made yesterday by Leon Henderson and Donald M. Nelson as congressmen voiced new opposition to price-fixing by executive decree.

A score of senators and representatives at a special meeting adopted a resolution "that price-fixing should be postponed until a definite policy has been authorized by Congress, and if and when price-fixing is authorized, it shall also apply to processing costs and prices to the consumers.'

Recent Actions Criticized

The meeting was called by Chairman Smith (D) of South Carolina of the Senate agriculture committee. Senator Smith and other farm state senators have vigorously criticized recent actions by Mr. Henderson as federal price administrator which they view as hampering congressional efforts to insure greater returns to farmers for their crops.

Mr. Henderson and Mr. Nelson, purchasing director, collaborating on an article in the new Harvard Business Review, wrote that although "rationing is repugnant to us," it would provide a "direct clear-cut method by which limited quantities may be distributed equitably among those who need them."

Tire Action Desirable

Some persons might argue that rationing of automobile tires "would be desirable right now" because the government has undertaken to build up a two-year reserve, they said, and the accumulation could be expedited by rationing while at the present time it will not be completed until February, 1944.

Furthermore, they noted, tea and silk should be rationed in order that shipping space used in importing those commodities might be devoted to rubber, tin, Tungsten and other vital defense commodities.

The defense officials expressed belief that "a certain minimum per capita consumption of the few basic commodities is essential to the national efficiency, and this minimum consumption may possibly only be insured by rationing."

"We do not want to have the available essential goods go only to those with the longer pocketbooks," they added.

U. S. Shipments of Oil to French North African Colonies Resumed

WASHINGTON (AP)—American shipments of oil and other vitally needed supplies to French North African colonies—interrupted by Vichy's "collaboration" with Germany in Syria—are to be resumed as a result of a new understanding between the United States, Great Britain and France.

After prolonged diplomatic discussions revolving around the future status of the colonies—strategically located on Africa's Mediterranean shores and possessing several naval bases—the British Naval Authorities at Bermuda have permitted the French oil tanker Scheherazade to resume its voyage from the United States to Casablanca.

A British warship seized the tanker at sea, despite an American-British-French agreement designed to restore normal trade between the United States and Morocco, Tunisia and Algiers, when German warplanes were discovered to be utilizing airbases in French mandated-Syria for attacks on the British forces in Iraq.

While no official statement was issued in Washington or London, it was said in informed quarters here that the shipments would not have been resumed unless Great Britain and the United States had received adequate assurances that General Maxime Weygand's army would not become involved in major military action against the British, and that the North African colonies would not be turned over to the Nazis for military uses.

Union Oil Head Says Press Must Defend Individual Freedom

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., July 1 (AP)—"Freedom of speech is the most important of the liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights. Therefore," says President Reese H. Taylor of the Union Oil Co.;

"It is the duty of every factor of our economy to help maintain a free press, because in so doing they not only safeguard the rights of the people, but they insure their own right to continued existence."

Mr. Taylor's remarks were prepared for his keynote address today to the Pacific Advertising Clubs Association convention.

"Wars," Mr. Taylor said, "when stripped of their emotion, are economic. This war is no exception. . . . Our insistence is that Americans be enabled to go about their business when, where, and as they see fit. So we again stand beside England (as in 1916) with all our resources, and all our strength.

"No nation can fight our nation in modern warfare and win, provided we are fully prepared, and unitedly determined in our purpose. In preparation for modern warfare, three elements are necessary.

"The first is mechanization . . .

"Petroleum is the second essential to modern warfare. . . .

"But there is a third essential to win a modern war, preservation of morale. The men who man the planes, tanks and guns, as well as the civilian population at home, must be confident of ultimate victory. . . .

"In the final analysis, the preservation of freedom of the individual determines our defensive and offensive actions, and is at stake in the present issue. And this freedom, I again emphasize, the press of America must now prepare to defend with all its might. . . ."

Kroger Grocery Earning Equal to $1.35 Share

CINCINNATI (AP)—Net operating profit of $2,475,658 for the 24-week period ended June 14 compared with $2,332,720 for the same period last year was reported by the Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.

This amounts to $1.35 a share on 1,833,689 shares of common stock, against $1.27 a share for the same period a year ago.

Gross sales amounted to $132,029,564, an increase of $13,951,681, of 11 5-6 per cent.

McKesson Issues Sold to Syndicate

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—An underwriting syndicate headed by Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lazard Freres & Co., and F. S. Moseley & Co. today entered successful bids for $13,700,000 fifteen-year sinking fund debentures and 56,000 shares of 5¼ per cent cumulative preferred stock of McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

The syndicate's bid for the debentures of the reorganized drug concern was 103.17 for 3½s; for the preferred stock, $100 par, the bid was $99.84 a share.

William J. Wardall, trustee of McKesson & Robbins announced he was turning over to the new company the assets which he has held in trust since his appointment as trustee on Dec. 8, 1938, but would retain cash, which with the proceeds from the sale of the new securities will be sufficient to permit the payment of all creditors in full.

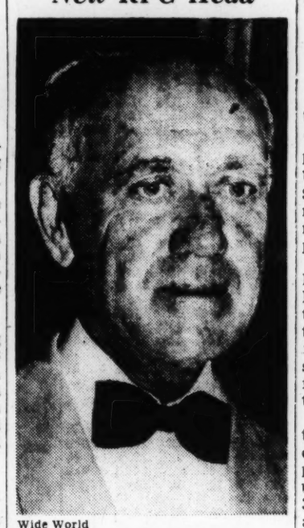
Packers to Bid on Meat Needed for U. S. Army

CHICAGO (AP)—The Army has sent invitations to domestic packers to bid on 7,404,432 pounds of fresh and canned meat to feed the troops on southern maneuvers this summer.

Col. Henry B. Barry, commanding officer of the Chicago quartermaster depot, said bids would be opened here July 2 on 6,567,000 pounds of fresh, frozen boneless beef, 675,792 pounds of canned spiced pork luncheon meat and 161,640 pounds of canned whole hams.

The New Orleans quartermaster depot, will distribute the meat in the field.

New RFC Head



Wide World

Charles B. Henderson

Appointed head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones. Mr. Henderson succeeds Emil Schram, recently made president of the New York Stock Exchange.

N. E. Power Reports Substantial Gain In First Quarter Net

Consolidated gross earnings of the New England Power Association in the first quarter of this year totaled $16,000,272, a gain of $1,007,595 over the corresponding three months of 1940, according to Carl S. Herrman, President, in a statement sent to preferred stockholders with dividend checks.

Consolidated net earnings before dividends on shares of the association were $1,306,228, an improvement of $275,286 over the first quarter of 1940.

Operating expenses, excluding taxes, the statement said, amounted to $8,068,983, or $228,851 lower than last year, mainly because of economies made possible by improved water conditions in the first quarter.

Taxes provided for federal, state and municipal bodies were $3,551,011. This figure was up sharply, $868,278 more than in the same period of 1940.

Discussing the effect of the National Defense Program from a revenue standpoint in system subsidiaries, Mr. Herrman stated that although output in kilowatt hours increased by more than 13 per cent, electric revenues were up only slightly more than 7 per cent because the added use by industries was sold at low power rates.

With reference to the unfavorable water conditions since the first quarter along rivers where New England Power Association system's hydro plants are located, he said: "Our hydro production has suffered materially and the heavy requirements for steam generation have resulted in higher operating costs."

David M. Wood Heads Municipal Bond Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—David M. Wood of Thomson, Wood & Hoffman was elected president of The Municipal Bond Club of New York at the annual meeting of the club held June 30 at the Bankers Club. Mr. Wood succeeds Delmont K. Pfeffer of the National City Bank of New York.

Whiting Anthony of Bankers Trust Company was elected vice-president; Alfred S. Mante of Smith, Barney & Co., was named secretary, and Wendell R. Erickson of Stone & Webster and Blodget, Incorporated, treasurer. Phillips T. Barbour of First of Boston Corporation was elected to the board of governors for a three-year term.

Int'l Paper & Power Mills Running at Full Capacity

By the Associated Press

R. J. Cullen, President of the International Paper & Power Company, told stockholders that although the company's export business now is below pre-war levels, "domestic demand is increasing so that all of our mills are running at full capacity."

The net income for the first quarter of 1941, he said, "shows a substantial increase over the net income for the first quarter of 1940. While we do not have final figures for the second quarter of 1941," he continued, "and the new tax bill has not yet been passed, indications are that the net profits for that quarter will be in excess of those for the first quarter of this year. . . . Present indications are that the business of the company should continue during the balance of this year at at least the same rate as it has been for the first six months."

Vacuum Cleaner Sales Up

DETROIT, Mich.—Continuing its sharp upward trend in sales, the Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Company for May reports a volume of 43 per cent greater than May of last year and 102 per cent greater than May, 1939.

ARLINGTON MILLS

DIVIDEND NO. 148

A dividend of one dollar and fifty cents per share has been declared, payable on Tuesday, July 15, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 3, 1941, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert H. Chamberlain, Treasurer

Committee Lists Excise Taxes To Yield $733,000,000 More

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP)—If the House Ways and Means Committee has its way, every privately owned automobile in the United States will be wearing a $5 Federal tax sticker to help raise the desired $3,500,000,000 of new revenue to finance the defense program.

The committee recommended the levy late yesterday along with a lot of other excise taxes designed to produce about $733,000,000 of the additional revenue and Chairman Robert Doughton (D-NC) suggested that "sticker" receipts for the auto tax might be sold through postoffices.

Another committee recommendation likely to affect a broad section of the population was that a five per cent tax be imposed on all passenger transportation fares over 35 cents, whether by rail, water, air, or bus.

May Tax Soft Drinks

The yield from the new excise levies, plus returns from increases previously recommended in individual income, corporation, excess profits, estate and gift taxes, would account for approximately $3,315,000,000 of the revenue sought.

As one means of raising the remaining money, the committee today looked for a way to tax soft drinks without increasing their retail prices.

The Treasury proposed that such beverages be taxed one-cent-a-bottle, but some legislators said that in states which already had tried similar levies it was found that they seriously impaired the sale of the products.

"What we are trying to do," one member said, "is to tax soft drinks as much as possible without forcing the retailer to increase his price. Whether we can do this by taxing the syrups that go into the drinks is what we've got to decide."

The Treasury estimated that the one-cent tax would yield about $132,500,000 additional.

Apart from the use tax on automobiles, yachts and airplanes, the committee tentatively recommended a 7 per cent excise tax on the sale price of new automobiles which the Treasury estimated would produce about $79,900,000. It was contended the tax also would help to reduce competition for the decreased output of pleasure cars and thus help offset inflationary effects of the defense spending program.

Exempt Beer, Tobacco, Gasoline

The committee agreed also on increasing the tax on liquor from $3 to $4 a gallon and boosted the tax on wines substantially. It refused, however, to raise the taxes on beer, tobacco or gasoline although the Treasury suggested that $496,100,000 could be obtained from those sources. Mr. Doughton said, however, that any member of the committee could move for reconsideration of the action taken on any of the proposals thus far.

The long list of excise taxes given tentative approval included a five per cent levy on all telephone bills, 10 per cent on jewelry, watches and clocks, sporting goods, trunks and other luggage, phonographs and records, musical instruments, and photographic equipment.

The tax on refrigerators and air-cooling equipment and on radio sets and parts would be boosted from 5½ per cent to 10 per cent. Bowling alleys would be taxed $15 annually for each alley and a similar amount would be levied on every pool and billiard table.

Action was deferred on proposals to tax furs 10 per cent of their retail price and the committee likewise set aside for future consideration taxation of parimutuels, slot machines, electric light bulbs and the production of gas, except for industrial use.

The committee refused, Mr. Doughton said, to tax coffee, cocoa, tea, sugar, insurance premiums, the leasing of motion picture films and fuel oil used for motor fuel.

Liquors, Tickets, Jewelry on List

The complete list of proposed excise taxes together with their estimated yields follows:

Distilled spirits, $1 per gallon additional, $122,300,000.

Wines, cordials and liqueurs, present rates of 6, 18 and 30 cents per wine gallon on wines of 14, 21 and 24 per cent alcoholic content, respectively, increased to 15, 35 and 65 cents, $15,800,000.

Passenger automobiles and trailers, 7 per cent (parts and accessories 5 per cent), $79,900,000.

Admissions, theaters, etc., reduce exemptions from 20 cents to 9 cents, $60,000,000.

Tires and tubes, increase rates from 2½ cents and 4½ cents per pound to five and nine cents, $44,600,000.

Passenger transportation, (rail, water, air, bus) 5 per cent of fare if more than 35 cents, $37,600,000.

Telephone bills, 5 per cent, $28,600,000.

Jewelry, clocks, watches, etc., 10 per cent of retail sale price, $46,100,000.

Photographic apparatus, 10 per cent, $15,000,000.

Mechanical refrigerators, increase rate from 5½ to 10 per cent (including commercial refrigerators and air-conditioning equipment), $21,000,000.

Sporting goods, 10 per cent on list to be specified later, $8,500,000.

Radios, Candy, Bowling Affected

Matches, two cents per 1,000, $8,200,000.

Radio sets and parts, increase rate from 5½ to 10 per cent, $9,400,000.

Luggage, 10 per cent, $4,500,000.

Phonographs and phonograph records, 10 per cent, $4,500,000.

Candy, chewing gum, 5 per cent, $18,200,000.

Musical instruments, 10 per cent, $3,600,000.

Bowling alleys, $15 per alley, billiard or pool table, $3,400,000.

Club dues, initiation fees, lower exemptions and redefine base, $2,800,000.

Playing cards, increase rate from 11 to 13 cents per pack, $1,000,000.

Safe deposit boxes, increase rate from 11 to 20 per cent of rental $1,700,000.

Cabarets, five per cent of total charge, $1,500,000.

Use of automobiles, yachts and airplanes (not including those operated by federal, state and local governments), $5 annually, $160,000,000.

The committee explained that unless otherwise specified, the proposed excise taxes were manufacturers' taxes. Some weeks ago, the committee agreed that all new or increased excise taxes would apply to stocks in the hands of manufacturers, wholesalers or retailers. This was done, the committee explained, in an effort to prevent advance buying and hoarding of supplies to avoid taxation.

U. S. Rubber Limits Sales to Customers

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Rubber Co. notified customers it would have to limit their future orders to "actual requirements" during the emergency period.

Citing the Office of Production Management's order for the conservation of supply and direct distribution of rubber, the company said the curtailment "will make necessary drastic reductions in our production resulting in inability to give our usual service to regular customers."

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1

Doubling Seen Of Synthetic Rubber Output

NEW YORK (AP) — Financial circles understood the Government had doubled its plans for synthetic rubber production to around 80,000 tons annually but said such an output was several years away.

Some sources said synthetic plants would be making about 40,000 tons annually by the end of 1943 and would pass 30,000 tons late in 1942. Others expected a 30,000-ton rate by the end of this year but they were labeled "very optimistic."

New Plants

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator, has announced four major rubber companies would construct plants each capable of housing equipment for 10,000 tons annually, starting at 2,500 tons a year.

Subsequently, reports said, the Government decided to have those plants fully equipped for an output of 10,000 tons each. That was expected to take two years. The companies were Hydro-Carbon Chemical & Rubber Co., a subsidiary of B. F. Goodrich Co., Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., and U. S. Rubber Co.

Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) expects to have a fifth new synthetic rubber plant at Baton Rouge ready in about a year and plans production at a rate of 15,100 tons annually.

U. S. May Build Plant

One report said the Government itself, through one of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. agencies, might build and operate as a "yardstick" for synthetic rubber costs a sixth plant to bring the total to 80,000 tons a year.

Production of 80,000 tons annually would be about 10 per cent as large as the total United States rubber consumption estimated for 1941.

It would surpass 1939 estimated world synthetic production which was 75,000 tons. United States output of synthetic in 1939 was estimated at 3,000 tons, Russia 50,000 tons, Germany 20,000 tons, and United Kingdom, Italy, Japan and Poland combined 2,000 tons.

1941 Pig Crop 50,083,000 Head

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department estimated the 1941 spring pig crop at 50,083,000 compared with 50,066,000 in 1940.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	271,650
1941 volume to date	63,666,952
1940 volume to date	126,963,675

Stock Price Trend Uneven; Trading Timid

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—Stocks dabbled in small declines and advances in today's market and generally were unable to negotiate a trend.

Minor irregularity, evident at the start, was the rule near the final hour. Dealings picked up at intervals, although slow-downs were plentiful, and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of approximately 350,000 shares.

Reasons for trading timidity were about the same as those of the past week: conflicting German-Russian war claims, worries over the steady tax picture and fears of broadening governmental restrictions on industry.

Stocks ahead at one time or another included U. S. Steel, Westinghouse, General Motors, Chrysler, International Harvester, Southern Railway, Great Northern, Kennecott, Union Carbide, Glenn Martin and J. C. Penney.

Backward occasionally were American Telephone, Pepsi-Cola (the new listing for Loft resulting from the recent merger), American Smelting, U. S. Rubber, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak and United Aircraft.

Bonds Slant Downward

Corporate liens slanted a little downward today because of inactive demand and bond traders generally continued to watch rather than act in view of the market's lack of definite trend.

Japanese issues in the foreign sector extended their rise of the last week or so but trading sources apparently still were unaware of sources or reasons for the country.

A minority of gainers included Boston & Maine 4s, Erie convertible 4s and Laclede Gas 6s.

U. S. Governments idled in a comparatively narrow range in the stock exchange and over the counter market.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July wheat				
Chicago	1.05	1.03¼	1.03½	1.04⅜
Minneapolis	99¾	.98½	.98⅜	.99⅛
Kansas City	.96⅞	.95½	.95⅝	.96⅜
Winnipeg				.77½
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.06½	1.04½	1.04⅞	1.05⅞
Minneapolis	1.00⅞	.99½	.99⅝	1.00⅜
Kansas City	.98¾	.97½	.97⅛	.98⅜
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.08	1.06½	1.03¼	-.07½
Minneapolis	1.00⅜	1.01½	1.01¾	1.00
Kansas City	1.00⅛	.98½	.98⅝	.99¾
July Corn				
Chicago	.74	.73½	.73⅝	.73⅜
Kansas City	.67¼	.67	.67⅛	.67⅜
Sept. Corn				
Chicago	.76¾	.75¾	.75⅞	.76½
Kansas City	.70⅜	.70	.70	.70¼
July Oats				
Chicago	.33¾	.33⅛	.33⅜	.33⅜
Minneapolis	.34⅛	.33⅞	.33⅞	.34⅜
Winnipeg				.40¼
Rye, Chicago				
July (new)	.56½	.55⅜	.55⅞	.55⅞
Sept (old)				.52½
S	.57⅞	.57⅛	.57⅜	.57⅝
D	.60¾	.59⅞	.60	.60

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	14.47	14.57	14.47	14.52b	14.50
Oct.	14.66	14.77	14.59	14.69	14.62
Dec.	14.75	14.86	14.68	14.78	14.71
Jan.	14.75	14.86	14.68	14.77	14.68
March	14.79	14.90	14.72	14.84	14.74
May	14.78	14.90	14.72	14.83	14.72

b—Bid.

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	1.45⅞	1.46⅜	1.41⅞	1.42½	1.45
Sept. old	1.37⅝	1.38⅜	1.34	1.34¾	1.37
Sept. new	1.33⅞		1.34¼	1.34¾	1.37
Dec.	1.40⅛		1.35½	1.36¼	1.3

Lard

At

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	10.02	10.20	9.85	9.85	9.9
Sept.	10.25	10.40	10.00	10.07	10.1
Oct.	10.45	10.50	10.10	10.17	10.1
Dec.	10.65	10.65	10.35	10.37	10.3

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	93.7	93.7	93.6	93.7	93.8
Dec.	....	....	....	93.6b	94.0
March	....	....	....	93.6b	94.0

Tops

Oct.	121.0	121.0	119.7	119.7	121.6
Dec.	120.0	120.0	118.5	118.4b	120.6
March	119.0	119.0	117.9	117.9	119.5

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	7.50	7.50	7.34	7.40b	7.57
Dec.	7.60	7.62	7.44	7.50b	7.67
b-Bid					

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	11.25	11.54	10.87	10.91	11.86
Oct.	11.30	11.34	11.60	11.65	11.60

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	14.35	14.50	14.35	14.50	14.40
December	14.40	14.44	14.40	14.35b	14.35
b—Bid					

Crude Rubber

New Standard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	21.15	21.25	21.15	21.25	21.25
Dec.	21.11	21.20	21.11	21.15	21.15

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. Sep. No. 3					
	2.51	2.51	2.50	2.50	2.51
Wld. Sep No. 4					
	1.10	1.11½	1.10	1.10	1.08

Raw Silk

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept	2.90	2.91	2.88	2.89½	2.92

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	....	....	....	11.80b	11.80
bBid					

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	5.45	5.45	5.43	5.44b	5.43
bBid.					

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Nov.*	37.15	37.20	36.90	36.95	37.15
Dec.*	37.20	37.20	37.15	37.15	

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.*	29.20	29.20	28.75	28.85	29.20
Nov.†	29.45	29.45	29.29	29.29	

*S.s. †R. s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
58	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
51¾	44⅛	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	+ ½
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	5	6	6	6	Jun30
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	21¼	20¾	21¼	Jun20
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
42¾	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	41¾	41¼	41½	— ¼
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	26	4	3⅞	4	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun28
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	2	6⅛	6	⅛	Jun28
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	3	22⅜	22⅛	22½	
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun27
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	152	152	152	— ½
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun24
14¾	11⅜	Allied M (¾g)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun27
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	1	6½	6½	6½	
81¾	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	81	81	81	
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jun30
1¼	¼	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	Jun25
58⅞	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	57	56	57	+ ½
18⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	1	17½	17½	17½	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	18	42¾	40½	40½	—2⅝
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	1	7½	7½	7½	
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	2	36	36	36	— ⅛
1⅞	1	Am Cable & R	25	1¾	1¾	1¾	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	5	84	83½	83½	+ ½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	+ ½
31¾	23	Am Car & Fdy	10	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
76	56	Am C & F pf (7)	10	74	73¾	73¾	Jun30
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch & C(.80g)	1	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun26
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	106	106	106	Jun27
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun23
6⅛	4⅜	Am Comm Al	7	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
17¼	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	7	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun27
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun27
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	3	¾	¾	¾	Jun22
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	1	15⅛	15	15	
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun18
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	6	35½	35	35½	
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jun27
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	47½	47½	47½	
1⅞	1¼	Am Ice	2	1½	1½	1½	Jun27
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½c)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jun27
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13¼	11	Am Inv Ill (1)	4	11	11	11	Jun19
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr26
17½	10¾	Am Locomotive	9	13⅜	12¾	13	— ⅛
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jun28
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	11⅜	11½	11½	Jun30
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	5	17¾	17½	17½	Jun27
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	3	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4⅛k)	2	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	6	30	29½	30	Jun27
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	37	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
1157	117	Am Roll M (.70g)	10	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
7	4¾	Am Saf R (¾g)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
9½	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	Jun29
45¼	34	Am Sm & R 1½g	5	41½	41¼	41⅜	
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	6	148⅞	148¾	148¾	+ ¾
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44½	44½	44½	
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	6	23⅜	23¼	23½	— ⅜
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	6	10½	10¼	10¼	
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	6	10½	10½	10½	Jun30
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jun28
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	89	89	89	Jun23
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jun24
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	14	156	155½	155½	—1
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	3	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅛
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	6	69¾	69⅝	69¾	— ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob prf (6)	1	150½	150½	150½	+1⅛
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	7	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	9	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
99⅛	84⅛	Am W W 1 pf(5)	1	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	Jun24
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	4	7	7	7	— ¼
65⅜	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	12	65	64¾	65	— ¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	73	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	9	56½	54¾	56½	+1½
28⅛	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	32	27¼	27	27	
14½	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	3	10¾	10½	10½	Jun24
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun18
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	29	29	29	Jun30
111⅝	109½	Armour Del pf (7)	1	110½	110	110½	— ¾
5½	4	Armour Ill	9	4½	4⅜	4½	
65½	47½	Armour Ill B pf	5	62	60½	60½	—2½
64	60	Arm Ill pf	4	64	63½	63½	Jun24
34⅜	23	Arm Cork(1g)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ½
7⅝	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jun27
6¼	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4⅝	4½	4⅝	Jun27
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	82½	82½	82½	Jun24
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	2	92¾	90¼	92¾	Jun 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
21⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	12	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅜
34½	27	Atch T&SFpf (5)	5	65⅞	65¼	65¼	— ¾
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	4	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
25¼	13½	Atl G&W Indes	3	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¾
38¾	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	37½	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅜
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	9	21⅜	21	21	— ¼
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107¾	107½	107¾	Jun12
7⅛	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	49¾	49½	49½	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	64	64	64	Jun19
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	3	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	Jun26
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun27
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	41	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	6	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	7	3½	3⅜	3½	Jun30
7½	4⅜	Balt & O to pf	2	6	6	6	Jun30
6¼	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5½	5½	5½	Jun30
10½	7⅝	Barber As (½e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Barker Br (¾g)	1	8	8		Jun2
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (1.20)	5	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
13⅜	10¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	6	12⅝	12½	12½	
2⅝	2	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
26¼	19¾	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Jun27
106	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	Jun25
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	110	110	110	+2
83⅜	73⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	+ ⅛
373¾	323⅝	Bendix Av (2g)	12	363¾	363⅜	363⅝	+ ⅜
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
57	54⅝	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun19
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jun30
69⅛	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	4	73	72⅞	73	+ ½
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	121⅞	1.17⅛	121⅞	
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
21½	16½	Black & Deck(2)	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	1	7	7	7	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)		13½	13½	13½	Jun30
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	12	16¼	15¾	15	— ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	2	28	28	28	Jun26
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	21½	21½	21½	
20¼	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	2	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	4	17	17	17	+ ⅜
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun27
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	Jun30
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	2	19⅛	19	19	— ¼
41	30⅞	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	33	33	33	Jun20
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	3	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅜
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅜	5⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	15	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Jun26
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun26
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	4	10	10	10	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
34¼	23¾	Bullard Co (1g)	2	26½	26½	26½	Jun23
27½	21½	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	31	31	31	+ ⅞
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Jun21
8¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.30g)	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5½	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	6	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
21⅜	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun24
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	3	4	4	4	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jun30
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅜	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	5	6⅜	6½	6⅝	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ½
13⅞	10⅞	Canada Dry (60)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	16	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
39⅛	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅜
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun26
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	2	28	28	28	Jun30
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
63	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	13	64	62¼	64	+3¼
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	47¾	47¼	47¾	
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	2	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅜
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	7	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	7	16	16	16	
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun25
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun27
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
31⅛	21⅞	Century Rib M	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Jun24
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	6	33	32¾	33	
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (3g)	1	18	18	18	Jun28
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	19	19	19	Jun25
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13½	13½	13½	Jun27
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	3	36⅞	36¼	36¼	— ½
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	Jun19
3	2¼	Ches Corp	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun27
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun30
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
2⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	2	2	2	2	Jun27
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	13	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	5	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	Jun27
41	24¾	Colum Carb (4)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅜
3⅝	⅛	Coml Credit (3)	9	24¾	24	24½	+ ½
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	102¼	102	102¼	Jun26
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
110	102¾	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun30
11½	8¾	Coml Solv (¼g)	6	10	10	10	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	23	⅜	⅜	⅜	
64¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	61½	60½	60½	— ½
30⅝	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	23	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¾g)	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun26
18¾	14	Congoleum (1)	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	
33	22½	Cons Aire (2g)	9	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜	— ¼
13⅞	10⅛	Cons Cig (1¾e)	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun30
⅞	5⅜	Cons Cop (¼g)	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	22	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ⅜
107⅛	95	Con Fd pf (5)	5	97¾	97	97¾	+ ¼
⅞	½	Con Film Ind	2	¾	¾	¾	
9½	8⅛	Cons F pf (½k)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
2⅞	1⅛	Cons Laund	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun26
92⅛	55½	Consol Oil (½)	6	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
10⅜	8¾	Con RR Cuba pf	8	13¼	13⅛	13¼	Jun27
3	2¼	Consol'n Coal	8	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
37¾	31½	Consol'n Oil pf 1	24	24	24	24	Jun28
33¾	24½	Clark Equip 1½g	2	32½	32½	32½	
39	26⅞	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	7	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ¾
87	56	Climax M (1.20)	10	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	18	34	34	34	— ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	89½	89½	89½	Jun30
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	60	60	60	Jun30
14	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	11	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	1	20	20	20	Jun26
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	7	16⅜	16	16⅜	Jun24
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jun30
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jun30
4⅞	2¼	Col G&E (.10g)	11	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jun27
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun30
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	24¾	24	24¾	Jun27
80⅛	69⅞	Coml Credit (3)	9	79	79	79	
31	21¾	Com Cr pf (4¼)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	106.28	106.28	106.28
1 4¼s 52-47	119.5	119.5	119.5
2 2½s 53-49	108.1	108.1	108.1
2 2½s 53-51	106.19	106.19	106.19
3 2½s 58-56	104.1	104.1	104.1
1 2¾s 65-60	111.15	111.15	111.15

New York City Bonds

34 3s 80	104¼	104	104

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
11 Alleghany cv 5s 44	87½	87¼	87¼
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Am & For P5s2030	56½	56½	56½
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
8 AmT&T 5½s 43	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛
3 Am WW & E 6s '75	110	110	110
18 Ann Arbor 4s '95	57½	57	57½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Arm Del 4s '55	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Arm Del 4s '65	108¾	108⅜	108⅜
1 At&SF adj 4s '95 st	90¾	90¾	90¾
15 AT&SF 4½s '48	104	104	104
9 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Atl & Birm 4s '33	14½	14½	12
12 A C Line 1st 4s '52	76¼	76	76¼
2 A C Line clt 4s '52	71	71	71
11 A C Line 4½s '64	64⅞	64½	64½
7 A C Line 5s '45	89	88¾	89½
3 Atl & an 1st 4s '48	36	36	36
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	32	32	32
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	98	98	98
7 Atl Refin 3s '53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	64¾	64¾	64¾
11 B&O '95 st A	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 B&O '95 inc C	39	39	39
55 B&O cv '60 st	29⅛	29	29⅛
13 B&O 4s '48	63⅛	62⅝	62⅝
6 B&O PLE&WV 4s '51st	52⅝	51	51
24 B&O S W '50 st	44¼	43⅞	44
2 Bang & Aroo 2d 4s '51	45½	45½	45½
5 Bang & r cv 4s '51 st	45½	45½	45⅛
4 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	133⅞	133⅜	133⅜
15 BenefIndLoan 2¼s '50	98⅞	98¾	98¾
1 Beth Stl 4½s '59	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Beth Stl 3s '60	102¼	102¼	102¼
42 Boston&Me 4½s '70	30⅛	29½	29½
5 Boston&Me 4s '60	69¼	68⅞	69¼
1 Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	18	18	18
1 Bkly Un Gas 4s '47	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	93	93	93
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	104½	104⅜	104½
5 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	112½	112½	112½
32 Buf R&P '57 st	42	42	42
4 Bush Term 5s '55	51½	51⅛	51⅛
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	99	99	99
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Can Pac 5s '44	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Can Pac 5s '54	82	82	82
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
11 Can Pac 4s perp	63¼	63	63
2 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	102	102	102
2 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	4	4	4
7 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	49	49	49
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	53¾	53⅝	53¾
2 Cen Pac 4½s '49	73½	73½	73½
7 Cen RR N J 5s '87	18½	18½	18½
13 Certain-td 5½s '48	86½	86	86
5 C&O 3½s '96 D	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	105	105	105
4 C&O rfg 3½s Allotm	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	84	83⅞	83⅞
16 CB&Q gen 4s '58	82⅛	82	82
3 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	97½	97½	97½
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93½	93½	93½
6 Chi & E Ill inc '97	24¾	24½	24½
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	114½	114½	114½
1 ChiGWest Inc 4½s 2038	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
2 ChiGWest 4s '88	66¼	66¼	66¼
3 Chi I&L 5s '66	10	10	10
46 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	10¼	10	10¼
7 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2¾	2¾	2¾
4 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	35	35	35
10 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20¼	19⅞	19⅞
9 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	29	29	29
34 34 Chi&NW 4¾s '87	28½	28⅛	28⅛
25 Chi & NW 4s 87	28	27¾	28
7 Chi &.NW 4s 87 st	28	27⅞	28
12 Chi & NW 5½s 87	27½	27½	27½
10 CRI & P&4½s 52A	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
3 CRI & 4½s 52A ct	12¾	12¾	12¾
33 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2⅛	2	2⅛
6 CRI & P 4s 88	23	22⅞	23
35 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12½	12½	12½
61 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
8 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	52¼	52¼	52¼
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
11 Ch & Ind 4s 52	93½	93½	93½
1 Cin Un Term 3¾s 69	112¾	112¾	112¾
51 CCC&StL 4½s 77	55¾	55¼	55½
3 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	75¼	75¼	75¼
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
2 Col F & I 5s 43	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
22 Col & So 4½s 80	22	22	22
4 Columbia G 5s 52May	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
17 Coml Mack inc 6½ww	45½	45	45
3 ComwlthEd cv 3⅞s 58	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104½	104½	104½
15 Con Edis3⅛s 48	106	105½	105½
6 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105	105	105
9 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
1 Cuba NoRy5½s 42rct	16¾	16¾	16¾
5 Cuba RR 5s 52	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
5 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Del P&L 4½s 59	108	108	108
4 D R G 4s 36	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 D R G W 5s 55 Asd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
11 D & R G West 5s 78	14¼	14½	14½
1 Det Ed 3½s 66	112¾	112¾	112¾
2 Det Ed 3s 70	106½	106½	106½
7 Det T Tun 4½s 61	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	105½	105½	105½
24 Erie rfg 5s 67	29	28¾	29
48 Erie rfg 5s 75	28¾	28¾	28¾
22 Erie 1st 4s 96	94⅛	94	94
49 Erie gen lien 4s 96	59	58⅞	59
2 Erie cv 4s D 53	53½	53½	53½
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	91½	91½	91½
12 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100⅝	100¼	100½
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97¼	97¼	97½
3 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	70	70	70
4 Housatonic 5s 37	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
12 Hudson Coal 5s62A	37½	37	37½
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45	45	45
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103¼	103⅛	103¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44	44	44
21 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46	46	46
21 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	59¼	58	59
24 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	49⅞	49½	49¾
10 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45	44¾	45

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Inland Stl 3s 61	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	100¾	100¾	100¾
10 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	37	37	37
5 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	88	88	88
2 Inut Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
25 Int Rys C Am 5s 52	80½	80½	80½
9 Int T&T 4½s 52	41¼	41¼	41¼
36 Int T&T 5s 55	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛
33 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	47¼	45½	47¼
19 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	45¾	45	45¾
3 K C South 3s 50	67	67	67
2 Koppers Co 3½s 61	105	105	105
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	103¾	103⅜	103¾
11 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	70	69⅞	70
5 Lac Gas 6s 42B B	74	73	74
17 Lac Gas 5½s 52	69	68½	69
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	69	69	69
14 Lac Gas 5s 42	96½	96¼	96½
9 Ls & MS 3½s '97 reg	84	84	84
9 Lautaro Nit inc '75	27⅜	27	27⅜
1 Leh & N Y 4s '45	43¼	43¼	43¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	73	73	73
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '43 st	100½	100½	100½
9 Leh Val HTerm 5s'54	47	47	47
1 Lehigh Val 3s 2003 st	33½	33½	33½
1 Leh V 4½s 2003 st reg	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
13 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28¾	28½	28¾
1 Libby McN&L 4s '55	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Liggett & M 7s '44	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Loews 3½s '46	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	86	86	86
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97	97	97
1 Louis & N 3½s '50 A	104	104	104
5 Manati Sug 4s'57	37	37	37
27 Market St Ry '5s '45 st	78¾	77½	78
33 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	115⅜	115¼	115⅜
1 Mich Cen 4½s '79	68½	68½	68½
2 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106⅞	106½	106⅞
8 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	36¼	36¼	36¼
8 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	25¼	24⅞	25¼
5 M&StL 7s'36 Oct	8¾	8¾	8¾
11 MSP&SSM cons 5s 38	13	13	13
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11	11¼	11¼
13 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11½	11½	11½
20 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	29	28¾	29
7 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	12	11½	12
4 M-K-T-4½s 78	25	25	25
9 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	37	36½	36¾
7 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
26 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	26⅞	26¾	26¾
157 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	27¼	26¾	26¾
10 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	26¼	26¼	26¼
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	27⅜	27¼	27¼
7 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28	27¾	27⅝
145 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	27¼	26¾	26⅞
31 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27¼	26¾	26⅞
1 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	88	88	88
2 MonWPaPubSv6s65	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40½	40½	40½
1 Nash Cha&StL 4s 78	68	68	68
4 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
13 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	103½	103½	103½
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
12 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
9 NEngT&T4½s61B	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛
2 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 N Or Term 4s 53	72½	72½	72¼
3 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	46½	46½	46½
11 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	46½	45⅞	46½
74 NYC rfg 5s 2013	61	60¾	61
48 NYC 4½s 2013 A	56⅞	55¾	55¾
7 NYC cn 4s 98	61½	61	61
30 NYC 3¾s 46	94¼	94	94
2 NYC & HR 4s 42	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
5 NYC&HR 3½s 97	78⅜	78¾	78¾
2 NYC&HR 4s 2013	61	60¾	61
2 NYC&HR 4s 2013	61	60¾	61
1 Norfolk So 5s 61	102	102	102
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	47⅞	47¼	47¼
6 Nor Pac 4s 97	74½	74¼	74¼
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42	41¾	41¾
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	110½	110½	110½
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106½	106½	106½
1 Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	80	80	80
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
37 Para Pict cv 3½s'47	93⅞	93⅝	93¾
6 Pen RR gen 5s'68	111⅛	111	111
11 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	105¾	105½	105½
6 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	93½	93⅜	93⅜
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	102¾	102¼	102¼
3 Pen RR 4s'84 E	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
2 Pen RR 4s'48	112	112	112
15 Pen RR 3¾s'70	95¼	95	95¼
2 Pen RR 3¼s'52	89	89	89
1 Pere Marq 5s'56	76¾	76¾	76¾
9 Pere Marq 4½s'80	67	66¾	66⅞
2 Pheips Dodge 3¼s'52	107½	107½	107½
10 Phila Co 5s '67	105½	105⅜	105⅜
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	6	6	6
40 Phillips Pet 1¾s'51	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
61 Pitt&WVa 4½s59B	62	61	63
75 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	63	61¼	63
5 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	92¾	92½	82½
10 Potomac El P 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
1 Pru Sec 4½s'77A	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Pub Svc E&G 5s 2037	145⅛	145⅛	145⅛
3 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	110	110	110
1 Readg 4½s 97A	82½	82½	82½
2 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Rem Rand 4½s 56xw	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
10 Republic Steel 5½s 54	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
7 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104	103¾	103¾
9 Rio Gr Wn 1st4s39	43½	42¼	42¾
15 RI Ark&Ya 4½s34	14½	14½	14½
6 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	74	74	74
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	80	80	80
106 St L S F 5s 50	14¾	13⅞	14¼
250 St LS F 4½s'57	15½	14⅞	15¼
13 StLSF4½s 78clst	15	14½	14⅞
158 St LSF 4s 50A	14⅛	13⅜	14
3 St L SW 5s 52	28	28	28
7 St LSW rfg 5s 90	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 SA&A Pass 4s 43	93¾	93½	93⅝
4 Sante Fe P&P 5s 42	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7	7	7
1 Sea AL 6s 45ct	6	6	6
1 Sea AL 4s 50 st	12½	12½	12½
1 Sea-AlFla 6s 35Act	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Shell Un 2¾s 61	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Shell Un 2½s 54	98⅝	98¼	98¼
13 Silesian Am 7s 41	84	80	84
8 Skelly Oil 3s 50	103¼	102⅞	102⅞
6 Socony-Vac 3s 64	107	107	107
27 Sou Pac 4½s '68	51¼	51⅛	51⅛
23 Sou Pac 4½s '81	51⅜	51¼	51¼
51 So Pac 4½s '69	51⅝	51¼	51½
22 So Pac rfg 4s '55	65⅜	65⅜	65⅝
18 So Pac clt 4s '49	48¾	48⅝	48⅝
62 So Pac 2¾s '46	69⅛	69	69⅛
13 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	53⅜	53½	53⅜
1 South Ry 6½s '56	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 South Ry gen 6s '56	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
7 South Ry cn 5s '94	61¾	61¼	61½
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	111¾	111⅝	111¾
1 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 Spokane Int 5s '55	32½	32½	32½
13 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105⅝	105½	105⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
52 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	105	104⅞	105
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 C Swift & Co 2¾s '61	102	102	102
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	111½	111½	111½
1 Texark&Ft Sm 3½s '50	91	91	91
1 Tex Corp 3s '65	107	107	107
2 Tex Corp 3s '59	106⅝	106½	106⅝
9 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	104¼	104	104
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	7	7	7
1 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
8 Third Ave aj 5s '60	16	16	16
3 Third Ave 4s '60	52	52	52
3 T St L & W 4s '50	80¼	80⅛	80⅛
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Un Pac 3¼s 70	99	99	99
7 Unit Drug 5s 53	87⅞	87½	87½
11 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	96½	95½	95½
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
13 Utah P&L 4½s 64	103¼	103	103
9 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Wabash 1st 5s 39	60¼	60¼	60¼
2 Wabash 2d 5s 39	19	19	19
8 Wabash Oma 3½s 41	97¼	97¼	97¼
14 Wabash 5s '76 B	12½	12½	12½
5 Walwrth 4s 55	84½	84¾	84¾
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	95	95	95
9 West Shore 4s 2361	51¼	51	51
5 Westn Md 5½s '77A	102	102	102
8 Westn Md 4s 52	93¼	92½	92½
18 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	105¼	105¼	105¼
15 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	25¾	25½	25½
16 Western Un 5s 51	82¾	82½	82½
8 Western Un 5s 60	81⅞	81¾	81¾
1 Western Un 4½s 50	80	80	80
6 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	10½	10½	10½
4 Wis El Pow 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102½	102½	102½

Foreign Bonds

7 Argentine 4s 74 Feb	64	64	64
6 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	64⅛	64	64
7 Argentine 4½s 48	84½	84½	84½
1 Argentine 4½s 71	72½	72½	72½
18 Australia 5s 55	67	66	67
17 Australia 5s 57	66½	66½	66½
1 Australia 4½s 58	58½	58½	58½
2 Brazil 8s '41	20½	20¼	20½
6 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
4 Brazil C Rv El 7s '52	18½	18½	18½
1 Buen A 4¾s '47	49	49	49
16 Buen A 4½s An '76	48½	48½	48½
1 Buen A 4½s Apr '76	49	49	49
5 Canada 5s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Canada 4s '60	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
1 Canada 2¼s '44	97	97	97
3 Chile MtgBk6s '62asd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Chile 7s '42	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
7 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	12⅜	12¼	12¼
20 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	36½	36¼	36½
26 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	36½	36½	36½
4 Copen 5s '52 wd	36	36	36
1 Copen 4½s '53 wd	33½	33½	33½
9 Den 6s 42 wd	64¼	63¾	63¾
10 Dom 2nd 5½s 40	58	58	58
9 Ger Gov 5½s 65	7½	7¼	7⅜
5 GerGov5½s65unst	5⅜	5½	5½
1 Ger Govt 7s 49	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
8 GtCon ElPJap 7s 44	72¾	72	72¾
9 GtCon ElPJap 6½s 50	70⅛	70	70⅛
1 Italy 7s 1951	22	22	22
6 Japan 6½s 54	73	73	73
18 Japan 5½s 65	68	68	68
1 Norway 6s '44 wd	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 Norway 6s '43 wd	70¾	70¾	70¾
3 Orient Dev 6s '53	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Orient Dev 5½s '58	41	41	41
9 Panama 3¼s A '94 st	57	56½	57
10 Quonsld 6s '41	97½	97½	97½
4 Rio de Jan 8s '46 wd	93	93	93
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
29 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	60	59¾	60
11 Tokyo City 5½s 61	49½	48½	49½
3 Tokyo City 5s 52	20½	20¼	20½
10 Toky El Lt 6s 53	45	44½	45
17- Urug aj 3¾s4s4¼s79	44½	44	44½
3 Urug 4½s 78	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛

Bondsales (in dollars): Total today 4,192,000; previous day 5,000,750; week ago 7,622,000; year ago 3,898,000; two years ago closed Jan. 1 to date 1,102,142,825; year ago 853,145,000; two years ago 841,376,975.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, July 1

Europe†	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Sterling:	$4.03½	$4.03½	$4.03
Cables†	.2322	.2322	$
Switz'l'd—franc	.0526	.0526	.0526
Italy—lira	.0205	.0205	.0426
Germany—mark	.4000×	.4000×	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068×	.0068×	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	***.1468
Finland—finn'k	.0205×	.0205×	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977×	.1977×	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235×	.0235×	.0208
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2380	.2380	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4550	.4550	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2357	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5330	.5330	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2460	.2460	*
Shanghai—dol	.0545	.0545	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4750	.4750	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8838	.8838	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070×	.2070×	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. ×Nominal.

Wayne Pump Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Wayne Pump Co. and domestic subsidiaries reported net profit of $337,414 for the six months ended May 31, equal to $1.16 a share, compared with $409,381 or $4.41 a share for the like period of 1940. Indicated net profit for the quarter ended May 31 was $224,698, or 77 cents a share, compared with $298,392 or $1.03 a share in the May quarter of 1940.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6⅞	7⅞
American Hardware Co	22⅜	24⅞
American Manufacturing	21½	23½
do 5% pf	80	83
American Vicose	24¼	25¾
do pf	110½	112½
American Wringer Co	5	7
†Amoskeag Company	21½	26½
do pf	72	76
Appleton Company	22½	24½
Appleton Company 7% pf	105	109
Applied Arts Corp	3¼	4¼
Arlington Mills	39¼	42½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¾	24¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3¾
do $1.50 pf	16½	18½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23¾	25¾
do pf	109	113
Berkshire Fine Spinning	57a	71a
do $5 pf	60	65
Bird & Son Inc 5% pf	101	105
Boston Wharf Company	14	16
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	26½	29½
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4⅛	5⅛
Brinks Inc	78	..
Campbell A S Co Inc	4½	6
Central Railway Signal A	37	..
Chain Store Real Estate	10½	12½
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¾	33¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	12½	14½

'Pay-as-Go' Cuts Spending By Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 1 (AP)—Oklahoma's State Government—approximately $39,000,000 in debt—embarked today on a pay-as-you-go fiscal policy that may be used as a national model.

No salaries can be paid, nothing can be bought, unless the cash is at hand.

Officials who exceed the amounts apportioned to them become personally liable and may be removed from office.

The voters, at the insistent prodding of Gov. Leon C. Phillips, drew the public purse strings tight with a constitutional amendment last March outlawing deficits. It became effective July 1, with the new fiscal year.

Debt-ridden states have written for information. Copies of the amendment will be sent to every state by the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers, and Treasurers.

Roger Phelps, Assistant State Auditor, said that as far as he knew only Alabama had a comparable debt-limit law.

Change to a cash basis was easy. A $3,500,000 cushion of frozen income taxes, paid in March but withheld from the general fund, absorbed the shock.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

PAYING GUESTS

THE MAYLEN, West Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass.—Guest rooms; one of the show places on the Cape; attractive, spacious; must be seen to be appreciated; breakfast 8 to 10:30. Phone Harwich 473-W.

REAL ESTATE

300-ACRE income estate for sale for ⅓ of value; swimming pool, 2 trout streams; magnificent water supply; beautiful redwoods; 60 miles from San Francisco; unsurpassed scenery. ADMINISTRATOR, Box 1, Los Gatos, Calif.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

17 MONMOUTH COURT, Brookline, Mass., near Carlton and Beacon Streets—3 and 4-room apartments in new building; every improvement; selected tenants. See Superintendent on premises. Lon. 6540.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

LONGWOOD District—Unbelievably cool, 5-room furnished apartment to sublet. Phone Aspinwall 3583 (Brookline, Mass.).

N. Y. C.—Month, summer from July 12; cool, 4 rooms, 2 baths; mornings by appointment, AC 2-8108, Apt. 72, 601 West 115th.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church; $36-$40. En. 2-1883.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

TO LET—Ricker Camps, bungalow for large family; also smaller one, electricity, spring water in house, 7 min. to beach. Route 1-A (old state rd.). E. R. Cole, Prop., R. F. D. 1, Kennebunkport, Maine.

COUNTRY BOARD

CRYSTAL LAKE LODGE, ENFIELD, N. H. Rest, recreation; $16-$18. For pamphlet write the above or Kenneth Harbison, 1537 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REST study: beautiful surroundings, good food; 3 baths; capacity 14, over night; permanent; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FOR RENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sublet from July; —Beautiful completely furnished home; 6 bedrooms, 4 baths, maid's room; Embassy vicinity. Box 46, National Press Bldg.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BRIDGEWATER, N. H.
Overlooking Newfound Lake; gentleman's country house, furnished, remodeled story-and-a-half colonial; 35 acres; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, laundry; 2-car garage; heat, running water, electricity, 3 fireplaces; season $300. Tel. Col. 5889, or write DR. F. W. SLEEPER, 41 Virginia Street, Dorchester, Mass.

FURNITURE

AUTHENTIC reproductions of period furniture in solid mahogany and walnut. Pieces made to fit needlepoint. C. DODGE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO., North St., Manchester, Mass. Tel. 202-W.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY. Selected quality Furs. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order. Select Your Coat Now—Pay Next Fall. COME IN AND LOOK AROUND. CHARLES E. MORRIS, Fur Specialist, 328-330 7TH AVE., Corner 29th St. (4th Floor), N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9.

HELP WANTED

COUNCILOR needed immediately undenominational camp operated by Christian Scientist Music program for small children; prefer one with camp experience, ages 3 to 14. Box X-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ASSEMBLY and scraper hands, tool makers, lathe, boring mill, planer and shaper operators, with at least 5 years' experience in the machine tool industry; must be U. S. citizens, no age limit; 9-hour day, 54-hour week; give full details in first letter, or call at employment office, AUTOMATIC MACHINERY MFG. CORP., 113 East Washington Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

STEREOTYPERS experienced, preferably in newspaper work; state experience, age and religion. Box L-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MAID to assist the second maid and cook in congenial household at Marblehead Neck, Mass.; all day off every other week; $12; room alone, 838 Park Square Building, Han. 0647, or Marblehead 2009, MR. DAMON.

PAYING GUESTS

CEDAR CREST, Marstons Mills, Cape Cod, Mass.—Charm of country and seashore; tray breakfasts. Miss A. F. Webster. Tel. 807, Osterville.

EXCELLENT table, modern conveniences, refined atmosphere; breakfast tray; rates $21-$35 per week. Sunnyside Farm, Barrington, N. H.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 Main St., FLUSHING, N. Y. Authorized Agent for All Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone Fl. 9-6056.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 366 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 7, 5th floor—Attractive, cool, single and double rooms. Marion Hacker, Com. 9575 after 6 p. m.

N. Y. C., 514 W. 114th (Apt. 42)—Overlooking campus; comfortable home, kitchen privileges; women; $4.50-$8. Mornings—evenings, KING.

N. Y. C., West 81st St.—Attractive single in immaculate apartment, kitchen privileges, elevator; desirable building. Evenings, TR. 4-4775.

Local Classified

United States and Canada *(Continued)*

SUMMER BOARD

"LAKOTA LODGE REST HOME"
Bracebridge, Ont.
Write for folder, Mrs. M. J. McArthur

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE — Oceanic House, beautiful location; pleasant rooms, excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near places of interest; $18-$25 per week.

THE BAY HOUSE, Orient, Long Island, N. Y. —Refined family hotel on Peconic Bay; restricted clientele; always cool; rest or recreation; home-cooked food; garden fresh vegetables; no bar; accommodates 100; booklet; $25 weekly. P. M. KING.

VACATION? Cool, quiet farm residence, 1½ miles off U. S. Route 5; exceptional view; home-cooked food, berries, vegetables and jersey milk; modern conveniences; family rates. HILLSIDE DAIRY FARM, Mrs. Robert White, East Ryegate, Vt.

VINTON LODGE, situated on Lake Seymour; new modern lodge, cottage for 6, cottage for 3; home-cooked food, fresh vegetables; bathing, boating, fishing, croquet; couples preferred; weekly rate $25; select clientele. Mrs. Ada Dent Vinton, Morgan, Vt.

SUMMER HOMES

REXHAME, Marshfield, Mass.—For rent, furn. summer home; 5 bedrooms and bath, living room and dining room with fireplaces, hardwood floors throughout; kitchen, lavatory, porches, garage; spacious lot with own 800-ft. sandy beach. Tel. Lowell 8861 or call at Runel's Cottage, Rexhame.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

CLEANING AND DYEING

EDINBURGH-McLAUCHLANS, Dyers, Cleaners and Hat Remodelling specialists. Prompt service. Moderate charges. 129 Rose Street (near Castle Street).

COOKED MEATS

MOUNTFORD'S The Cooked Meat Shop
13 Bucknall New Road, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SCOTLAND: GALLOWAY—Farmhouse accommodation April to September; exceptionally comfortable home; beautiful situation. McClymont, Creebank, Bargrennan, Newton Stewart.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BERKS, COLD ASH, NEAR NEWBURY. "SUNACRES GUEST HOUSE" provides peaceful holidays; beautiful country, bracing air, quiet walks, remote from aerodromes, 1½ hours from London; noted for undisturbed nights, comfort and personally supervised cuisine; speciality: individual tastes and diets; inclusive summer terms 5½ guineas weekly. Brochure from the Owners, Thatcham 3244.

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — Peaceful and refreshing; delightful country; own produce; nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire, Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

HANTS — Knellwood House, Farnborough — First class private hotel, beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply Miss St. John.

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198 Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 2828
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms, with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms from 2½ gns. with pension. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week.

London SUSSEX CHAMBERS
12-14 Harrington Road, South Kensington KEN. 7897 — 1 minute tube, church and buses; delightful rooms, running water. Meals in rooms. Bed, breakfast and bath from 6/6.

LORDSWOOD HOUSE HOTEL—Delightful old country house, large grounds; tennis, riding. Lordswood, near Southampton. Tel. 72246.

RENGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 4 guineas weekly. Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel)
Central heating, gas fires, h and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

SWITZERLAND

HOTEL REGIS
CLARENS—MONTREUX
Excellent Family Hotel
Splendid situation facing the Lake of Geneva
Incl. terms from Fr. 7.- to Fr. 12.-

LOCARNO—Pension India stands high and commands a wonderful view; modern comfort; good cooking; rates from Fr. 8.-

Privat-Pension "Bergli" Weesen
Das "Idyll am Walensee"
Grosser Park an herrlicher Lage. Auf Wunsch Diätküche. Prospekt durch. Familie Max Sprünglí Telefon 4.51.01. (Private Hotel).

England

ACCRINGTON

Try TIPPING'S
The GROCER
for SERVICE and QUALITY
192 Blackburn Road
and
50 Abbey Street Tel. 2285

Bailey's
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

BIRKENHEAD

ROBBS
FOR COATS, COSTUMES
DAY FROCKS
AND MILLINERY
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
IS A SPECIAL FEATURE
—PERMANENT WAVING—
DAILY LUNCHEONS, OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS LTD., Birkenhead
Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

BLACKBURN

SEVEN-ONE-O-ONE
"Call Us Over the Coals"
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St., and Stout St., Blackburn

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS
A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

ENGLAND

BOLTON

ASHLEYS
WOOL STORES
for all the best makes in
WOOLS & UNDERWEAR
5-7 Corporation Street
1-3 Market Hall Tel. 2977

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics;
Furnishings; Decorations;
Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR
SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

SERVICE and SATISFACTION at
J. F. RHODES & SONS Ltd.
PROVISION EXPERTS
and Really High-Class Grocers
54 Kirkgate, Bradford Telephone 2786-7
Branches also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Rd. (Toller Lane)
311 Leegrams Lane, Bradford
and 45 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds

H. R. JACKSON
CORNER OF BRIDGE ST. and TYRELL ST.
Also at 27 Sunbridge Road

China and Glass Specialists
Tel. 7459

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

CURTAINS MADE-UP FREE
If desired any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains, Pull-On Curtains or Valance FREE OF CHARGE to your own measurements. We specialise in Loose Covers—Estimates Free.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
PHONE 9540 (8 Lines)

BURY

Richard Arnott
Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers
WEDDING OUTFITS
3 Silver Street
and 16-18 Crompton Street Bury 597

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DERBY

L. & F. TANNER
Ladies' and Children's
HAIRDRESSERS
68 Osmaston Road, Derby
Phone 2732 *Open Wednesday*
1 P. M. Saturday

E. BEMROSE & CO.
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
NEW ADDRESS:
28, St. Peter's Churchyard
K SHOE AGENCY

Barlow & Taylor & Co. Ltd.
HIGH CLASS DRAPERS
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Unequalled for Household Linens
Agents for Ladies' Norvic Shoes
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
MARKET PLACE, DERBY
TELEPHONE 4295-6

HALIFAX

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
3 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

HARROGATE

BEN SMITH
Carpets, Linoleums, Loose Covers
Curtains and Pelmets
Down Quilts Recovered
Bedding Remade
77 Station Parade
Under the Verandah Ring 4889

Wm. HUDSON
(Late of W. Rowntree & Sons, Ltd.)
Household & Fancy Linens
7, Cambridge Road Tel. 2586

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

HARROGATE *(Continued)*

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General
Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park
Tel. 4390

PARKER'S
GIFT SHOP
High Class Leather and Fancy Goods
12 CAMBRIDGE CRESCENT
(Near G. P. O.)
TEL. 4535

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OSBORNE & CAVERLEY'S
Hatters and Hosiers
Tailors and Shirt Makers
37, John William St.

H. ROBINSON & SON
High Class Grocers
Cloth Hall Street and
Westbourne Road Marsh
Goods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

HULL

Tel.: 34615
Oxtoby & Johnson Ltd.
Fishmongers and Poulterers
Licensed Dealers in Game
PARAGON SQUARE

V. & E. WALL LTD.
Drug Stores
437, ANLABY ROAD
for all Toilet Preparations and General Supplies
Phone 11916
for delivery of orders to all parts of HULL
Agents for Kodak and Ensign Cameras

KENDAL

WATSON BROS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Agents for
Dexter Stormproofs
61 Highgate Kendal
Westmorland
Tel. 348

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ISAAC STEPHENSON Ltd.
High Class Meat Purveyors

121, Kirkgate	Leeds	76 Chapel St.,	Leeds
24, New Market St.	"		
233, Dewsbury Road	"		Halton
5, Malvern Rd.	"		
129, Harehill Road	"		
474, Roundhay Road	"	99 Godwin St.,	
3, Headingley Lane	"		Bradford

PEACOCK & SON LTD.
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers, Bedsteads, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3508, 10 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Arm Strong
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns. Coats. Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

Speirs & Gledsdale Ltd.
PRINTERS
Stationers—Bookbinders, etc.
10/12a, High St.,
Wavertree, Liverpool, 15.
Tel. Wavertree 360.

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1931
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2613
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
193, Smithdown Rd. Tel. Wavertree 568

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are
DIFFERENT

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies

ENGLAND

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

THE
Imperial Dry Cleaners
and Launderers
Phone 128 St. Annes-on-Sea
PROPRIETRESS JANET OSBALDESTON

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016, 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.0
Settees from £8.19.0
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £37.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRUERY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
•
RESTAURANT
St. Anne's Place, Manchester

SHOES which fit the feet
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

BECKLEY'S
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
Local Agents for
"Diana" "Clark's" "Moccasin"
etc.
100 Stockport Road and 84 Chapel Street
Levenshulme Phone RUSholme 4084

A&S WALKER Ltd.
for Social and Business Stationery. Greeting Cards for All Occasions. All Makes of Fountain Pens and Pencils.
Branches
62 King Street, St. Ann's Passage
Victoria Street Corner
Manchester

TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable New and Second Hand
Carbons and Ribbons
Duplicators and Inks
All Stationery Supplies
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
24 BROWN ST. MANCHESTER

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

MIDDLESBROUGH

Cleveland's
Complete Family Store
Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant, Men's Wear, Removals, etc.
DICKSON & BENSON, Ltd.
MIDDLESBROUGH Tel. 2855

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

W. L. LARGE & SONS, Ltd.
PRINTERS and STATIONERS
PAPER MERCHANTS
52, Shields Road West
Newcastle-on-Tyne 6 Tel. 55520

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Open Always Tel. 26779
Neville Street
Newcastle

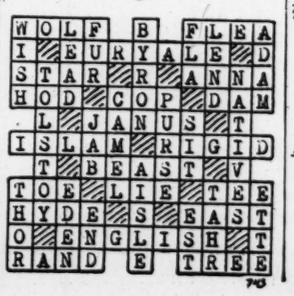
J. B. MENNIE
Jeweller and Silversmith
9, New Bridge Street Tel. 22452
REGIMENTAL BROCHES
in Silver, Gold and Diamonds
Diamond Rings
WATCHMAKER TO THE ADMIRALTY

NOTTINGHAM

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort
and Fashion
Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45480

For
BEST HOUSE
COAL
A. CHETWIN
18 Castleton Street Phone 84705

Crossword Quiz Answers



ENGLAND

NOTTINGHAM *(Continued)*

COURTESY and SERVICE

MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'

ROCHDALE

H. WARD
Meat Purveyor
385, Manchester Road, Sudden
Tel. 5938 Castleton
Orders promptly attended to

FREDA WARD
38, Manchester Old Road, Middleton
A choice selection of
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Stars Are of Different Colors, Such as Red, White, and Blue?

To the unaided eye, the scintillating pin-points of light that wink down on us at night seem more or less uniformly white or silvery in color, with a few exceptions. But as seen through powerful telescopes, the stars shine like colored jewels in the sky. There are red stars, and white stars, and blue stars. Stars may be found that are green, and still other stars (such as our sun) are yellow. A particularly remarkable display of celestial jewelry is seen in a group of stars in the Southern Cross, which includes two red stars, two green stars, three pale green stars, and one greenish blue star.

The color of a star depends upon its surface temperature. The hotter the star, the more intense the radiation toward the violet and blue end of the spectrum. As less intense heats are encountered, we find star colors ranging through white, yellow, orange, to red, the coolest stars being red.

Examples of colored stars include the blue-white star found in the middle of the Belt of Orion, which has a surface temperature of some 23,000 degrees, Centigrade. Sirius, the Dog Star, provides an example of a white star, with a temperature of around 11,000 degrees. Capella, a yellow star, has a surface approximating 6,000 degrees, while Arcturus, which is yellow-orange, is about 1,800 degrees cooler than Capella. And such a red star as the giant Betelgeuse has a temperature not greatly in excess of 3,000 degrees.

It may be well to mention, however, that while color is an index of the surface temperature of stars, the rule does not apply to planets. The angry red of unwinking Mars, for example, is thought to owe its color, not to thousands of degrees of heat, but to a surface stained red by iron oxide.

①Betelgeuse: red
②ε Orionis: blue-white
③Rigel: white
④Sirius: white

A curious point concerning star heat is that the majority of stars, although differing widely in mass, luminosity, and surface temperature, are thought to have nearly the same internal temperature—around 40,000,000 degrees, Centigrade!—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Gas Burners

After July, Brazilian truck and bus operators must equip one in every ten vehicles with gas-burning mechanism, says the Department of Commerce.

FACTS AND FIGURES

THE AVERAGE PROFESSIONAL WOMEN BUYS 17 PAIRS OF HOSE, SIX DRESSES AND 3.5 HATS A YEAR, ACCORDING TO THE U.S. BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS.

IT'S A FACT
TIN ON THE AVERAGE TIN CAN IS ONE-FORTIETH THE THICKNESS OF A HUMAN HAIR.

AMERICAN RAILROADS TURN OUT ABOUT 80,000,000 TIME TABLES A YEAR.

K. PARRIS

Daily Quotation

KNOWLEDGE is proud that he has learned so much; wisdom is humble that he knows no more.—COWPER.

Vocations

Dictaphone Service

One young man's income is aided by his dictaphone service which he offers to small business men and women who cannot afford the full-time services of a secretary or stenographer. He calls on these people and explains that he will bring them his dictaphone machine at certain times of the day or evening when they can do their dictating undisturbed. He will collect the machine and records and transcribe what has been dictated onto their own letterheads. He is a swift and accurate typist and this service is a well-paying and interesting one.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

And Growing in Number

There are more than 2,600 airports, landing fields, and seaplane bases in the United States and Canada.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Northern Iraq.
2. The Elbe, in Germany.
3. A city in northeastern Utah.
4. In the United States: the flag of the Secretary of War authorized 1897.
5. It is in Lake Superior and belongs to the State of Michigan; site of a National Park.
6. France. A soft, white cream cheese made in Brie-Comte-Robert, a town in Seineet-Marne department.
7. One of the world's famous beaches on Cape Cod, Massachusetts.
8. Colorado.
9. The Portsmouth Navy Yard at Kittery, Maine, on May 12, 1941.
10. An ancient city, now Istanbul, on the Bosporus.

Party Fun

Football Dance

This game is designed for collegiate or high school groups during the football season. Make ribbon goal posts at either end of the room. Dancing partners are selected and divided into two teams. Couples start dancing, each couple having been given a football balloon (these can be purchased at any novelty store). As couples pass the goal posts during the dance they try to put their balloons over the goal posts. The team scoring the most goals, naturally, are the winners.

Spanish for Air Corps!

About 10,000 U. S. Army Air Corps officers are to be taught Spanish, the vocabulary being adapted to air corps needs.

A Verse for Today . . .

Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy: when I fall, I shall arise; when I sit in darkness, the LORD *shall be a light unto me.*—MICAH 7:8.

Daily Anecdote

Not to Be Outdone

Down on the beach one day Oliver Wendell Holmes came upon a little girl playing in the sand, and engaged the child in conversation. Presently, attracted to the great man, she slipped her hand in his and walked down the beach with him.

When the moment for parting arrived, Holmes bade the little one good-bye, and said, "If your mother asks where you have been, tell her that you have been walking on the beach with Oliver Wendell Holmes."

The little girl naturally had no idea of the fame of her companion, but not to be outdone in politeness, she sedately replied, "And if anyone asks you where you have been, tell her you have been walking on the beach with Mary Susanna Brown."

Aeroquiz

Are the new airplane plants being erected in this country designed for protection against air attack?

Yes. These plants are windowless and lack skylights. Units are spaced to offer maximum protection from bomb fragments. Oil, gasoline, strategic materials and utilities are housed in subterranean vaults.

What is service ceiling?

The altitude above sea level at which a given type of airplane virtually ceases to climb. In the United States the service ceiling is reached when a ship is unable to climb faster than 100 feet per minute.

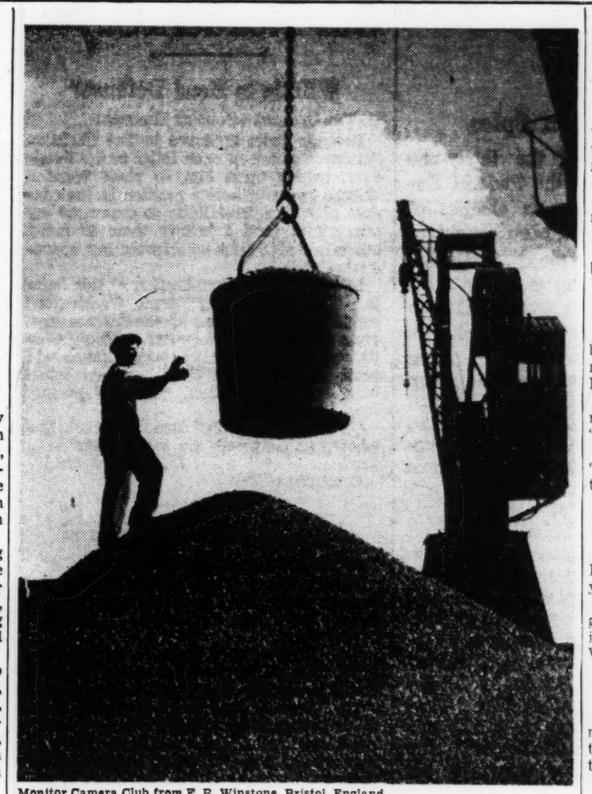
What is the world's airplane speed record for women?

292.271 miles per hour, established by Jacqueline Cochran, American aviatrix, on Sept. 1, 1937, in a Seversky monoplane.

Brevities

Louisville Courrier - Journal: "Aviation Training Courses Proposed In Grade Schools," says a headline. More accuracy in paper-wad shooting may be expected.

Indianapolis News: Another thing that nobody believes is a Berlin denial.



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, England

Britain Carries On!

This striking picture of unloading activity comes from a bombed dockside at a "West Country" port.

Tunnels Through the World!

Ingenious Idea Never Fulfilled

In 1841, Kenshaw G. Verwel, of New Hampshire, proposed that a series of great subterranean passages be built linking the principal cities of the world: London with Paris, New York and Washington with London, Madrid to Paris to Berlin, Paris to Vienna, Berlin to Moscow, etc., etc. His argument was that the curvature of the earth required from sixteen to thirty per cent additional trackage. For instance, traveling halfway around the world on the surface the distance exceeded twelve thousand miles, the same trip made directly through the earth came to less than eight thousand miles. Trains traveling underground in straight lines aimed from one city at another would also encounter no traffic or weather difficulties and so be able to maintain a greater uniformity of maximum speeds.

Confronted by engineers with thousand-billion-dollar estimates for the cost of constructing such express tunnels and the likely possibility that certain rocks could not be cut by the apparatus available, Verwel countered with the observation that great cities could be built underground to house the "ever growing populations of the future which unless provided for will lead to endless wars."

Where Would You Find—

1. The Mosul oil fields?
2. The River on which Hamburg is located?
3. Ogden?
4. A scarlet flag, with a white star in each corner, and the coat of arms of the United States in the center?
5. Isle Royale?
6. The country where Brie cheese is made?
7. Craigville Beach?
8. The home state of U. S. Senator Alva B. Adams?
9. The scene of the launching of the U. S. submarine Drum?
10. Byzantium?

(Answers appear on this Page.)

In Lighter Vein

Of Course It's Long

Two workmen sat down to eat their lunch, and one began unwrapping a parcel about 18 or 20 inches long.

"What's that?" asked his friend.

"Well, my wife is away, so I made a pie for myself."

"A bit long, ain't it?"

"Of course it's long. It's rhubarb."—Tit-Bits

Nazi Politics

Three men were sitting on a park bench in Germany. One, who was reading a paper, finished an article, looked up, and said, "Tsk, tsk."

The second man looked over, read the article, and he, too, said, "Tsk, tsk."

The third man stood up and said, "If you guys are going to talk politics I'm going."—Automatic World.

She Knew

"Are you sure your wife knows I'm going home to dinner with you?"

"Knows? I should say so! I argued with her about it this morning for half an hour."—Automatic World.

"No Hoein'!"

Visitor: "I see you raise hogs almost exclusively here. Do you find they pay better than corn and potatoes?"

Hill-Billy: "Wal, no. Yu' see, stranger, hawgs don't require no hoein'."—Automatic World.

Speed

"I see one of our destroyers is reported fast in the mud."

"Well?"

"I was just thinking that a ship fast in the mud ought to be a record breaker on the open sea."—The Stanley World.

"Here's one you might like—It gets off to an interesting ending!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The "Busy Bodies"

Boone, Iowa

Eight girls who were together socially a great deal in High School decided to make their dream of giving generously to war-relief activities come true.

They sent out cards calling themselves "Busy Bodies" and these cards informed their possible clientele that the girls would do anything, such as taking care of children, washing dinner dishes, airing babies in the park, weeding flower beds, overseeing small children at the local pool, and getting them there and back safely, or doing errands or waiting on party tables.

They informed all possible employers that all their earnings would go to war-relief funds.

Did they ever get busy at once! Their trade name had been well-chosen, for they were constantly being called upon by an appreciative group of neighborhood mothers, and, as a result, two of the girls obtained permanent work for the entire summer.

On Fellowship

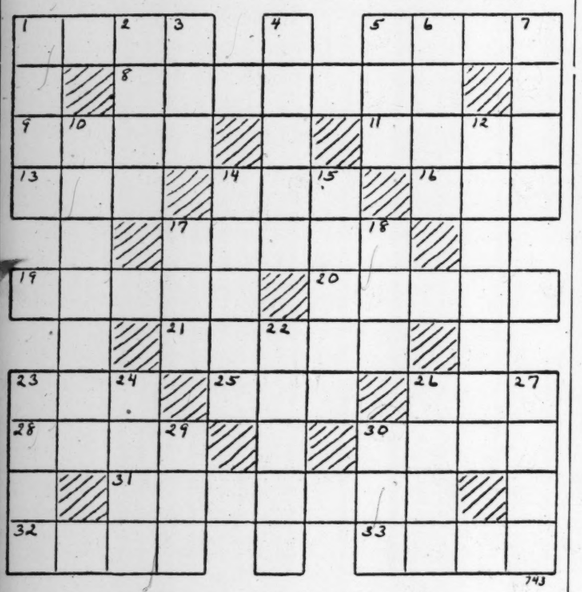
"'There you sit,' Harry Lauder used to taunt his audiences merrily—'been side by side for two hours, and not one of you spoke to the fellow in the next seat!' Under that warm-hearted influence, few there were who did not turn and speak to the stranger beside him. It's as easy as that. A word, a smile, and the stranger at your elbow may become an interesting friend. All through life, we deny ourselves stimulating fellowship because we are too proud or too afraid to unbend.

"You can travel, if you like, cased in the cold armor of privacy that can shut you away from the common touch. But it isn't hard to approach a person who has a friendly smile on his face. But why not be the first to smile?

"We should seek the precious stuff of human fellowship. We are all strangers to each other, until one of us puts out his hand—and makes a friend."—Clifton's Food 4 Thot.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



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Across

1—What animal is associated with Red Riding Hood?
5—What is a leaping insect?
8—Who was one of the Gorgons?
9—What is a figure having five points?
11—What is a coin of India?
13—What is a coal scuttle?
14—What is a tube or quill upon which silk is wound?
16—Female parent of quadrupeds is called what?
17—What Roman god was represented as having two faces?
19—What is the religion of Moslems?
20—Unyielding.
21—What is any four-footed animal?
23—To touch with the toes.
25—To be situated.
26—What is mark aimed at in various games?
28—Dr. Jekyll and what character were same person?
30—Mrs. Henry Wood was author of "—— Lynne."
31—Who wrote "Ben Bolt"?
32—What is a long, low, stony ridge?
33—Sir Herbert Beerbohm ——.

Down

1—Thing desired.
2—What is a city of South Dakota?
3—What is hairy coat of a mammal?
4—Who was author of "Manfred"?
5—Everglades are in what State (abbr.)?
6—What is opposed to "borrow"?
7—Who was first man?
10—Who was author of "The Kreutzer Sonata"?
12—What do you call those born in a country referred to?
14—The dromedary is what?
15—What is a porte-monnaie?
17—Quick thrust.
18—To be seated.
22—What is a passage into which seats of a theater open?
23—What Norse god rode in a goat-drawn chariot?
24—Where was first home of 7 Down?
26—What is a Himalayan beardless wild goat?
27—What is a suffix used to form diminutives?
29—Conclusion.
30—What suffix forms superlative of adjectives?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

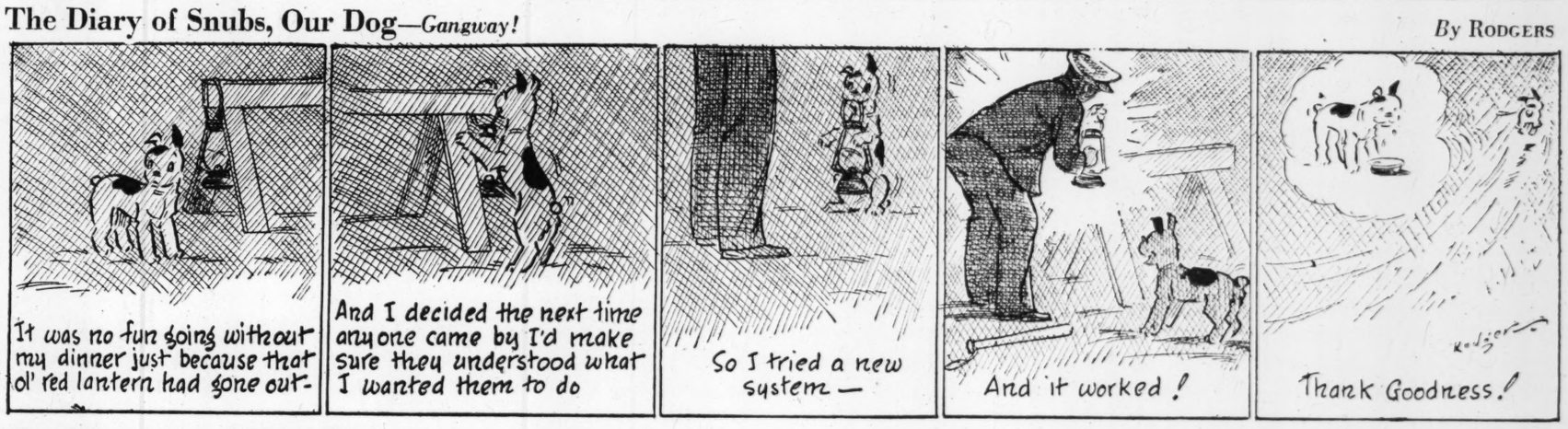
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Still Figuring*

By LE PELLEY

Hmm — QUIZ PROGRAM.... YES — IT'S STILL ON THE AIR !!
OH ME ... WHO EVER THOUGHT I'D TURN OUT TO BE A QUIZ KID, SKIDMORE !
'COURSE, I MIGHT GET OUT OF IT YET ... BUT I'LL NEVER FORGIVE MARMADUKE FOR GETTING MIXED UP IN A THING LIKE THIS —
WHY DON'T THEY HAVE THE CHILDREN ASK THE QUESTIONS ... THERE'D BE SOME SENSE TO THAT !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Gangway!*

By RODGERS


It was no fun going without my dinner just because that ol' red lantern had gone out-
And I decided the next time anyone came by I'd make sure they understood what I wanted them to do
So I tried a new system —
And it worked !
Thank Goodness!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Many Happy Returns*

By THE HAGERS

"GOOD MORNING, SIR," THE POST-DUCK SAID. "NO MAIL?" I QUACKED. HE SHOOK HIS HEAD.
"MY FRIENDS HAVE ALL FORGOTTEN ME." "PERHAPS YOU DON'T WRITE THEM," SAID HE.
UNANSWERED LETTERS TOLD THE TALE; THEY SHOWED WHY I RECEIVED NO MAIL.
SO I SAT DOWN AND WROTE MY FRIENDS. TODAY, I REAPED RICH DIVIDENDS!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"The Time Is Here"

Will those saddest words of tongue or pen—"it might have been"—echo again over a British-American failure to seize the opportunity offered by Hitler's attack on Stalin? Time after time the peace-loving peoples of the free countries have fumbled a chance to scotch the creeping anarchy of totalitarianism—in Manchuria, in Ethiopia, in Spain, in the Rhineland, in Czechoslovakia. They were unready, morally and physically. Once the war started it was much harder, but still a firm and united attack by all the countries since overrun by the Nazis might have proved an effective defense. Instead the victims doubted, debated and delayed, took a defensive position, waited to be picked off one by one.

Each conquest has been used against the opponents who remained (Frenchmen are fighting the British today in Syria and Vichy announces "volunteers" are going to fight with the Nazis against Russia). Danish and Dutch people who love freedom as well as any Briton or American are making bombs that drop on London. Now the Nazis have tackled the one great power that might—with simultaneous attack—help Britain and America to break the power of this world terrorism.

And Americans are dreaming a lovely dream. In it each despotism is conveniently destroying the other, leaving the Western Hemisphere safe and undisturbed. The only trouble with this is that there is no indication that Russia is going to destroy Naziism. Indeed, the news and the known facts about German power agree in pointing to a rapid conquest of large resources in Russian territory. One does not like to predict further successes for a wretched system. Yet experience dictates a warning.

If the free peoples wish to make the most of the opportunity presented by the diversion of Nazi strength to the vast eastern front they must act clear-headedly and quickly. Britain has started daylight air raids on Bremen and Hamburg. The British public is demanding that these be stepped up and that advantage of the situation be taken by landing forces on the Continent. Whether this last is feasible must be left to the British war cabinet. But it is clear that any British effort will depend largely on what support is in sight from America. Even to wreck air and sea bases from which Britain may be attacked would be a project highly useful to the United States.

If America can within the next few weeks send extra planes and take bolder steps to insure delivery of materials the golden opportunity may not be lost. As Secretary Knox said in his Boston speech to the Governors' Conference, "the time is here." This is no breathing-spell. This is no time to debate aid to Russia; this is a time to aid America and the cause of freedom by throwing every weight into the scales on the western front.

This is the time to see what the situation will be should Germany consolidate a hold on Russia's oil and wheat and turn Moscow into another Vichy. This is the time to shorten the war. This is the time to avoid a sad, possibly a desperate, "it might have been."

Conventions: Opportunities

Boston this week is entertaining two important gatherings, the seventy-ninth annual convention of the National Education Association, which some 12,000 teachers and school officials are attending, and the thirty-third annual Conference of Governors, in which the chief executives of more than a score of states are participating.

Although, externally, the two organizations have no connection, there is actually a close bond between the Governors and the teachers. Not only is education one of the largest single items of consideration in today's government, it is also the fount from which we expect the leaders of our improved democracy of tomorrow to come.

The Governors of our democracy of today are the products of the schools of yesterday. If there are ills in our democracy today, we can logically cast a questioning eye back at education for citizenship.

But it is one of the most hopeful items in our present democratic scheme that neither the schools nor the Governors are content with past weaknesses. Hence their conventions, where they thresh the wheat from the tares of experience, and plan advances for tomorrow. Bostonians not only welcome these visitors but take an interest in their proceedings, for Boston is strong in traditions of democratic government and good scholarship.

Closing In on Spies

Probably many of the thirty-one persons arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on charges of espionage could have been caught at any time in the last two years. During that period, according to the F. B. I. head, the government agency has been working to trap not only the subordinates of a "ring," but the higher-ups as well. The fact that seven of the group have already pleaded guilty indicates that the two years have been well spent.

Meanwhile, no doubt, some information of a semi-useful nature, and some of more importance, has been successfully transmitted to at least one Government whose policy clashes with that of the United States. For example, several of the accused are suspected of aiding commerce raiders and submarines with information on departure of British vessels from American ports.

Doubtless many persons acquainted with potential spies wonder at the liberty they are permitted. The honest American who shares a workbench with a suspicious character, and who reports his suspicions, may be bewildered by the apparent slowness with which officialdom acts in the case.

The delay is not often due to the cleverness of the spy. Most spies are far from clever. They are slow-witted tools of cleverer people who stay in the background. Some of the most amusing stories in the literature of international intrigue have been provided by the amazing stupidity of secret agents. Properly watched, these agents are not likely to do great harm of themselves. They can even be used to deceive the Government for which they are working; sometimes wittingly, sometimes unwittingly with the aid of false information "planted" where they mistake it for the genuine article.

Thus, if the F. B. I. roundup produces important leaders of foreign espionage activities in the United States, the risks entailed by two years' waiting to pounce on the "small fry" will be more than repaid. The move evidently is part of a nation-wide campaign which has included as one of its more important tactics the closing of Axis consulates in the United States.

Work Replaces Strikes

If proof were necessary that industrial disputes can be settled without strikes in these times of urgent production for defense, it has been supplied in three notable instances within the last seven days.

On Monday members of the machinists' unions, both A. F. of L. and C. I. O., went back to work in eleven shipyards of the San Francisco bay area after a seven-weeks walkout which has delayed the construction of $500,000,000 worth of shipping, including twenty-nine vessels for the United States Navy. The strike was early outlawed by national officers of the unions and was partly broken by the return of union craftsmen, other than machinists, to the yards. The outcome is a sustaining of the master agreement which existed at the outset, its signing by one large corporation, and a submission of other points to negotiation.

Over the week end, also, came settlement of the transit workers' dispute which for weeks has threatened a tie-up of transportation in New York City. At length, without any such crisis, Mayor La Guardia and officials of the C. I. O. reached an understanding which resolves several difficult points and leaves others to judicial determination.

On one side it extends the present working contract and recognizes the right of employees, even on a municipal transit system, to be represented collectively in wage and hour discussions. On the other side it avoids the imposition of a closed union shop or dues check-off, and maintains civil service promotion rules instead of a seniority system.

Meanwhile, the bituminous coal controversy which slowed down steel production by a thirty-day strike has been practically closed—as it was long urged it could be—by separate negotiations between the United Mine Workers and the two groups of operators, Northern and Southern. The Northern owners signed a two-year agreement June 19, and now twelve of the thirteen Southern operating groups have come to the $7 wage adopted in the North.

The significant fact in all three of these cases is that settlements have been arrived at which could have been reached without force or threats. The enduring element in each agreement is simple justice, which reason and intelligence always can find. The public has grounds to insist that more industrial disputes be composed by means which permit work and negotiation to go on at the same time.

Our Readers Say—

Willkie to Head Defense?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently there appeared in The Christian Science Monitor an open letter to the President, calling upon him to place Wendell Willkie in a responsible position in the conduct of affairs. This letter so expressed my own views (and I believe those of many others), that I wish to express my appreciation of it.

Shortly after the publication of this letter the "Intimate Message from Washington" stated a reorganization of the defense program is in immediate prospect. Why is not the head of the defense organization the place for Wendell Willkie? Business trusts him; labor trusts him. "We the people" trust him.

"We want Willkie," and we want him where, unhampered, he can do the most good. HELEN M. CATLIN

Cambridge, Mass.

Shipping Direct to Iceland?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I cannot refrain from writing you the following suggestion, even though it may already have been considered.

Why not:

(a) Direct United States shipping to Iceland? This route, patrolled, would be practically immune to bombs and submarines.

(b) From Iceland to the Shetlands, ships to be protected by Great Britain. I understand England already has many ships on duty along this line from Iceland to the Orkneys.

(c) Ships from South and Central American ports could perhaps follow this route—longer, perhaps, but safer.

Advantages of the foregoing plan might include:

(1) Concentration of protection along a relatively short distance.

(2) Submarines being perforce concentrated for attack in a small area could be more quickly spotted and destroyed than when (as now) distributed over hundreds or thousands of miles of ocean.

(3) Enemy submarine bases for such shipping would be restricted to southern Norway or northern Germany, thus presenting greater vulnerability because concentrated into smaller area.

(4) Enemy bases in Norway would experience greater difficulties with transport. Contrast this with the present great facilities of France, Belgium and Holland.

(5) Consider the enormous difficulties presented to the enemy in transferring his main submarine operations from the present convenient locations to a distant, inhospitable, unprepared location. The weeks lost by such radical dislocation would be of great assistance to the general situation.

(6) Plane carriers, loaded with smaller, fighter planes, following this route to the vicinity of Iceland, could discharge the planes to fly safely to the mainland.

Is it not possible that some such shipping arrangement might prove sufficiently advantageous to England, disadvantageous to Germany, and if carried out this summer might greatly aid in determining the battle of the Atlantic?

The disadvantages to England of such a plan would probably be the lack of air bases in Iceland, northern Scotland and Ireland. WILLIAM E. SHEPARD

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Ten Strong Men, and a Child

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Ten strong men were sitting in front of a house, idly watching a neighbor's child at play, when a maniac came down the street and threatened to kill the child with a club.

The strong men were not afraid, for they knew that the ten of them could protect themselves if the maniac tried to harm *them*; so they let the child be beaten to death without making a move.

The murderer was arrested, and when the case came to trial the ten strong men all admitted they could have prevented the maniac from harming the child but that they considered the affair was none of their business since the child was not theirs and they were enjoying life from where they sat.

The murderer was dealt with by the court in the usual manner, but the judge when passing verdict said that since the ten strong men were only witnesses of the crime and not parties thereto, he could do nothing to punish them for their failure to protect the child, for such was the law of man.

"But," said the judge, "there will come a time when this case will be tried again before another Judge, and these strong men will be condemned by their own sins of omission."

The foregoing murder, trial, and verdict are fictitious, but is it not true that should America, the strongest Nation in the world, fail to use its power to stop the madman of Europe who is at this hour killing many little children with bombs, is it not true that we shall be found guilty?

To protect oneself is needful, but not enough. There is a higher law which ordains that the strong protect the weak or else the strong will lose their strength. The call for our help is loud and clear. We are at the crossroads of our destiny.

Santa Barbara, Calif. GEORGE T. CARR

To Preserve Free Institutions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A sane, calm and resolute policy for America today requires that we form not merely an alliance, but a federal union, with the self-governing British commonwealths, and do our full share to ensure the defeat and destruction of the Nazi barbarism, and thus preserve and perpetuate the free institutions which that barbarism is seeking to destroy from the face of the earth.

Dorchester, Mass. C. H.

All Out?

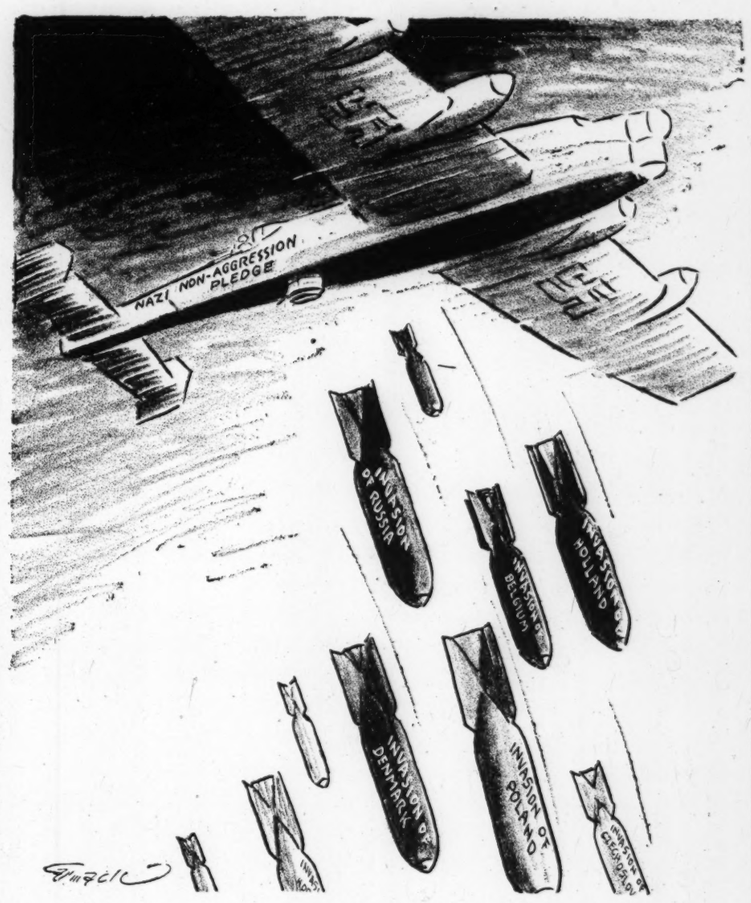
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Unless we heartily and quickly give all-out aid to Britain, it will be "all-out" of liberty, independence and civilization for the United States. Speed up convoys, send planes and pilots to defeat the monstrous force that is spreading across the world.

New York MATHILDE KRENGER

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

It's Loaded With Dynamite



To the Unknown Hostess

The Unknown Hostess is the lady in some small town—any small town in any of our forty-eight States—who takes in motorists for the night and gives a great deal of hospitality for a very little money. I have long felt that she needs a monument for she is a remarkable individual. While touring with my family I have encountered her scores of times and she is almost always recognizable by certain outstanding characteristics.

For one thing she is amazingly good-humored under conditions that would make Job lose his temper. She will trot upstairs and down fifty times a day as though she liked it, showing rooms to people who often treat her with condescension merely because they have come on wheels to her little place. She will offer all sorts of natural courtesies and attentions, which the motorist too often puts down as "innkeeper's oil." When the tourist, after taking up her time and strength, pulls off with the weak remark, "I'll probably be back but I want to look at one other place first," she knows positively that she will never see him again, but her courtesy does not flag. He and his family go out of the little lady's life and that's that. She has no illusions for she lost all such illusions years ago.

After more disappointments, which must seem interminable, she gets and holds a party of tourists, five in all, and they quite fill her house to the eaves. But they are particularly cross because they actually had a puncture ("Imagine it in 1941! I thought punctures stopped just after the World War.") and this threw them off so that they completely forgot about the 6-cent gas tax in that State and they crossed the line with an almost empty tank. A tragedy! In addition to all this they imagine themselves to be fearfully tired, "And why on earth can't that woman bring us some towels? What are we paying for anyway?" The hostess overhears (as if she could possibly fail to overhear!) and pipes up pleasantly, "You'll find the towels on the rack behind the door. There's lots of hot water and no one will be using the bathroom except yourselves."

* * *

Yes, gentle and penetrating reader, I know that I appear to have photographed myself as well as the woman who takes in tourists, but I will say in quick self-defense that I long ago developed such a profound admiration for the Lady of the Sign, "Rooms for tourists," that I try always to treat her like the superior human being that she is.

Only last week my wife and I stopped in a mellow riverside New Hampshire village above the gleaming Connecticut. It may serve as the Unknown Village of the Unknown Hostess. Our room, decorated with religious mottoes and old-fashioned romantic scenes, was thoroughly good and comfortable and its three windows gave on the glorious broad meadows sloping down to the river. For this, with a modern bathroom for our exclusive use, we paid 75 cents apiece. "I'm afraid there are no restaurants in the village," said our hostess, "but there's a good one at Bradford, across on the Vermont side, or you could go to Pike in the opposite direction. Or if you like," she added, with a really charming diffidence, "I could get you up a steak dinner here, just steak and baked potatoes and a salad and a pudding and all the good milk you want."

"How much would that be?" I queried.

"Well, I'm afraid I'll have to ask 50 cents apiece—if that would be all right."

It was most wonderfully all right and the dinner proved to include many extras and garnishings which she had not mentioned.

* * *

In Sidney, Nebraska, to leap half across the continent, we stopped some time ago while on a trans-continental tour, and our hostess in that mid-western town proved to be the very breezy sort, though no less courteous and kind than the diffident ones. "My front name's Sydney," she announced, with wonderful abruptness, "so you can't forget me. Same name as the town."

"That's nothing," I countered, enjoying her line. "My front is Sydney, too."

"But I spell mine with two y's, the feminine way."

This gave me quite a turn. "So do I," I responded, "but I thought two y's gave it rather more of a masculine look."

"Oh, well. What's the odds?" and she was off to a really funny anecdote about a tourist she had once had named Sidney Sawyer who said his whole life was blighted by his name. He claimed his mother and Mark Twain had conspired against him because Tom Sawyer's sissy brother was named Sidney.

This Nebraska hostess was a gorgeous filament in the human tapestry that entertains a quarter of a nation every summer, giving much, asking little, expecting and receiving no recognition—America's Unknown Hostess. SYDNEY A. CLARK

Mirror of World Opinion

Labor-Employer Relations

Labor-employer relations have been less troublesome in Canada than in the United States even in proportion to the size of the industry, but in both countries those stoppages which have taken place have been given a degree of publicity not always warranted by the nature of the events.

One of the main contributing factors to the growth of dissension in the productive field is the rancor which is being shown in public statements by some of those concerned and the rather unreasoning and intolerant attitude of a considerable proportion of Canadian and American newspapers. There is seemingly little attempt to temper passion with reason, little desire to avoid the arousing of anger, and very little intention to examine the matter on the basis of reason rather than emotion. On the one side there is the continuous reference to workers who organize themselves and their fellows into unions as Reds or Communists. On the other side there is the noticeable tendency to regard any employer who resists demands as being a person of Fascist inclinations and mental attitude. While in particular instances there may be truth on both sides, the statements are entirely incorrect as a generalization.

All the machinery that may be set up, all the boards and officials that may be appointed, cannot stop the present trend unless some factors are eliminated as influences.

One of them is this particularly strong tendency towards arousing tempers, making wild charges of sabotage to aid the enemy and accusing those with whom one disagrees or is bargaining of being a Communist or a Fascist. That is not the way to buy or sell anything, and, least of all, the labor of men's hands and minds.—*Saskatoon* (Saskatchewan) *Star-Phoenix*.

The Wide Horizon

A New Deal for the Caribbean

By G. A. Newman

PORT-OF-SPAIN, TRINIDAD, B. W. I.

Now that the United States is taking a direct and active interest in the British West Indies, many are wondering what the ultimate effect of this interest will be.

The immediate effects are evident already. In Trinidad the construction of United States Navy and Army bases has reduced unemployment to nil, and much the same can be said of the smaller centers of St. Lucia and Antigua. A housing shortage has developed overnight in these colonies that were completely unprepared for such an inrush of long-time visitors. Local merchants have experienced a quick turnover in stocks of hardware and drygoods at a time when local demand was becoming quiet under the effects of a prolonged drought on agricultural production.

These changes, of course, are superficial. In a year or so, when the bases are completed, the visitors will have their own newly-built quarters, supplies will be imported from the United States duty free, at prices much lower than local merchants can hope to duplicate, and construction gangs will be reduced.

It is hoped that these losses will be offset by an increasing volume of tourist traffic consequent on the publicity which these colonies are receiving in the United States press. This would be welcome as a supplement to the cash crops of sugar, cocoa, and cotton.

Such influences, however, are not likely to impinge on the basic life and problems of the British West Indies. Essentially agricultural, with the principal product, sugar, flowing into world markets at unremunerative prices; over-populated, with no outlet for surplus labor and steadily increasing numbers; a social system that differentiates sharply between laborer, merchant, and Government official, so that there is slight incentive for unified action, and, a lack of economic independence among the majority of the colored inhabitants—these are some of the major problems that underlie the living conditions of about 90 per cent of the people.

Less spectacular than the Lease-Lend Agreement, but with a promise of deeper social consequences, is a plan of agricultural and social reform sponsored by the British Government on recommendations made by the West Indies Royal Commission of 1938-1939. This new colonial policy, for such it is, undertook a project which includes the establishment of peasant holdings, mixed subsistence farming, education suited to local needs, better housing, better health services, and other activities designed to place the working classes on a basis of economic independence and integrity.

Initiated under the shadows of war, only the skeleton form of the plan is being realized at present. The original estimate of expenditure for it was about $5,000,000 per annum; that will have to wait.

It is possibly at this point that the Lease-Lend Agreement will have an indirect but penetrating effect on the peoples of the West Indies. The eager attention in the United States focused on the colonies, should encourage a greater exchange of ideas on problems of social reform.

Many of the difficulties mentioned have their analogy in the cotton and wheat areas of the Southern and Middle Western States of the American Union. One thinks of splendid efforts to better the conditions of the sharecropper; of the rejuvenation of rural communities through co-operative enterprises, of the close study given to educational and social problems in the South. From these has come a wealth of practical knowledge and experience in tried methods of improvement that should find application in the British West Indies.

Thus it is possible that in more ways than one the United States Navy and Army representatives now with us may be the vanguard of a new era in the Caribbean.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men.... To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Lawful End of Aspiration

Men in great places are thrice servants: servants of the sovereign or State; servants of fame; and servants of business. So they have no freedom, neither in their persons, nor in their actions, nor in their times. It is a strange desire, to seek power and to lose liberty; or to seek power over others and to lose power over a man's self. . . .

But power to do good is the true and lawful end of aspiring. For if a man can be partaker of God's theater, he shall likewise be partaker of God's rest.—FRANCIS BACON (1561-1626) in Essays or Counsels.

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